

THE
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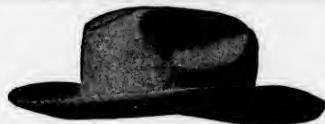
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Literary.

THE LAME CHILD.

Out there on the sea the white caps ride,
On the tossing waves so deep, so blue.
To the west a sea gull circles wide
And dips where the silver fish flit through.

The children sport on the sand below,
That gleams with gold in the morning sun,
And through their hair is a golden glow
As they gaily dance, and skip, and run.

They gather pebbles and pearly shells,
And dip their feet in the cooing tide.
Their voices chime like fairy bells,
As the wind sweeps past and bears them wide.

I cannot climb to the shore below,
Where my comrades play in the wind-tossed sand,
As the ceaseless waters ebb and flow
To narrow the margin of the land.

But I can limp to the foot of the hill,
Where the berries ripen in the sun,
By the daisy field where the scythe is shrill,
And the gurgling brook to the sea doth run.

My sister brought me a pail of shells,
I will drop the shells down, down to the sea,
Where the angry water foams and swells,
Far, far below the cliff and me.

See, the shells flash silver as they fall,
With a glint of pink and a glint of blue,
Beautiful shells, I have spilt you all.
So I wept one tear, but no one knew.

And now I will limp to the foot of the hill,
Where the berries grow on the vacant lot.
By the daisy field where the scythe is shrill,
But oh, I am tired and the sun is hot. —M. E. C., '99.

THE GENIUS OF SHAKESPEARE.

HOW Shakespeare came to be what he was and do what he did are questions that can never cease to interest the thoughtful mind. There can be no extravagance in saying that to all who speak the English language, his genius has made the world better worth living in and life a nobler and diviner thing.

Shakespeare was not obliged to create conditions favorable to his art. In the highest culture of that day his genius found precisely the nourishment it required. Already there had been developed richness of diction and the imaginative splendor of great poetry. Nor did he originate a new form of drama, but took that which he found ready to his hand and gave it freedom, flexibility, a new compass and a capacity for musical expression which earlier poets had predicted but had not unfolded. English literature was in one of its noblest periods and Shakespeare shared an impulse which like a great tide carried men of every kind of power to the furthest limits of their possible achievement.

It has been quite too common to speak of Shakespeare as a miracle of spontaneous genius who did his best things by force of instinct, not of art; and that (consequently) he was nowise indebted to time and experience for the reach and power which his dramas display. This is a paradox which seems to have originated with those who could not conceive how any man could acquire intellectual skill without scholastic advantages. But Shakespeare had great capacity for assimilating knowledge and making it his own. "In him," says Dryden, "we find all arts and sciences, all moral and natural philosophy, without knowing that he ever studied them." It is in practical thought that Shakespeare is greatest—that kind of practical thought which we call wisdom. Other dramatists may have had more consummate art than Shakespeare; other poets may have excelled him in imagination; some thinkers may have surpassed him in intellect; but in wisdom—the wisdom which belongs to human experience—Shakespeare is supreme.

The stages of the growth of his mind and art are distinctly marked in the form and substance of his work; he was in no way an exception to the universal law of growth through experience, of spiritual ripening through the process of living, of the development of skill through apprenticeship. The poet in him took precedence of the dramatist, but the historical plays belong to his first period of literary development, because material for them was already at hand and ample stimulus for their production in their popularity. Then the rising tide of creative energy and a deep fascination of the spectacle of life caused him to turn to comedy, but his greatest period as an artist was the period of the Tragedies. Hitherto he had been serving his apprenticeship by doing work which was to a considerable extent initiative and to a larger extent experimental. He had tried his hand at several

kinds of writing and had revealed unusual power of observation, great dexterity of mind and signal skill in making the traditional characters of the drama live before the eyes as well as in the imagination. But in the great tragedies, life and art are so completely merged that they are no longer separable in thought.

Shakespeare's genius was many-sided. We observe not only in the completeness of his genius but also in that of his art the thorough insight and sympathy which he had as to both inward and outward nature and his intuitive discernment of their inter-communion. In Shakespeare every man may find the reflection of his own character. Nothing is omitted—on the bright or dark side of life—that has relation to human nature. In the sweetness and refinement of his perceptions of feminine character, no female writer, even, has ever approached Shakespeare. This, then, is the praise of his drama—that it is the mirror of life.

Shakespeare was pre-eminently endowed with the power of embodying pictorially the form of things unknown. His extraordinary accuracy of description shows him from the first more absorbed in seeing than in meditating, yet he is one of the greatest ethical teachers, not by intention, but by virtue of the depth and clearness of his vision. He does not, however, come forward with explanations of the mysteries of life because he wishes to make us *feel* the supreme problems. What he does bring to us is this—to each one, courage and energy to dedicate himself and his work to that, whatever it be, which life has revealed to him as best and most real.

The immeasurable extent of the undiscovered and undiscernible was never recognized with more humility than by Shakespeare himself, who put into the mouth of one of his characters what seems to have been his own judgment as to the extent of his glance into the realm of matter and mind:

"In nature's infinite book of secrecy,
A little I can read!"

Others prefer here, however, the opinion of a second English poet:

"He walked in every path of human life,
Felt every passion; and to all mankind,
Doth now, will ever, that experience yield,
Which his own genius only could acquire."

—A. I. F., 04.

THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

WHAT are franchises? How are they given? How are they paid for? As a rule people have not given much consideration to these matters but, in view of the present interest, brief answers may be timely.

In the first place, franchises are public concessions on which business affecting the public is grounded. They include transit systems, waterworks, gas and electric plants, wharf privileges as well as scores of other utilities in all of which the public is directly interested. The main thing, then, is to secure the rights of the public. This may be done by specifying charges, modes and times of service; by restricted sales or by direct public management.

Franchise grants for the District of Columbia and for the colonies are vested in Congress. In the different states the laws vary. In New York, for instance, after many changes, grants are made by the city governments by a three-fourths vote with the approval of the board of estimate and apportionment.

Naturally, too, privileges so important are not given away and the granting authorities are variously compensated. Some street railways pay a percentage of profits; others, so much for each car operated. In the last few years the bulk of city franchises has been paid for in stock issued to the granter, from the dividends of which more is purchased until the property is gradually bought up.

That franchises have been so given in many cities as to be a menace and an evil to those cities none can gainsay. This has come through the controlling of municipal affairs by corporations. As these corporations grow wealthy, they influence legislation in their favor and in time practically dictate the city policy. St. Louis and Minneapolis have long been controlled by franchise-holders, New York has felt the death grip of Tweed, and many other cities are so situated. Different localities have been forced to try different remedies and each remedy has its staunch supporters.

Some advocate an absolute sale of franchises. New York has often made grants by selling at public auction, and a late report of the Insular Commission urges that all concessions in Porto Rico be made by sale at auction after due advertising.

Franchise matters, however, concern the public and the public

is most interested. This has brought about a very general desire for municipalization. Every popular vote has been favorable to the scheme. Already more than half the waterworks, together with hundreds of electric light plants are thus owned. Some cities both own and operate their public works. Success is said to have resulted in every case save in the instance of the Philadelphia gas plant. Here the corporations held up the city and are responsible for the failure. But in a majority of places, the cities only own the properties and give the rights of operation to corporations. This plan, too, is very successful. New York now has a city transit system operated by individuals and eventually to be taken over by the city. Boston built its magnificent subway from a sale of bonds and then leased it. Premiums and rental for the twenty-year lease will wipe out the debt and then the subway will revert to the city. Glasgow has been even more successful along this line. All this shows the attainments and possibilities of municipalization, but still we must not forget possible dangers.

Cities are apt to municipalize too fast and the corporations, taking advantage of public sentiment, will frequently unload properties in excess of their values. Moreover, city management means more branches of the city government and more city officials, at once creating more avenues for corruption by putting franchises into the realm of the politicians. There yet remains another remedy, one already coming into general favor and apparently-equally effective—the granting of indefinite restricted franchises.

If we are to avoid the necessity of wholesale municipalization some restricted franchise must be devised to check the greedy corporations. Every city should have the right of free choice as to which course is best to pursue, for this freedom of choice is one of the most powerful levers.

None can forecast the needs of the future in detail and hence the franchise should not be for a definite number of years or have definite requirements. If it is revocable at pleasure, it is possible to get good service from the corporations. Because the Washington transit franchises were thus revocable the company was forced to put in its present splendid equipment of surface cars.

In the next place every such franchise should be subject to amendment or alteration; provide against overcapitalization; reserve the right to regulate charges and the right to take over the property. On the other hand, the grantee should have assurance

that property so taken will be fairly valued by referees. By such measures both parties get fair play.

This plan seems to have all the advantages of municipalization and none of its disadvantages. It has a two-fold effect—it secures the public, frees the city from the burden of management, and at the same time it is just and fair to the corporations. Then, too, the theory is capable of demonstration, Congress has decided that all Philippine grants shall be made in this way and has made similar provisions for Porto Rico. All New York railroad grants have these features and like clauses have been inserted in the new Greater New York charter.

Even now two of our largest states are in the throes of a mighty struggle in which it is municipalization versus restriction. Undeniably beneficial though municipalization may be, yet it does not seem quite as safe as the method of restricted grants. The restricted grant is less a matter of politics and more of a safeguard to the people. It is equally just to corporation and citizen, simpler in inauguration and fully attested by sufficient trials—trials all of which point to the restricted franchise as the franchise of the future.

—HARLOW MORRELL DAVIS, '07.

A MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

THERE was a vague feeling of apprehension among the teachers at Mt. Elwood. This was not noticeable in the calm face of the president, but there was an extra wrinkle in Miss Carley's forehead, and she sent many a furtive glance down the long tables at mealtime. Even in classes it almost seemed as though her thin, prim, little voice had a note of anxiety in it; for Miss Carley besides being a teacher was also matron of the dormitory, and it was the girls who were causing the trouble.

On the face of it there was no reason for worry. The girls appeared in classes regularly, were unusually attentive, recited with ease and behaved with becoming politeness; but this conduct so charming to the casual observer was, in fact, the root of the trouble. Through long experience the matron had learned that calm precedes a storm, and among the girls of Mt. Elwood, the greater the calm the greater the cloudburst. What was brewing? Where should she turn? To be sure, Minna and Theo had

been seen talking together a great deal more than usual, but then Terry, the exemplary girl of the lot, was always with them.

In despair she called one evening on Professor Fussey, who had charge of the financial affairs of the dormitory. He listened to her account with his precise smile that always set her nerves on edge, and at the close gave her a pitying look. "Miss Carley," he said, "you are getting tired and nervous, but the year is nearly over and you must take a good rest this summer. Of course there can be nothing wrong going on as long as Miss Everton (this was Terry's family name) is always with the girls. We can trust her anywhere." The tired teacher, in spite of her resentment of his evident distrust of her perception, felt somewhat soothed, and, after a chat with Mrs. Fussey over the new mission society, returned to her room with a lighter heart than she had carried for weeks before.

Mt. Elwood was a highly respectable university for young ladies. As is often the case with great gentility, its wealth was not abundant; but its healthy location among the hills, together with its strictly moral management, and the excellence of the instruction received gave it a fine reputation. Years ago the institution had started as a co-educational fitting-school, but the increasing worth of the grammar schools had detracted from its importance, until the managers had been glad when Mr. Elwood, a gentleman by birth and education, had offered to take the two buildings, a recitation hall and a dormitory, off their hands. Mr. Elwood besides being a gentleman had a good head for business, and the school steadily increased its prosperity under his management. Buildings had been added, the membership had risen to over six hundred, and the prospects were still good.

The dormitory before mentioned was a large brick building, one-half of which, in the old days, had been occupied by the boys, the other by the girls. This had never been changed so that, as there was no means of communication between the two parts, the girls were divided into parties, the West end and the East end. The antagonism between them was not unfriendly, but it was intense, so when the girls in one of their first rambles that spring had come across the old athletic field conveniently hidden behind the pine grove, they had not been long in forming a plan.

"I suppose," said Minna, the incorrigible, "that more than one little frowsy-head has played at miniature foot-ball, or run neck or nothing for bases out there, and all the time felt proud of his manly ability."

"O," replied Sunny, "that track was where they raced, and the boy that won had a silver cup or something. Wish I was a boy." Sunny had a weakness for bric-a-brac."

Theo tapped the ground impatiently with her foot and glanced furtively at Terry, who had stood for some moments carelessly breaking a small stick and throwing down the fragments. Her brown eyes were looking into space. Would she never speak?

"You and I would have to grow, Sunny, before we went on the track," said little Lena Wood, "we'd look like ducks chasing jack-rabbits out there." Sunny smiled, for no one ever got angry with Lena. "Girls," said Terry, turning suddenly, while Theo drew a breath of enjoyment, "isn't it two weeks from next Saturday that the Faculty all go to Boston to see about that affair?"

"Yes," replied several.

"What of it?" asked Minna.

Terry did not answer at once, but counted off on her fingers dreamily.

"Minna, Sunny, and Vivian for the East; Theo, Lena, and I for West. Great! We'll have a bicycle race. Laurel can be umpire; she won't get mad at anything. You know," she continued, "our Freshman year is most over and we've got to begin to practice for next. The Profs will all be gone but Fussey, and he'll be so deep in calculus that he wouldn't hear a powder explosion unless he happens to think that Madam Fussey's Fido wants an airing. I'd like to box that little beast up and send him to those fellows down at the medical school. Perhaps, with their microscopes, they could find that brain capacity that Mrs. Fussey is always telling about."

"Miss Carley isn't going," said Vivian. Vivian was Sunny's sister, but she had a tendency to conventionality.

"O, well, I'll lend her that new French novel that my brother sent from Paris," said Theo, "she'll forget all about us then."

As I have said, it did not take long to make the plan. This, then, was the cause of all that subdued quiet that had so worried the matron.

On the eventful Saturday at ten o'clock, a crowd of girls giggling in a subdued manner was gathered on the old field. They had carefully watched the Faculty board the train, and then the girls who were in the secret had gathered by degrees from all quarters. The six named by Terry stood beside their wheels bareheaded and dressed in gymnasium blouses and bloomers,

while a little heap of bicycle skirts lay on the grass near by. Already there was a dispute going on.

"I tell you," Minna was saying excitedly, "it isn't fair. You'll have the inside all the way round."

"Minna, *don't* talk so loud," put in Vivian, "you'll wake Fussey out of his calculus, and he'll have that pug on our trail."

"The umpire is here," said Terry calmly, "come, Laurel, this is your look-out."

Laurel came forward with a look of indecision on her placid face, then her eyes lighted suddenly. "Flip coppers, of course; it's the only way to decide," she said convincingly. Then followed a search for the copper. Laurel looked rather helpless when Minna remarked that umpires were supposed to provide for every emergency, but after a few moment's wrinkling of her smooth brow, produced a seal pin. "Heads West, tails East," she said. The pin went into the air, fell, and obligingly awarded the inner side to the East end.

"Satisfied now?" asked Theo. "Perhaps you'll win."

"All ready," said the umpire, with dignity. The girls took their places. "One, two, three! Go!"

Alas for caution! As the wheels sped along, the girls, forgetful of Professor Fussey and Fido, broke into wild cheering for their respective sides.

Go it, Minna!" shrieked a loyal East end supporter.

"Good, Terry," "Hooray for Theo," yelled the other side, as Terry with Theo close beside her shot ahead of Minna.

Pandemonium reigned. The girls shrieked, waved their hats, clapped their hands and danced. The competing parties with Terry and Minna neck and neck in the race were making for the goal.

Suddenly there was a yelp and a growl. A fat pug dashed directly in front of the racers. Terry made a quick swing, gave a flying leap, and landed on her feet in a clump of blackberry briars; but Minna, who was naturally nervous, threw up her hands, turned a convulsive somersault, while the other four piled themselves on top. The spectators ran to the rescue, while Fido barked approvingly, and one by one the racers were placed on their feet.

"Very exciting, indeed," said a precise voice. The girls started. Terry turned sharply round to meet Professor Fussey's eyes fixed upon her in disdain. "Young ladies," he said, "you

are doubtless very much fatigued. If you will kindly return to your rooms now, this will be settled later."

Terry had been standing like a statue, but now she stepped forward quickly, her eyes flashing. "Pardon me," she said, and her voice was calm in spite of her clinched hands, "it is I who should answer for this. I planned the whole affair." Professor Fussey bowed and walked away. How the matter was settled is not generally known, but the six culprits came back with the class the next fall.

—ETHEL M. PARK, '06.

FROM THE STAGE COACH TO THE AUTOMOBILE.

ONE hundred years bring great changes to all nations, for good or for ill. The last century has marked great progress in the history of the United States of America. A hundred years ago, it was a young nation of sixteen states and, although its independence and strength had been demonstrated during the struggle for its freedom, it was not the powerful, firmly-united nation that it is to-day. It then had a population of about five millions. To-day, it is the home of eighty million people. Then, the great West was, for the most part, unsettled; and the power of the United States was confined to sixteen states on the American continent. To-day, the star-spangled banner waves from the Atlantic to the Pacific, over more than three million and a half square miles of the continent and over large island possessions. These island territories have been mostly acquired by war: Hawaii was acquired by treaty. Other large territories on the continent have been gained during the last century; these mostly by purchase. Such has been the growth of our nation in power that to-day it stands among the foremost nations of the earth.

The century just closed has not been altogether a peaceable one for our country, although, compared with the preceding centuries in the history of America, it has been, no doubt, the most so. The century, like all others in the history of nations, has seen war and bloodshed. The Civil War was, indeed, a terrible one, threatening, at times, to dissolve the Union. But with such great men as Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman as leaders, the Union was preserved and now stands more truly a "Union" than ever. The great result, however, was the abolition of slavery, and our nation is to-day not only strong, but free, and

all its citizens, black and white, are free. And is not this the natural result of the steady advance of a nation whose founders had such mottoes as "Give me liberty, or give me death?" The late Spanish-American War has proved that the United States is easily able to defend not only herself, but also her neighbors struggling for freedom. So has the nation advanced in civilization.

Progress in the line of education has been very great during the last century. In 1800, there were twenty-five colleges and universities in the United States, ten of which admitted both sexes; and there were none exclusively for women. In 1900, the colleges and universities numbered over four hundred and twenty, about two hundred and ninety admitting both sexes and fifteen exclusively for women. The increase and improvements in seminaries and public schools have been proportionately great. Of course, this increase of educational advantages is partly due to the increase of population; but much of it is due to the position taken by Americans toward education. Men now recognize the fact that education is an advantage, nay, almost a necessity, to every one who would become a truly useful American citizen. In respect to education, the United States ranks among the first, if not the first, of the nations of the world.

The literature of the United States belongs almost wholly to the nineteenth century. Benjamin Franklin, it is true, did some literary work, but the first great writer in American literature was Washington Irving, who was born in 1789. His writings were, of course, contributed during the last century. As some one has said, "Washington Irving was the first ambassador whom the New World of letters sent to the Old." The century has seen the growth not only of a pure, refined literature which stands on a level with other phases of American education and progress, but of a literature rivalling that of other countries.

The progress in science has, perhaps, been greater than in any other line of civilization. The phonograph, bicycle, telescope, type-writer, and camera are some of the scientific productions of the century.

The facilities of travel are much greater than in the days of stage-coaches and "one-hoss shays." Now, from east to west, from north to south, stretches a network of railroads and the giant Steam has made all parts of our land easily and quickly accessible. And this same power carries us not only to all parts of the continent but to our island possessions on the other side of the globe. The railroad and steamboat have been potent factors

in the progress of our own country and of all the world as well. Electricity furnishes another method of travel unknown to our forefathers. Electric cars; automobiles; elevated and subterranean railways,—all these indicate the changes of the century.

There has been great improvement in the manner of lighting our streets and houses. At the beginning of the century, the tall-wax candle was used for household light and torches for street lighting. From 1850 to 1875, for illuminating purposes, coal gas was largely used in the cities and coal oil in the rural districts. Now at the close of the century, electricity is supplanting gas and kerosene for house and street lights. For heating purposes, wood was mostly used. Now coal, gas, and steam are in use as well as wood; and electricity bids fair to be added to the list.

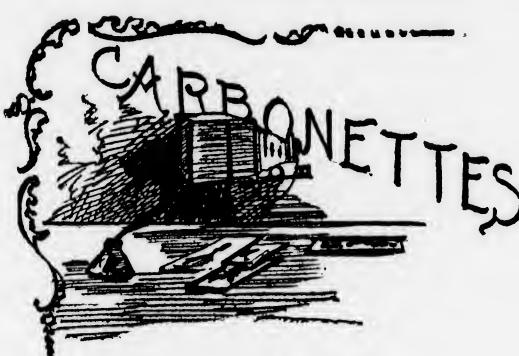
A hundred years ago, Uncle Sam's mail system was much smaller than it is at the present time. The few letters that were sent were written with a goose quill, folded, addressed, and sealed with wax. No envelopes were then in use. Postage stamps were first introduced into the United States in 1847. Before this, the rate of postage varied from six cents for a distance of thirty miles to twenty-five cents for over four hundred miles. Now not only do we have a large mail system but messages are sent in a moment's time from one end of the country to the other and across the ocean by means of the telegraph and cable. The telephone is also used for sending messages, but not at as long distances as the telegraph. Overstepping, a little, the bounds of the century, we find wireless telegraphy coming into use. Ships now telegraph to one another by means of instruments on their masts and sometime, perhaps, messages will be sent across the land in a similar manner. The advanced methods of communication are joining the countries of the world, and more and more, our nation especially is growing cosmopolitan in its interests.

So have many forces combined to build a strong, upright nation. Could the American of one hundred years ago have been told of the marvellous changes which the century would bring, doubtless, he would not have believed that they would come to pass. So, may not the century so lately begun bring even greater changes; greater advance in education, literature, art, and science; and greater increase of the extent and power of the United States? Can we not say with Whittier:

O, Golden Age, whose light is of the dawn,
And not of sunset, forward, not behind,
Flood the new heavens and earth, and with thee bring
All the old virtues, whatsoever things

Are pure and honest and of good repute,
But add thereto whatever bard has sung
Or seer has told of when in trance and dream
They saw the Happy Isles of prophecy.

—FLORENCE A. DOUGHTY, '07.



MA PETITE.

The first day of vacation was almost over and I had not seen Sweetheart; but just as I was giving up hope, I saw a tiny figure trudging across the lawn. Laboriously she climbed the high steps, aiding herself by means of a picture which she clutched tightly in one chubby fist; proudly she offered me this treasure, explaining as she pointed out each attraction, "Zis is Pet,'n' zis is Zippie dog, 'n' zis is Pitty Doll." I gathered my little Pet in my arms, calling her "Sweetheart," "Pickaninny," "Ma Petite" and all the other endearing names which I was wont to apply to her, and which she remembered well,—so well indeed that she prompted me chidingly if I omitted one of them.

All the next week she flitted in and out of the house, bringing sunshine with her and twining herself more closely about my heart.

Toward the end of the week my treasure fell sick. In spite of her mother's tender care and my agonized prayers our blossom drooped, faded, died; and I saw her lying white and still, herself fairer than all the flowers heaped around her.

"She will never know the sorrow of this world, she is in a happier place, it is better so," people say.

"It is the will of God," my lips frame, but my heart refuses to believe and be comforted. She was only a neighbor's child, but she was "ma petite."

—B., 1905.

A PIECE OF APPLE PIE.

Last summer for the first time in my life I stayed for a week at a hotel. It was but a country hotel, to be sure, but I was exceedingly delighted. Every meal we had a large piece of apple pie placed by our plates because, as the waiter remarked, "that was all the dessert there was and we might see it as well first as last." Next to me there sat a fat man, so fat he was but a caricature. His sole delight seemed to be in eating, and indeed I doubt if he were good for much else. He ate his piece of pie very rapidly and then before I had a chance to object would seize mine without even a thank you. It really was unpleasant, because I am as hungry as most people and it was unusually good apple pie.

After I had stood this several days I decided that my religion would not stand in the way of a modest retaliation, and I planned out my line of action carefully. As soon as the dinner bell rang I hurried to the table and began to eat my apple pie. Then I began on the fat man's and by working hard I had it half eaten when he appeared. He came lumbering up to his seat, saw his pie disappearing and hastened down to the farther end of the table where there seemed to be an extra place prepared. His promenade attracted the attention of the other boarders and they looked at me inquiringly. As I am rather bashful I began to blush and feel idiotic, but I went bravely on eating pie. Just as I had with difficulty cleaned the plate I saw a handsome young man come in and look hesitatingly around for a place at the table. What a thrill of delight I felt when he came and took the place next to me! He was pleasant and agreeable and I was enjoying myself mightily when he looked around and said laughingly, "I guess they must have forgotten to give me any pie." I began to murmur something about the waiter being rather careless, when that wretched fat man shouted way across the table to the young man, "That girl there, she ate your pie!" Choked with mortification and shame I rushed from the room, and then and there I vowed that I would never again seek retaliation or eat apple pie.

—'07.

Alumni Round-Table.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'80.—Francis L. Hayes is in Lewiston.

'88.—W. F. Tibbetts was seen on the campus at the opening of the term.

'93.—Professor George M. Chase, of the French-American College at Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. Chase, 1900, have been visiting President Chase.

'94.—Julian C. Woodman has recently been re-elected alderman in Melrose, Mass.

'94.—At the Cony High School Fair the girls of the school had an extremely graceful wand drill. Instruction for this was given by Miss Bessie W. Gerrish.

'96.—The engagement of Ina M. Parsons to George W. Thomas, Esq., has been recently announced. Miss Parsons since graduating has been teaching in the Claremont, N. H., High School. Mr. Thomas is practicing law in New York City.

'97.—Rev. J. Stanley Durkee delivered an address before the students and friends of the college in the chapel on January 28, the day of prayer for colleges.

'98.—Mrs. Emma (Skillings) Briggs is residing in Nantucket, R. I., where Mr. Briggs is principal of the high school.

'99.—T. H. Scammon was on the campus last week.

1900.—Silas Clason will complete his course at the Maine Medical School in Portland this year.

'01.—Elwyn K. Jordan was home from Hartford Theological Seminary during the holidays.

'01.—The engagement has been announced of W. K. Holmes to Miss Alice Frost of the Senior Class.

'01.—Vernie Rand, principal of Litchfield Academy, has been absent from his work during the past two weeks on account of illness. Cummings, '06, has been acting as his substitute.

'02.—Samuel E. Sawyer has entered the Bowdoin Medical School at Brunswick.

'02.—On account of the illness and death of her mother, Miss Ellie L. Tucker has been obliged to resign her position at Lyndon Academy. She is at her father's home in Athens, Me.

'02.—To Grace Darling Walsh, born July 15, 1903, the daughter of Ruth (Pettengill) Walsh, belongs the distinction of being the first child born to 1902.

'02.—Miss Susie F. Watts is assistant in the Pittsfield (N. H.) High School.

'02.—Arthur L. Dexter has recently resigned his position at Sherborn to accept the principalship of the Stoneham (Mass.) High School.

'03.—Miss Lucy M. Freeman is meeting with marked success as preceptress of North Yarmouth Academy.

'03.—Clarence Jordan visited college at the opening of the term.

'03.—Carl Sawyer was home from McGill for the holidays.

'03.—Announcement is made of the approaching marriage of Roger W. Nichols.

Around the Editors' Table.

WITH the beginning of a new year a new board of editors assume the duties and responsibilities devolving upon those in charge of the STUDENT. In accepting the position we realize keenly the necessity of faithful work on our own part and above all the importance of maintaining the good name won for the STUDENT by its previous editors. With these ends in view we shall conduct our college magazine. But faithful effort on our part is not enough to insure continued success for the STUDENT. Every student not only of the Junior Class, under whose immediate direction this magazine has fallen, but of every class, should assist in contributing material for its pages. In this way only can the STUDENT be made comprehensive.

Students, alumni and friends alike are supporting the best interests of our college, but the greatest work in upholding the honor of Bates must necessarily fall upon the students. Whatever represents our institution should be made to represent it in the best way possible. We work with our best energies to make our foot-ball team the champion. We devote our best interests that the representatives of Bates on the base-ball diamond shall be champions as well. This because our athletic teams represent us as a college and because we are judged according to their records. Everything that represents a college goes to shape its reputation. Is not the STUDENT a representative of Bates and consequently should not this, too, be an expression of the hardest and noblest work of which her students are capable? Furthermore in the eyes of many the STUDENT is paramount as a criterion of our true worth and excellencé. Then why not try to make the STUDENT champion, too?

In assuming our duties we wish to commend the retiring board for their efficient work and success of the past year and to invite once more the hearty co-operation of students, faculty, friends and alumni.

B E prompt. If this is not one of our New Year's resolutions let us adopt it for our method of carrying them into effect, and make it the resolution of each day and each hour, until promptness has become a habit. We know what our work is to be this term—the outside reading we intend to do, the labora-

tory courses, the committee work, the plans for our Christian Association or Society. Why not do now that task for which we argue that there is plenty of time? The old adage which convicts procrastination of theft alone should be condemned itself. Procrastination is no less than a murderer of our time. Would that we might consign our criminal eternally to the gallows! Our movements are just as precious now as they will ever be and it is just as important that our work be done. The time at the end of the term will be occupied fully enough anyway. Unexpected things will come up, just as they always have, to fill those hours on which we have planned. A few moments improved now may mean much to us later. The relieved feeling that those tasks are no longer to be dreaded will well repay us.

Is it not wisdom to form this habit of promptness in everything, not only for this term or for our college days, but for the social and business relations of life? Our final success depends largely on the readiness with which we perform the duty which lies nearest, be it small or great. Let us try *now* to secure those qualities which will make our lives correspond to our ideals; let us begin now to make ourselves the men and women of our noblest day-dreams. In the smallest matters of each day's routine, let us first of all, be prompt.

THAT self-preservation is nature's first law can be denied by no one who is a true observer of human nature. This law to a certain extent is worthy of fulfillment; but to many it seems to mean more than a simple conservation of physical existence. In other words, broadcast throughout our land is a spirit of selfishness. If there is any place on earth where such a mean, despicable trait of human nature should never exist, it is in college. From this it does not necessarily follow that when a man enters college he should subordinate his own development to other interests. On the contrary it is every man's duty to himself to make the most of his opportunities by assiduous application to hard work. But this labor should be honest. It should be wholesome,—never short-sighted. While building up himself he should never forget the institution to which he is indebted for his own personal improvement. He should ever have at heart the best interests of his *Alma Mater* and should ever be ready and anxious to give expression to his devotion by lending a helping hand for her welfare or betterment.

What we need is a more unified interest in our college. There are those who are insistent workers and ever ready supporters of any move to benefit Bates, and—unfortunately—there are others who seem to have their devotion for college so deeply buried within the mound of their selfish interests that it avails nothing. Let everyone take upon himself the duty naturally devolving upon an enthusiastic supporter of the garnet; let ties of interest between college and student grow stronger and stronger; let work for our college be not confined to the few or part, but let all co-operate and with united effort make Bates the very best college in all the land.

NO TWITHSTANDING the "all-pervading spirit of restlessness which," it was stated in the November STUDENT, "is a characteristic which must force itself upon every visitor to a girls' dormitory," the advantages of such a system are many. In the first place, by association with other girls, our college girl unconsciously gets out of her own world. The corners disappear, the deficiencies are supplied. Some little social custom of which our girl is ignorant is familiar to her neighbor across the way, so that the necessary knowledge gets to the right person. Besides forming a large acquaintance with many girls, she learns to know well those in her own house. A peculiar kind of fellowship springs up over "Horner's Method or Pliny's Letters."

Our dormitory girl is systematic. She rises, eats, works, studies, sleeps regularly. Nor is the time for recreation neglected. After tea is the pleasantest part of the day, for it is then that downstairs the piano is heard and the songs of the girls,—while up stairs in some secluded nook, a mandolin, the companion of some girl a trifle homesick or blue, perhaps, is responding to her touch, or a violin softly breathes out a melody.

Of necessity our girl learns to be thoughtful of others and unselfish. In a house where others enjoy equal privileges with her she soon learns not to run upstairs, talk in the halls or do countless other things which annoy other girls who want to study. Many of the niceties of conduct, which the girl at home is free to forget occasionally, are practised by our dormitory girl until they become a matter of course—a habit.

The college dormitory is not home. But for this very reason girls think of home in a new light, appreciate its privileges and love it the better for the separation. No one would wish to offer

the dormitory as a substitute for the home. However, since the average girl after her graduation goes forth to live in a different world, are not the four years' life at a dormitory an excellent preparation for that later time?

WHAT causes the growth of a small college? What makes it a power to do great things? Loyalty, without and within. Not only must the alumni, through their allegiance, make their *Alma Mater's* worth be known, but also must they each year encourage the students of the best fitting schools to enter. The undergraduate must continue to build and strengthen his college by constant service, devotion, and sacrifice if necessary.

Students of Bates, work! The literary societies need you, especially during the winter. The college magazine, the far-reaching representative wants your support. Your class requires aid in upholding its standard. You know all the other things you might do. It is impossible to do all, but the best, your best, is none too good for Bates. Give it and in the giving will come the reward.

ONE little object that draws the attention of many of us, daily, is the bulletin-board with its notices for each day. Probably we all intend to look at these notices every day, at some time or other, but I wonder if they mean to all of us what they ought. The athletic meeting, the mass-meeting, prayer-meetings, class business-meetings, all find their way to attract notice by the bulletin-board. Some are of sufficient interest to attract many, while others are forgotten as soon as seen.

The success of the board depends on two persons; the writer of the notice and the reader. The writer may show his genius and originality in presenting old notices in new ways. Not long ago the treasurer of one of our societies brought the subject of filling the treasury before the members by placing a drawing of a hat at the head of his notice. Everybody knew what he meant.

The other students can carry out their part by showing more than passing interest in those affairs which have so much effect on our college life as our associations do. The students are forgetful of engagements and are negligent of duty when they fail so often to take a hand in making our guiding rules. Forgetting can be overcome by a close watch on ourselves, but negligence is

a matter of conscience. The bulletin-board reminds us of what should claim attention; then we have to decide for ourselves, on our line of action.

Don't forget to look at the board; then don't forget what is on it; and finally, don't be so careful of time and strength that your interests will be looked out for by others.

THE VALUE OF EXERCISE.

NO part of the college year is more favorable to study than the winter term. The long evenings give more time and offer none of the allurements with which the beautiful summer twilights hold us from our tasks; the cold, bracing air drives away the feelings of indolence which are the almost unfailing adjuncts of the warm season. Now, all human activity, whether mental or physical, is naturally at its height. Yet Nature, wise provider as she is, often finds her provisions useless and sees the hours that should have been full of help, glide by filled merely with a vague sense of possible knowledge, simply because her dictates are not obeyed.

Still, we are only thoughtless, not intentionally disobedient, for probably no true student enters college without the determination that, so far as the power is given to him, his course shall be a success. That many carry out this determination, we know by the long list of successful college graduates, but the line would be far longer, the graduating classes larger, the cases of nerve exhaustion much less frequent, if students could or would realize that they live a sedentary life and that to obey the laws of health they must do something to overcome the bodily inactivity and increase mental activity.

To meet this need college authorities have placed as a part of the course regular gymnasium work. This, if properly taken, answers nearly all requirements, yet not all students take the rather vigorous gymnasium drill,—many cannot. All can, however, take that exercise which needs no gymnasium and no super-abundant strength—they can take a moderate amount in the open air. It need not take long, nor be violent, just a brisk walk, may be, but if by it the blood is set well circulating and the lungs thoroughly filled with good fresh air, it is wonderful how many “cobwebs” will vanish from the brain.

Naturally, those students who live at a distance and walk to their classes, get this exercise, but for those whose college home

life is in the dormitories, in proximity to the recitation rooms, there is no better advice for success than that which our forefathers gave and followed, "Take exercise, rise early and breathe pure air."

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

"Gym" work for all classes began Friday, January 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Pomeroy spent the vacation in Parsonsfield.

W. E. McNeil, instructor in English, spent his vacation in the Provinces.

Captain Doe, '05, has been coaching basket-ball at Gould's Academy for a few weeks.

Miss Harriet Milliken, '04, is away from college for a time on a trip to New York and Washington.

President Chase will have no classes at the college this term, as he will be obliged to be in Boston and New York in the interests of Bates.

Mr. Alton Maxim, '05, has been chosen to take Mr. O. M. Holman's place as alternate on the debating team against the University of Vermont.

During the vacation the girls' study in Hathorn Hall was renovated. A new hardwood floor was laid and the walls were tinted a delicate green.

E. A. Case, '04, has been substituting as teacher of mathematics at Edward Little High School in the absence of the instructor in that branch.

Professor Arthur L. Clark of the Physics Department, who has a leave of absence from college duties for a year, was here at the opening of the term.

The second American edition of Charles Gide's book on Political Economy translated from the French by Dr. Veditz, has just been published and is now used as a text-book by the Juniors.

A new volume, entitled "Cheney Family," has recently been added to the library. This book, which is one of particular interest to students and friends of Bates, is a gift from Mrs. B. P. Cheney of Wellesley, Mass.

The introduction of domestic work for the young ladies in the dormitories of Bates College is a new feature this term. By this arrangement which is the one in practice at Mt. Holyoke, each one is assigned a ten-minute task to perform every day. We learn in Economics that everything tends toward specializing, so one young lady looks after the sweeping, another the dusting, and perhaps still another answers the telephone. Not only is this system valuable as a means of lessening the expense in the dormitories, but will undoubtedly prove useful to the young ladies on account of the recommendations they will be able to secure from Miss Libby as to their housewifely ability.

The students of the college will have an exceptionally good opportunity this year in the lecture line, the University Extension Society having arranged for no less than twelve lectures during the months of February, March, April and the first of May. Among the lecturers is Hezekiah Butterworth of Boston, who will give four lectures on South America, especially concerning her economic future. Mr. Butterworth is a lecturer of national reputation, the author of a score of volumes on historical subjects, a traveller of considerable celebrity and for many years was a prominent member of the editorial staff of the *Youth's Companion*. Other lecturers are Professor Orlando Smith, of the University of Maine; Professor Leonard, Bates; Professor Files, Bowdoin; Professor Roberts, Colby; Professor Frank Parsons of Boston, and Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, Bates. Some of the subjects of these lectures have been announced as follows: "Goethe's Faust and the Faust Legend," "Tolstoi," "Ibsen," "Civic Improvements," "Municipal Ownership," "The Newer Socialism" and "Modern Japan." Course tickets for these lectures which will be held on Monday evenings except during the Easter vacation are now on sale. The first one will probably be given February 8th or 15th.

This winter a new phase of the musical side of life presents itself to the young man of Bates. Bands, orchestras and glee clubs have existed off and on at Bates for years, but never before has the musical talent bent its attention and interest toward the formation of a thorough minstrel troupe. All through the month of January the members of Glee and Mandolin Clubs and many others have been co-operating to make a success of this proposed entertainment, and if circumstances are favorable a group of some twenty-five men will make a tour, visiting several towns of

the State during the second week of February. This entertainment, which will probably be given in Lewiston, Pittsfield, Gardiner, Rumford Falls, Bangor, and Berlin, N. H., will not contain all the features,—particularly the objectionable features—of the ordinary “minstrel show,” but will be in every way a high-class entertainment, presenting the best vocal and instrumental musical ability to be found in the four classes at Bates. The boys are being assisted by Mr. William Lincoln, who has a reputation as proficient coach for musical entertainments. Mr. Albion B. Lewis, who is to have in charge the management, will look well to the financial phase of the tour and hopes to clear a good, round sum for the athletic association, the crippled financial condition of which prompted the movement. The alumni and particularly those in Lewiston are firmly supporting the attempts of the students, and all concerned wish the entertainment a success.

Athletics.

This is the time of year when one department of college life presents itself to the attention of every one of us, namely—gymnasium work. Don’t be led into the error of supposing that this is something entirely apart from the rest of the curriculum. Such misconception would be corrected by the fact that every college in the land has required gymnasium work in some form or other. Further, the time given to this department indicates that the faculties that formulated these requirements attributed as much importance to this as to the work in any other department of a college. It is clear, then, what stress a large body of scientists lay upon the gymnasium. And yet we as students show too great a tendency to refuse the training which it offers us.

A noted Bostonian thus describes the sequence of his sentiments in regard to his personal church attendance. At first such attendance was in the nature of *compulsion*. He went because he had to go; then later he thought it a *duty* both to his fellow-men and to himself and not long after he came to consider it a *privilege* to be in his pew every Sunday morning. Isn’t it true that we find ourselves looking at gymnasium work from exactly these three points of view? There are some, indeed, but the number is woefully small, who have arrived at the last stage of this development; a far larger number have taken but the

second step, but it is safe to assert that the majority still view the matter in the light of compulsion. Ought not this to give us food for thought? Isn't it a fact that the opportunities of a gymnasium are a privilege? If we think that they are,—and it seems that we must,—we can best show this by our regular attendance.

—F. C. STOCKWELL, 1905.

Exchanges.

THE *Brunonian* for November is one of the best publications we have received. From the opening suggestion that the students become more familiar with the benefactors of their institution, to the closing editorial which pleads for a "trophy room," it breathes a spirit of loyal devotion to *Alma Mater*, and speaks distinctly of life and wide-awake energy. The review of John Fiske's "Through Nature to God" is thoughtfully written; and the description of a "Storm at Sea" presents the scene vividly.

The *Vassar Miscellany* contains, as usual, some bright stories. In "Aeschylus and the Agamemnon" the author has caught the true spirit of the original and revives the old story, giving it new life and meaning.

"Everyman and the Old Moralities," in the *University of Ottawa Review*, is both interesting and instructive.

The rain has passed, the sun shines out again.
Beneath the clearing sky all earth is glad;
The robin sweeter sings, the flowers look up
In brighter colors smiling to the sun.
And in our groping human hearts we pray,
"Help us who love the light and joy of life
To thank thee for the richer gift of tears!"

—*Edith Brown Gurley, Vassar, 1904.*

THE SONG OF THE PINE.

There is a border of cool green pine,
Skirting the edge of a road I know,
Meeting the sky in a clear, strong line,
Darkening down to the grass below.

Deep in their hearts is a music, known
Only to those who can understand,
Hushed in a minor undertone,
Songs that are born of the sea and sand.

Thither I go when the spent day leans
 Over the dead sun's funeral pyre,
 Till the low song from the deepening greens,
 Answers the call of my heart's desire.

Gently it breathes on the twilight and wind;
 Oh, the melody known so old!
 Deep in my home-sick soul to find,
 All the response that a soul can hold.

Soothing the distance that pains, it falls.
 All of the long miles cease to be,
 Only the music that calls and calls
 Out of the heart of the twilight sea.

So though my days run in weary lines,
 All through the loneliness still I know,
 There is sea music among the pines,
 Waiting for me in the afterglow.

—*Helen Corliss Babson, Vassar, 1905.*

Books Reviewed.

"When a book raises your spirits and inspires you with noble and courageous feelings, seek for no other rule to judge the event by; it is a good book and made by a good workman."—*Brugere.*

THE CALL OF THE WILD. By Jack London.

This book will appeal to all lovers of dogs. It is not one of the so-called "nature-books," yet it abounds in nature—human, brute and primeval; nature that makes one, as he reads, take long breaths from very joy. The story paints the strong, vital picture of a splendid sled dog in the Klondike region. Buck's history begins at the time he is stolen from his luxurious home in southern California. Then are traced his journey to Alaska, the struggles which place him as the leader of the pack, the meeting and loss of the only master he loved, and finally, the irresistible call of the forest which forces him to leave civilization and place himself at the head of a pack of wolves. The reader cannot but rejoice in the prowess and impulses which call him back to the life of his ancestors, connot but glory in the everlasting affection which impels him each year to visit the scene of the death of his one beloved master.

The book is well-bound and attractively illustrated by sketches and fine pictures in color. Price, \$1.50. McMillan & Co., New York.

REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM. By Kate Douglas Wiggin.

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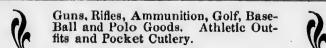
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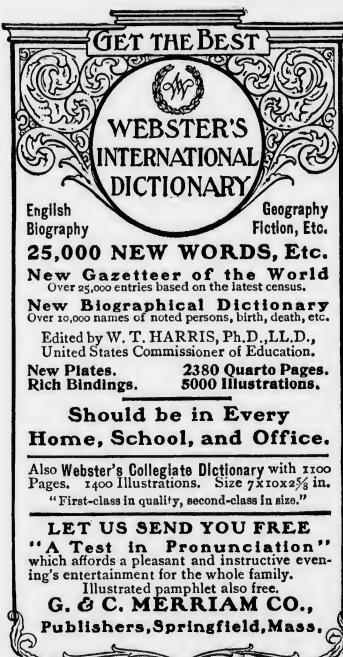
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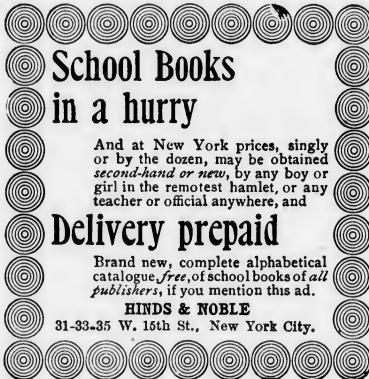
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The STUDENT is for sale at Smith's Drug Store, cor. Main and Bates Streets, Lewiston.

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Literary.

REVERBERATION.

Like to echoes from the hillsides,
 Like to murmurs from the treetops,
 Are the thoughts that sway our actions,
 Are the hopes that move our being;
 For the sun, the great life-giver,
 Through the ages past, has ever
 Shed upon the earth his splendor,
 Forth from sleep has called the earth forms;
 And the thoughts that rise within us,
 Quickened by his rays revealing,
 May have come to vanished brothers,
 May have grown to brightest visions.

In the absence of the sunlight,
 In the hours of night and sorrow,
 Still we hear the echo sounding
 From the hearts of those around us,
 Like the echo from the hillsides;
 And in ever fainter murmurs,
 From the lives that have been ended,
 Come the burdened heart vibrations,
 Like the murmurs from the treetops;
 Feelings reproduced by murmurs,
 As the breeze by sighing leaflets.

Yet the years bring some advancement,
 And the days, fresh born from heaven,
 Give the heart the dew of impulse,
 Seem to say, "Be up and doing;"
 So the scattered blocks around thee,
 And the castle partly builded,
 Showing overthrow of labor,
 Showing failure of thy brother,
 Need not wreck thy early effort,
 Need not cause thee lack of courage.
 Some, we see, have builded wisely,
 Works of lasting strength and beauty;
 Built upon a sure foundation,
 Mortised well the beams and rafters.
 Monuments of faithful service,
 Stand the castles they have reared.

See the tiny ripples spreading!
 See the forceful waves arising!
 Thus it is in Life's great ocean.
 Take the thoughts the past has left you;

Make improvement on its building;
Shun the shifting sands of folly;
Use no beams of selfish purpose;
And at last thy work completed,
Honor shall to thee be given.
In the cycle of the ages,
Greatest things shall be accomplished,
If the mind but build for future,
Take delight in adding something
To the wisdom of the fathers,
To the riches they have left us.

—ELSIE M. BRYANT, '05.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

AMONG the magazine writers of the present time we find one who bids fair to become one of our most popular short story writers and for whose works I prophesy a lasting place in the world of literature.

We know little about the author's life besides the bare facts and dates, but a good deal can be gathered from his stories and essays. Van Dyke is a man who is fond of "out-of-doors," as a glance at the sports which he enjoys well shows. No one can read his essays and not know that Van Dyke is fond of travelling, hunting, skating, bicycling, of searching out little rivers, and especially of angling. Other pastimes, such as collecting books in English poetry, give us an insight into his life and character. In short, Van Dyke is what I should call an "all round" man.

His first book, "The Ruling Passion," is a collection of short stories which he wrote for *Scribner's Magazine*. In these stories he depicts plain, homely characters, because, as he says, feeling can be expressed with fewer words and greater truth. If the characters are plain and homely, they are alive, breathing the breath of life, living for a purpose. He believes that in every life there is a ruling passion; it may be music, revenge, nature, children, honor, friendship, loyalty or duty,—seldom love. Van Dyke never fails to touch that passion—that mainspring of life, and the result is, who having once read these stories can forget characters like Leclère, Nataline, Hermas or Winfried?

Van Dyke himself says, "What care I how many 'hairbreadth escapes' and 'moving incidents' your hero may pass through unless I know him for a man? He is but a puppet strung on wires. His kisses are wooden and his wounds bleed sawdust.

There is nothing to remember except his name; kill him or crown him—what difference does it make?

But go the other way about your work.

'Take the least man of all mankind as I
Look at his head and heart, find how and why
He differs from his fellows utterly;—'

and now you have something to tell and with a meaning." Van Dyke is true, true not only to the ideal but to the real.

His next book is "Little Rivers," published in 1895 and dedicated to his little daughter Brooke. This book is a series of essays, some of which are "A Leaf of Spearmint," "Ampersand," "A Handful of Heather," "Trout Fishing in the Traum." He calls a little river the mouth of the landscape because it is the most expressive feature. I like Van Dyke's figures, they are not at all forced and are very suggestive. Here is one describing the bleak winter on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. "The northwest wind came hurtling down from the arctic wilderness like a pack of wolves." And here is another from "The Source:" "She sang not like an angel, but like a woman." Here is a phrase still more suggestive.—"The sting of the hornet is one of the saddest and most humiliating surprises of this mortal life."—Van Dyke has followed along the wooded Penobscot and the quiet Ampersand; he is acquainted with the beauty of the White Mountains and the splendor of the Alps. These travels he describes in a most interesting way, here and there a little dry humor; here and there a touch of his own personality; now and then a pleasing surprise.

Van Dyke's descriptions are simple and vivid, true and full of color. He says in the preface to "The Other Wise Man," local color can only be seen by one who "looks for it long and steadily." This, I believe, Van Dyke does. He does not strive for an overwhelming effect, but simply for the truth. An illustration will give a better idea than any words of mine.

Van Dyke has been listening to a story from his guide Ferdinand. "The voice in the canoe behind me ceased. The rain let up. The slish, slish of the paddle stopped. The canoe swung sideways to the breeze. I heard the rap, rap of a pipe on the gunwale, and the scratch of a match on the under side of the thwart.

"'What are you doing, Ferdinand?'

"'I go to light the pipe, M'sieur.'

"'Is the story finished?'

"But yes,—but no—I know not, as you will."

"But what did old Girard say when his daughter broke her engagement and married a man whose eyes were spoiled?"

"He said that Leclère could see well enough to work with him in the store."

"And what did Vaillantcœur say when he lost his girl?"

"He said it was a cursed shame that one could not fight a blind man."

"And what did 'Toinette say?"

"She said she had chosen the bravest man in Abbéville."

"And Prosper—what did he say?"

"M'sieur, I know not. He spoke only to 'Toinette."

Perhaps the most popular of all his books, and the one I like best, is "Fisherman's Luck," published in 1899 and dedicated to his wife or to his Lady Greygown, as he calls her. Frankness and simplicity are characteristic of this book. The dedication to his Lady Greygown is frank and modest and its simplicity marvelous.

"Here is the basket; I bring it home to you. There are no great fish in it. But perhaps there may be a little one, here or there, to your taste. And there are a few shining pebbles from the bed of the brook, and a few ferns from the cool, green woods, and a few wild flowers from the places that you remember. I would fain console you for the hardship of having married an angler—a man who relapses into his mania with the return of every spring, and never sees a little river without wishing to fish in it. But after all, we have had good times together as we have followed the stream of life toward the sea. And we have passed through the dark days without losing heart, because we were comrades. So let this book tell you one thing that is certain. In all the life of your fisherman, the best piece of luck is just you."

Nothing could be more simple and honest and beautiful. It comes from the heart of a man who thoroughly loves "out-of-doors," but who gives the highest place to character.

His chapter on "Fishing and Books" shows wide reading and intimate knowledge of authors. Here is a characteristic remark taken from this chapter. "I like a writer who is original enough to water his garden with quotations, without fear of being drowned out. Such writers are Charles Lamb, James Russell Lowell and John Burroughs."—Characteristic, because it is frank, to the point, no words wasted, honest. He frequently throws in an opinion like this. We are glad of these touches of the author's

personality, we feel better acquainted with him, we admire the spirit of the man who wrote them.

Van Dyke's style is above all things clear. It is never necessary to read a sentence twice in order to get his meaning. He has a style distinctly his own. His books taste of simple, homely and good things; they are full of fresh, spicy thoughts; they breathe the fragrance of the fields and woods.

Here is another bit of description taken from "Fisherman's Luck," which shows not only Van Dyke's power in description but his sympathetic, tender nature. He has been fishing on the Swiftwater and as he walks along the mossy banks, he comes upon a spot where four years ago, he, with Greygown and the little boys, had built an open camp fire. He sits down and recalls the picture to mind. This is what he sees:

"A man wading up the stream with a creel over his shoulder, and perhaps a dozen trout in it; two little lads in gray corduroys running down the path through the woods to meet him, one carrying a frying-pan and a kettle, the other with a basket of lunch on his arm. Then I see the bright flames leaping up in the fireplace and hear the trout sizzling in the pan, and smell the appetizing odor. Now I see the lads coming back across the foot-bridge that spans the stream, with a bottle of milk from the nearest farmhouse. They are laughing and teetering as they balance along a single plank. How good the lunch tastes! Never were there such pink-fleshed trout, such crisp and savory slices of broiled bacon. And after the lunch is finished and the birds' portion has been scattered on the moss, we creep carefully on our hands and knees to the edge of the brook, and look over the bank at the big trout that is poisoning himself in the amber water. We have tried a dozen times to catch him, but never succeeded. The next time perhaps—" And now remembering that the younger laddie has gone to follow a new stream, clear as crystal, he meditates—"Rue grows here. Yes, there is plenty of rue. But there is also rosemary, that's for remembrance! And close beside it I see a little heart's-ease."

Van Dyke appreciates nature, character and truth; he also appreciates home, children and his Lady Greygown. He introduces them into his essays now and then with wonderful delicacy. He speaks often of the little laddies by his side, of gentle Lady Greygown and of his little brown-eyed daughter Brooke. "And now in the year 1897 one little laddie has gone to follow the paths of a new river."

It was after this sorrow that he wrote the "Blue Flower," published in 1902. This book is a striking contrast to the other three. The characters are taken from a different walk in life. The main thread throughout these stories is an underlying thought of a definite goal ahead and a never-dying effort to reach it, the other wise man in search of the Christ during thirty-two long years; Hermas endeavoring with all his might to find the lost word.

Van Dyke as a writer is sympathetic, modest, simple, frank, sincere, with a style clear, vivid, full of life. His childlike simplicity is marvelous. He writes not only from a personal knowledge but from an intimate relationship. Whatever you read from Van Dyke, you instantly feel that he has "been there," so to speak. His thoughts come from a noble heart, from a life rich with experience.

As a man, Van Dyke is first of all a scholar, a broad-minded man, a man who has a deep love for nature, character and, above all, truth.

It is because of these qualities in the author and the man that I prophesy for Van Dyke a lasting place in the world of literature.

—DAISY VAUGHN DOWNEY, '05.

THE MICHIGAN GAME.

THE "Gang" whistled along over the damp field, across the campus. Snatches of college songs, bits of college news, drifted in their wake.

"Confoundedly glad those team elections are over," growled the captain. "Some of the chaps feeling sore, though. Now, Nate Brackett"—he stopped suddenly and glanced apprehensively at Dick, the college pitcher, but he did not lift his head. For a moment no one spoke,—then everyone began to talk eagerly of different things.

Dick stumped along miserably. He had made the team, he told himself,—elected fairly—he tried to add. What if he *had* traded on his last year's playing and his popularity. And who said he *had* gone to pieces?

"Say, there's someone on the grandstand; wonder who is it," said Parsons, suddenly. The Leland Stanford pitcher slouched along indifferently.

"Somebody passing the night there, probably," he replied. As they came nearer, the soft light of the moon showed the cardinal

cap and sweater of the college—but the face buried in the hands prevented recognition.

"Hop behind that clump of trees and see what's up," suggested the captain. "Perhaps he's a Freshman. Great place for a little work not specified in the curriculum." They dropped hastily behind the knoll.

After a while the boy got up wearily, went out to the athletic field and began pitching. He tried all the newest movements of the game with a dogged insistence. The line of skirmish watched him curiously. Presently Dick whistled softly. "Nate Brackett," he exclaimed. "Gee, that fellow's all right! Well, he can pitch balls. He ought to be on the 'Varsity team; he can pitch better than I can."

"O, go on," sneered the captain; "that would be fine, wouldn't it? You'll stay where you are, that's what you'll do. Now shut up!"

None of the "Gang" spoke. With apparent unconcern, they watched the sturdy practice of the second-team aspirant to the 'Varsity position. Loyalty to Dick prevented their acknowledgment of the truth of his words. After a few moments, the "Gang" went silently across the campus to the hall.

Out on the field, in the waning light, Brackett pitched curves grimly. Some of the aching bitterness at the second-team position died with the hardening of the muscular arms. Late at night, when he went into the house, he left disappointment on the field.

In the hall, Dick knocked at the door of every member of the team. - "Come to my room, at eleven," he said. "Important business on hand. Be sure to come." At eleven, every member of the base-ball team was in Dick Driscoll's room. Dick stretched himself to his full height. "Boys," he said briefly, "there's been an all-round mistake. Nate Brackett ought to play on the 'Varsity team, and every one of you know it. You want to win the Michigan game Saturday, don't you?" Then my motion is to put Nate Brackett in my place. I resign in his favor."

For a moment the boys sat motionless. Then somebody started a rouser for Driscoll. The "Gang" gave it to a man, except the captain. He sat looking on, scornfully. "Are you crazy, boys?" he asked. "Brackett has only played a few times on the second team. I never could hold him. Think of his going to Michigan to represent the college."

"If he cannot represent us, I cannot," said Dick forcefully.

"I'll tell you what, boys," said the captain, "if you put Brackett

on the first team, it's on this condition, that practically all responsibility be taken off my shoulders, and that if we lose the Michigan game, as we probably shall, if you insist on this sentimental foolishness, not one of you shall afterwards blame me."

"All right," shouted the "Gang."

"Then, that's all, I'll manage the rest," said Dick. "Our meeting stands adjourned."

Ten minutes later he opened Brackett's door. "Have a special message for you," he said shortly. "You're to take my place as pitcher on the 'Varsity team. Be out on the field to-morrow at three." Then he shut the door and stumped loudly down the empty corridor.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., April 14.

Hooray for Leland, Jr.—8-3. And Michigan fell. Knocked out by Brackett.

Pitcher knew his business.

PALO ALTO, CAL., April 14.

Brackett made the line-up across the campus without equine agency. Crowd cheered alternately—for Brackett—8-3—and ex-Pitcher Driscoll—resigned.

—LULA WORMELL, '06.

THE AMERICAN OF TO-MORROW.

VIEWED from the standpoint of universal history, one century and a quarter of national existence is a mere day—a passing moment. From the sedate altitude of her five thousand years China would regard us with that scarcely perceptible, somewhat contemptuous curiosity, which the grey-beard feels for the new-born babe. America as a nation is indeed but an infant. The pages of the volumes which are to be her history as yet remain white and unwritten. The brief record of her past is but a few lines in the preface. Yet even as the child evidences the man, so this beginning reveals to the thoughtful observer the possibilities that will some day become realities.

It has often been said that there is no distinct type of American; that a heterogeneous conglomeration of all peoples constitutes our nation. But is this true? Is not the American as clearly defined a type as the German, the Frenchman, or the Italian? And why not? As a nation Germany is but thirty years old. The French republic is the product of yesterday and

Italy is the youngest of nations. If the idea of nationality is not a mere phrase, certainly there *is* an American nation. The foreigner that comes to our shores cannot escape the range of our laws, the unmistakable impress of our civilization, the ennobling and emancipating influence of our customs and our ideals. Would any one call Alexander Hamilton a West Indian, or John Ericsson a Swede, or Carl Schurz a German? Are they not all Americans? America already has clear-cut distinctive characteristics as a nation. Young as she is, many a thrilling battle scene and many a momentous turning point of our short career teach the invaluable lesson of profound impregnable patriotism.

Call America a heterogeneous conglomeration if you will. Does not history show that peoples which lived unto themselves have disappeared from among the nations of the earth, whereas the most enduring have opened their arms wide to the ambitious stranger who had the courage and the perseverance necessary for leaping over home limitations and who dared long for the freer, clearer air of distant shores? The English nation is the result of an astonishing combination of the three great social varieties of Europe. The foundation races were the Britons and Kelts. Then came the Romans. Overlying these and mingling with them were Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Danes, and ultimately the Normans, slightly modified by admixture with Mediterranean and Alpine elements. Race added unto race like the pieces of a mosaic; yet so skilfully set that the seams of division are lost, and colors the most violent in contrast shade into each other imperceptibly, producing a people in which were combined as never before, in the history of man, the elements of stability and tenderest sentiment and of dramatic fire; of poetical, industrial and political capacity; of philosophic power and of scientific precision; a people that could bring forth a Cromwell and a Tom Moore; a Nelson and an Adam Smith; a Shakespeare and a Darwin. The American people to-day are combining under exceptional environment the characteristics of Latin and Teuton; the artistic temperament of the South and the cold, candid reason of the North, in a new and even nobler amalgamation.

And the mere day of her history has been a miracle of practical progress. The treasures of commerce and industry have been bestowed with lavish hand—riches and luxury such as no other people ever knew. It is pardonable to boast of these material successes. But economic prosperity is

not all. Signs of material wealth do not constitute our country any more than fretted ceiling and frescoed walls can make home.

Did not Emerson say "That the true test of civilization is neither the census nor the size of the cities, but the kind of men the country turns out." And in this brief period America has produced a Washington and a Morse; a Longfellow and a Lincoln; a Webster and a Whittier; an Edison and a Grant. These are the men that represent our country—the types and products of its distinctive civilization.

But the chief concern of a young nation is with the future, not with the past. We are not so much the descendants of our forefathers as we are the ancestors of the generations to come. The future is our domain. What will this future be? And what will be the essential characteristics of the American of to-morrow?

Innumerable social elements here encounter each other in proportions and under circumstances such as were never before witnessed. Will not the present diversity of elements be transformed by the wonderful alchemy of history; under the beneficent guidance of Providence, into a higher, nobler, better nation, living not unto itself but in the light of an effulgent, newer ideal? This formation of a single race of man out of all races can be regarded only as a colossal plan of nature to infiltrate new life into humanity and produce an enduring, higher type of man.

The result must be a new people, a new nation, a new American. The American of to-day is to the American of to-morrow as the scaffolding to the edifice; as the promise to the fulfilment; as the cast scarcely begun by the hands of a hesitating sculptor is to the finished, majestic product of his chisel.

—FRED M. SWAN, '04.

RETRIBUTION COMETH.

THE Sophomores from Parker Hall, one and all, had started out for a racket; even pale-faced Johnnie Galen, the book-worm, was in the crowd. A cider-mill had been discovered four miles out in the country and that afternoon Bobby Fields had passed the word along that there were three barrels of freshly pressed juice sadly needing care, and he felt it was the duty of the Bates Sophomores to attend to it at once.

So at 11.15, about twenty fellows met on the leeward side of David's Mountain for final instructions, and then disappeared

quietly into the darkness by twos and threes—all in different directions, and apparently for nothing more than an evening stroll.

The old cider-mill was dark and quiet. One by one the Sophomores gathered by the brook, where the shadow was deepest, and waited for Bobby, who was to pilot them through the little old shed, at the back of the mill, to the staging where the cider-barrels had been placed. Bobby had been reconnoitering and, finding everything satisfactory, motioned to four of the lads to follow. They stumbled along, but as they grew accustomed to the darkness of the shed, they managed to feel their way to better advantage.

"Now, fellers, I've got an easier way *out* of this. It's a pretty heavy barrel, I know, but grab it firm and go easy. It won't do to get all the fellers in here, you know; we might get cornered in a dirty trap if we did."

The boys were shifting the big cask into good carrying position and, by the light that Bob had struck, staggered along behind him.

"There! fellers. You see that door yonder is just hanging by the hinges, and I'll hold it open for you, while you go through. Don't stumble on those loose boards."

Bobby lifted off the door just as they started across the flooring.

There was an ominous creak, a crackle of splitting wood. A moment the floor swayed. The boys gathered all their strength and swung the barrel out of the door just as the flooring gave way and dropped them into mud and mire a foot deep. The shallow water gurgled and oozed, as the Sophomores sank into it, with smothered exclamations of the most irreverent order. Jack Saunders pulled himself into a standing position by grasping the rough foundation wall, and as he stood there endeavoring to extricate his feet, a fragrant stream of cider flowing through the loose stonework came trickling down his neck.

"Lud! fellers !! that blasted juice is running down my back and I can't budge a step out of the way. I bet that barrel was smashed to splinters."

Tom Neil was swearing.

Would he have done it in company? Oh, no!!! but you see he had on his best clothes. Not until the last moment had he heard of the racket. Then Hal Damon had grabbed him by the sleeve and whispered, "Tom, never mind calling to-night.

She won't expect you and you might as well come with the felers. Come along, old boy, cider's dear this year, you know."

And Tom had gone. No wonder anger got the control. Anyway, who'd hear him swear in that vile puddle under the mill? Without doubt, the others were too engrossed in their own troubles to mind him much. "Keep shady, lads," came a cautious whisper from above.

"No trouble!" muttered Tom, "it's shady enough in this black hole!"

They heard a lumbering footstep in the cider mill, and a dim ray of light came through the crack in the floor in the far corner.

"I guess we've got 'em naow, Sary! Hold the lantin, while I see if I ken locate 'em. Ther's one barr'l gone, that's sure. Now Sary! I heared some dreadful saound like the rippin' of boards and I guess mebbe the old floor went daown in the shed. Let's look!"

The boys crouched down close to the cold mossy wall, but Farmer Leemick's eyes were good, and over in the far corner he saw a gold ring sparkle.

"Now, Sary, this is a very unfortunit position for that young gentleman to be in. He wuz, probably, tryin' to keep the other young gintlemen from stealin' that ar barr'l of cider."

The good-natured irony of the old man made those Sophomores wince. Not one of them could say a word. In the meanwhile, Farmer Leemick was poking around under some piles of canvas and hoe-handles, finally pulling out a rickety ladder, which he lowered through the ragged opening of the hole.

"Now, boys, if I ken help yer, jest let me know'd about it and I'll do the best I ken fur yer. Yer can't git out any other way, so you'd better clim' up the ladder while Sary holds the lantern.

"Now, Sary, if those boys look kind er sheepish, yer mustn't laf at 'em, for you knowd they wuz a tryin' to protect your daddy's cider-barrel."

There was no loop-hole of escape. Still they hesitated; not one of the Sophs relished the idea of going first and facing the farmer and—his daughter.

"Ben't you comin'?" he said good-naturedly.

"Yep! I'm a coming," answered Hal as he reluctantly pulled himself out of the mud.

"By the sound of that mud a-suckin' at yer feet, it must be a

leetle bit damp daown there," came a gruff voice in sympathetic accents.

The boys gritted their teeth.

Hal tried to turn away from the light as if it dazzled his eyes, but Sary didn't take the hint. She held up the lantern inquisitively and gave a low, derisive laugh. The worst of it was—Sary was a pretty girl, and Hal didn't like to have a pretty girl poke fun at him.

As the boys crawled up the ladder, Sary, saucy little wench, stood between them and the door.

"You do look real—humble!" she remarked.

The fellows started guiltily at the sound of her voice. She was—yes! She was that jolly Freshman whom they had met the week before at Piæria! Their unlucky stars were certainly beaming. Sara Vane was a very popular girl—and each one of them would have been glad to stand well in her estimation.

"Uncle and I thank you for trying to rescue the cider barrel from that unruly crowd of fellows whom we heard dashing under cover of the woods across the brook."

So Miss Sara wasn't the farmer's *daughter*, after all!!

"Yes, Sary is right. We thank you, gentlemen, and I hope you'll never find yourself in so unfortunate a position again."

The old man doffed his hat; Sary opened the door, and the four Sophs filed out like a chain-gang. They turned into the road in silence, the water in their shoes squeaking at every step. The clouds had parted and the full moon seemed to puff out in quiet amusement as a clear, mocking laugh broke the stillness.

Sary and Uncle Jonathan were shaking hands in the cider-mill, over the success of their watch.

"I knowd I'd ketch 'em," he chuckled.

"Well, uncle, you let them off easy; but I'll warrant they'll never come here again."

The weary four met the rest of the crowd at the edge of the woods.

As they sneaked into Parker Hall at one o'clock in the morning, cold and tired, they heard a chorus of Freshmen in the upper corridor shout through their megaphones,

"I want a booze, I am so dry!!!"

There was no retaliation, no retort.

For they knew that "Sary" and the Freshmen were the winners.

—M. A. B., '05.

A VALENTINE.

Dear one, the wind blows cold to-night,
 And shudders, and screams aloud;
 The naked trees toss their weary arms,
 And moan in vain for a shroud.
 But safe within, by the cozy fire
 I sit and dream of you,—
 What matter to me though the wind blows drear,
 Since I know that you are true?

Your pictured face smiles down on me,
 There's a question in your eyes;—
 Ah, yes, you have changed,—it is true, dear heart,
 It could not be otherwise.
 But the change is all for the best, I think
 You have gained a womanly charm,
 A tenderer smile, a kindlier grace,
 And you seem more strong, more calm.

Ah yes, it is true, you have changed, I know,
 But the change is all for the best,
 And safe and secure in this blessed thought,
 I have laid my fears to rest.
 And whosoever you may be, dear one,
 You will always be partly mine,
 And so, though far away, I write
 To claim you, my Valentine.

—M. T., 1906.

Alumni Round-Table.

IN MEMORIAM.

ALBERT ABNER BEANE, '80.

Dr. Albert Abner Beane, of the Class of '80, died at his home in the city of What Cheer, Iowa, January 25, 1904, at the age of 49 years. Dr. Beane was a native of Vermont, the son of Benjamin and Joanna (Folsom) Beane. He fitted for college at Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Centre, Vt., entered Bates College in the Class of 1880, and was graduated in regular course, with honor.

After graduation, Mr. Beane became principal of the city high school at Battle Creek, Iowa, and taught with great success until 1888. He then began his medical studies at the University of Iowa, and obtained his degree from this institution in 1891. He immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession at Burt, Iowa, where he remained for 11 years. On January 27, 1902, he located in What Cheer, Iowa, and there remained in active practice until his death. He was married to Miss Grace E. Armington of Battle Creek, Iowa, January 17, 1884, and is survived by his widow and two little daughters.

The writer, a classmate, was privileged to enjoy, during nearly his entire college course, the intimate friendship of Dr. Beane. He was a good, reliable student, possessing a keen, dis-

criminating mind, a strong, decisive will, and exceedingly kind and sympathetic nature, and the courtesy and manners of a true gentleman. His religious nature was strongly marked, and his religious thought was earnest and sincere. He loved wit and humor, and a bright smile and a sparkling word graced his usual greeting. He was a loyal class man, and a loyal college man, and ever maintained a just pride in his class and college. He was quiet and modest in his address, but one could easily discern his real worth, and naturally grew to respect, admire, and love him. He was genuine in his character. He hated sham and pretence, wherever exhibited, and his quiet but penetrating observation would quickly uncover them, however masked and concealed. But he was fair and kind in his judgments, and appreciative of the good qualities of others. His life has been an honor to the College. Its influences have been strong, helpful, and Christian. In his death his bereaved family may be assured of the sympathy of many friends who knew Dr. Beane in his school and college days, and who have not forgotten his admirable and lovable personality.

I quote from his home paper : "He (Dr. Beane) was a tireless worker, never missing a call to minister at the couch of suffering, nor asking whether the sufferer would ever pay for the services rendered. His was a labor of love and that, in performing it, he acquired an ample competence proves that to be broad-minded, liberal and charitable, pays financially, as well as otherwise. No one appealed to him for aid, that it was not forthcoming, if it was in his power."

"Dr. Beane was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and led an exemplary Christian life. Always quiet and unassuming, he took an active interest in all that went on around him. He was a power for good in the church, in the fraternal orders of which he was a member, in society, and in his profession. Often has he been known to speak words of Christian counsel to the dying, and pray by the bedside when the strength and wisdom of man and medical skill had failed."

"The splendid eulogies pronounced at the funeral by his pastor, Rev. Mr. Patterson, and by his friend, Rev. Mr. Clark of Montezuma, received a deep response in the heart of every one who knew him."

W. H. JUDKINS, '80.

THE NEED OF A SOCIETY HOUSE.

AN APPEAL TO THE ALUMNI.

FOR some time there has been a general opinion that there must be some provision made for the better accommodation of our three literary societies. The student body is constantly growing and as nearly every student belongs to one of the societies it is only a question of time before either a new society must be

formed or new rooms provided for the present ones. The objection is at once encountered that four societies are too many for a college of this size. So there remains a question of rooms. Our rooms now are crowded to their limit. Often members are unable to find seats and have to go away. The ventilation of the rooms is exceedingly poor; in winter it is difficult to keep them from being close and stifling, and in warm weather they are almost unendurable. As much of the success of a program depends on the comfort of the audience, certainly the highest results cannot be obtained in the present rooms.

The necessity for an assembly hall is imperative. We are now obliged to use the gymnasium for things of this sort—our fall receptions to the new students, and receptions to the participants in the interscholastic contests which are held here each spring. The importance of these receptions is great. Prospective students are influenced in a large measure by the entertainment furnished and by the appearance of our halls. With a new and well furnished room in which to receive them, the chances of obtaining valuable material would be greatly enhanced.

Now, then, what is to be done? There are no available rooms. The only way out of the difficulty is to build a society hall in which all the societies may have large, well ventilated rooms and in addition an assembly hall, where joint meetings and receptions may be held. A building answering all purposes could be built with comparatively little expense. The societies would willingly contribute a large percentage of their dues, which amount to about nine hundred dollars yearly. The alumni, all old society workers, would respond heartily when this is brought before them; the co-operation of the Faculty can always be depended on, and by good, energetic hustling, we could have in a few years a building of which we might well be proud.

—G. L. W., '04.

THE STANTON CLUB.

The fifth annual banquet of the Stanton Club was held at New Odd Fellows Hall, Auburn, on the evening of February 19. Officers for 1904 were elected as follows: President, Hon. O. B. Clason, '77; Vice-President, Morrell N. Drew, '85; Secretary, Scott Wilson, '92; Treasurer, Alice Lord, '99. As toast-master Mr. Clason introduced many interesting speakers among whom were Professor Stanton, Dr. R. E. Donnell, '84, Mrs. J. H. Rand, '81, Scott Wilson, '92, and Judge Spear, '75. At the close Hon. O. B. Clason announced that the club would meet in Gardiner next year.

The alumni of Boston and vicinity held their twentieth annual banquet, February 3d, at Young's Hotel. This was in many ways the most interesting meeting in the history of the Associa-

tion. "The Moral Responsibility of the College Graduate," "The Advantages of the Smaller College," "The Life and Services to the College of the Late Ex-President Cheney," were some of the topics discussed. President Chase was present. Also Dr. Charles Gordon Ames, Joseph A. Coram, W. W. Bryant and Horace W. Berry were guests at the board. J. Wesley Hutchins, '78, of Malden, was elected president for the ensuing year.

Measures are being taken toward the organization of a Bates Alumni Association in the Middle West. Mr. A. A. Knowlton, '98, is agitating the plan. For it he gives these reasons: To keep all Bates men in the vicinity in touch with the college; to insure any graduate in Chicago either permanently or for a short time a friendly welcome; and to encourage Bates men to come to Chicago and vicinity.

By a gift of fifty dollars from the College Club several books for the German department have been added to the library and more are ordered.

A list of twenty-one new books lately given by the Alumni Association is posted in the library.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'73.—The Annual Report of the Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners has recently been sent to the library by George E. Smith, a member of the commission.

'74.—Rev. J. H. Hoffman is to conduct a party of eight hundred on a trip abroad. The company sail March 8th and are to visit the Orient.

'80.—Hon. W. H. Judkins addressed the Social and Literary Guild February 3, on "The Legal Rights of Women."

'81.—W. B. Foster has opened a brokerage office in Boston.

'83.—O. L. Frisbee has an article on the "Sloop of War Ranger" in the Navy League Journal for December. He is the founder of the "Ranger Section" of the Navy League of the United States and also the Paul Jones Club of the Sons of the American Revolution at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Pepperrell Association of Kittery, Me.

'86.—J. H. Williamson is president of the Williamson-Downing Land Co. of Blunt, S. D.

'87.—Edward C. Hayes was in town recently, called here by the death of his mother.

'87.—Dr. Percy Howe has opened an office in Boston and has moved his family to that city.

'88.—Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow of Springfield, Mass., attended the alumni banquet in Boston.

'90.—Herbert V. Neal, professor at Knox College, Indiana, has recently become a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

'92.—Albert F. Gilmore, who is connected with the American Book Company, has recently presented our college library nineteen volumes on educational subjects.

'95.—W. S. C. Russell of the L. E. Knott Apparatus Co., Boston, has entered the lecture field for recreation and has been very successful this season with the following: "Our Ancestor, The Barbarian," and "Arctic Exploration Justified." The Russell Dental Burner, a modification of the Bunsen, is an invention of Mr. Russell's. It is used by Dr. Jordan in the Bates Chemical Laboratory.

'95.—Dr. Fred S. Wakefield was in town recently. His friends will be glad to learn that he has recovered his health.

'96—Mary Cross has been teaching in the Plymouth, Mass., High School during the past two years.

'97.—A daughter was born January 22d to Carl E. Milliken and Mrs. Emma (Chase) Milliken. She has been named Vivian.

'98.—The engagement is announced of Myrtle Maxim to Dr. Sprague of Chicago. The marriage will occur this spring.

'98.—Miss Bertha Files has resigned her position at Maine Central Institute and is acting as secretary at the Lewiston Young Women's Home on Bates Street.

'99.—Oscar Merrill visited the college recently.

'99.—Cora Edgerly is assistant in the Portland Public Library.

'99.—Mrs. Edith Irving Leonard is residing at Plattsburgh, Wis., where Professor Leonard is principal of the Normal School.

1900.—Dr. M. G. Sturgis has opened an office in the State of Washington.

'02.—A. L. Dexter is principal of the high school at Stowe, Mass., and not at Stoneham as stated in the January STUDENT.

'02.—Leon Elkins is principal of Corinna Academy. He is very successful.

'02.—Julia E. Babcock has been obliged to resign her position at Wells, Me., because of ill health. She is at her home in Lewiston.

'03.—B. H. Sanderson is principal of Limerick Academy.

'03.—Vivian Putnam is spending a week's vacation at her home in Lewiston.

Around the Editors' Table.

HEALTH.

THE importance to us as students of maintaining health cannot be overestimated. To this our attention cannot be called too often. In numerous books and treatises of to-day scientists emphasize the truth that mind is wholly dependent upon body and that the brain is in direct sympathy with varying physical moods. One eminent scientist has gone so far as to say that the mind is seriously disturbed in its action by the disorder or disarrangement of a single organ in the body. This being true, since the work of the student is always to be mental and since he wishes to possess a mind of the greatest possible strength and capable of performing the most intricate problems of life, he should first and above all procure and then preserve a healthy body.

It is true that usually college men and women are physically well, but we believe there is yet room for improvement and in addition to this, opportunity to lay the foundation stone for future health. There is no person who is responsible in so great a measure for his health as the college student. Unlike the ignorant workman he is possessed of full faculties of reason and judgment; he can differentiate between good and bad; he necessarily knows more of the laws of health and can tell what he *should* and what he should *not* do. In the light of these things there is no legitimate reason why the college man or woman should not pay strict observance to the rules of sanitation and thereby form a habit whose value is inestimable.

Owing to the fact that when young a man can endure a considerable amount of dissipation with practical impunity, the college student may occasionally subordinate *himself* to considerations of pleasure and violate the laws of health, but sooner or later nature is bound to retaliate and he who disregarded her laws must pay the penalty. It is the part of the student to abide by these regulations. He should strictly avoid every habit that is in any way deleterious to health. He should say, "I will *not* do this and "I *will* do that." Realizing that the student life tends to develop nervous tendencies he should guard against overtaxing this important part of the physical mechanism, for too often the cost of an extensive education has been a debilitated constitution. He should carefully and considerately choose all that is

best for himself according to his best knowledge. With this he is bound to be rewarded with health,—*health*, the paramount essential to happiness, the controlling factor in man's sphere of action, the stepping stone to the perfect Christian life.

EVERY week brings to the STUDENT a dozen or more publications representing American institutions of learning. What advantage do we gain from all these periodicals? Are they for the perusal of the exchange editor alone? Shall she read them to get an "exchange column" for perhaps less than a dozen people to glance over, and then cast them aside? This is certainly not the purpose of our present exchange system. All the students should have equal privileges of reading the various publications, of criticizing them or of profiting by their suggestions, and hereafter they will have their place at the library reading room, as much as the current magazines. We would especially recommend them to the attention of the students. Many of them have works of literary value. When you are at the library, go into the reading-room, if only for a few moments and get acquainted with the college men and women of to-day. They are people whom you are likely to meet in actual life a few years hence. See what they are doing now. Read the locals and editorials and compare them with your own. Give your friends and classmates the benefit of the new ideas you have gained. Suggest methods or lines of work which seem pleasing to you. Speak of the topics interesting college students elsewhere. We have been warned many times against the danger of becoming narrow in our colllge life. Here is a good preventive. Read the inner life of colleges all over America as you can get it from their journals. Each has an atmosphere peculiar to itself. The stories, both in style and plot, have that distinct individuality which assigns them to the institution which they represent. They reveal, almost invariably, the moral standard and aspirations of the individual. They contain new lines of thought for the stranger college. Some of the Georgetown, Brown or Smith life and spirit would make a pleasing variety among the literary people of Bates.

You would not be ignorant on current topics of the day, putting all your thought and interest in the one town in which you live. Then while your interest is largely in college life, do not forget those other institutions whose main purpose is akin to that of your own. Learn what kind of periodicals they send out, the

titles, the general appearance, the rank from a literary stand-point. Spend a few moments occasionally in looking over the exchanges.

AGAIN the students of Bates College are given the opportunity of hearing a course of University Extension Lectures. To those who heard the lectures of last year there is need of no word of recommendation,—the course speaks for itself. To those, however, who were not so fortunate as to attend last year's course, something in regard to the present lectures may not be amiss.

It is not necessary or possible here to enter into a detailed account of the University Extension movement. Probably Bates has not a student who does not know at least a little about it, but too many let their knowledge rest right there. Now we are here in college to get all the helpful knowledge we can, to make the best use of our time, in short, to get—in the fullest and truest sense—a liberal education.

This is just the purpose the University Extension Lectures aim to fulfill. Through the generosity of public-spirited men, this course is offered at so low a price that there is not a student in Bates College who cannot avail himself of this opportunity to hear something of the world's great men and movements. Already the season of 1904 has opened. If you were not at the first lecture, go to the next. Don't stay at home because of your lessons, for with a little forethought they can be prepared and still leave plenty of time for the lectures. Just make up your mind to go, and it is safe to say that not one will feel the slightest regret. Your time will be well-spent.

ALARGE number of the merchants of our two cities patronize the college publications with generous advertisements. The STUDENT or the *Handbook* has many pages devoted to the lists of stories which form so substantially the enterprises of the students. Many a plan could not be carried out but must fall through, if we did not feel that we have the hearty support of the business men.

This, however, is but one side of a matter. It would be poor economy to advertise without return, and in return for all their kindness these merchants feel that they should have their proportionate share of the college patronage. Some receive such notice; others fail to see even proper recompense; and some may

even see the student trade going to places which are never mentioned in our lists. In the first place, is it right to treat the friends of our student body in this way? In the last, is it not possible to effect some sort of a change? Our advertisers are responsible persons who are worthy of the confidence of the students and deserving of their trade. This is simply a matter for each student to consider, and we hope each one may realize the part we all have in such a case and let the college trade go to our advertising business men.

WE often pride ourselves, and justly, that the evils which exist in the universities and larger colleges are unknown here. However, we are not entirely free from all evils. One—small as it may seem—which exists here as elsewhere, is the habit of borrowing small articles, and then forgetting to return or pay for them. How often we hear this remark when the appropriation is made during the owner's absence,—“Why, she won't care; she isn't here.” “He who goes a-borrowing,” says Poor Richard, “goes a-sorrowing.”

Aside from the detriment to the borrower, a bad result reverts to the lender. This repeated call on her for her possessions fosters a spirit of selfishness. It is really nothing more than self-defense,—she has to say “NO.”

Let us be independent. And,—

“Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.”

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL in speaking to college students once said, “In all your work in college, never lose sight of the reason why you have come here. It is not that you may get something by which you may earn your bread, but that every mouthful may be the sweeter to your taste.” And is it not so? We don't come to college to “grind.” After all, study is a small part of college life. When a graduate thinks of college, his mind does not run to recitations so much as to the spirit put into them by the professors. He thinks of chapel, or society; this fellow or that one, and all the unnamable ties which none but a college man or woman can understand. Will not these memories sweeten our lives, too? Our duty is evident. Let us resolve, then, to get all we can from our four years, so soon ended, and in time to come be blessed by the thoughts of *Alma Mater*.

Local Department.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Although the Y. M. C. A. work of last term was very encouraging, the Association is succeeding equally well this term. Last fall our Wednesday evening meetings often saw an attendance of nearly 100 and the Sunday morning service often brought out twenty men; this term, with the athletic fever quieted and the extra time that we have now if ever, should see the services largely attended.

The second annual conference of the Maine College Y. M. C. A.'s was held at Brunswick January 21-24. Eighty-one delegates were present, 26 being from eight of the different fitting schools. Bates was represented by Cole and Smith, '04, Junkins, '05, Stevens, Wiggin, Wells and James, '06, and Pendleton, Davis, Hoyt, and Aldrich, '07. Mr. A. B. Williams, secretary of the eastern colleges, conducted the conference and the men report a very strong and inspiring session.

A movement was instituted by which representatives from the four college associations are to visit the several preparatory schools of the State and address the students.

The services of January 28, the day of prayer, left a deep impression on the college and, united with the impetus brought back by the men from Brunswick, have perceptibly increased the interest in the Christian work.

Bible study groups have been formed in the different classes and are making good progress.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

The students are still returning from their winter terms with many stories to tell.

Freshman declamations are scheduled to begin on March 1. There will be six divisions in the class.

The Seniors have begun work on their mid-year parts. Some of these will be given at the usual Senior exhibition, the last Friday night of the term.

The Sophomores are hard at work on debates. The work in this line is considered one of the most enjoyable courses in college, for every one is so pleased when it is all over.

Whoever plans a more enjoyable reception than that given by the Bates young ladies on the evening of Washington's birthday, has hands and head full. From the moment of greeting at the door until a final "good-night," the houses of the young ladies were filled with laughter and enjoyment. It was planned originally to have the party in the gymnasium, but the plan was given up for various reasons, and three houses were thrown open, making the affair much more cozy, although a part of the entertainment had to be put aside. Games were played in the various rooms until the guests had all arrived, after which the chafing-dish formed the center of interest for each group. Whenever convenient, a visit to other rooms was made, so that many who had never had the chance, on this evening found opportunity to see the new buildings. The party broke up early. Our young ladies are certainly to be congratulated upon the marked success of their leap-year party.

Nothing succeeds without work; but if the degree of success indicates the amount of work, then many of the Bates young men have been busy. There were many tired bodies at the close of the second week in February when the minstrel trip was over, for there had been seven entertainments in the six days beside the long ride from Berlin, N. H., to Bangor.

The first entertainment was at Ridlonville; then an early morning ride of eighteen miles across country and a trip into New Hampshire. The entertainment at Lewiston came Wednesday. After that came Pittsfield, Gardiner, and two performances at Bangor.

From the moment that the Bates yell was given until the last dive of the acrobatic work, there was intense interest. The college men were assisted by Mr. Van, interlocutor, Mr. Foley and Mr. Crowley as end men, these three being from Boston.

Opinions may well differ as to the best number of the program. Many were greeted warmly by the audience and all were returned for encore. After the solos came an exhibition of selections by the quartet, glee club, mandolin and guitar quartet. The evening closed with exercises in tumbling and Swedish horse work by members of the company.

Mr. Lewis, '04, has had the management of the affair. Mr. Goss of Lewiston has been director of the music; and to Mr. Lincoln's work as coach is due a large part of the success. The end men were: Bradford, Rounds, David, '04; Blake, '06. These were assisted by the chorus consisting of Wallace, Gould, M. W.

Weymouth, Garland, '04; Cooper, Durell, Winslow, '05; Bradley, Coy, Stewart, Bonney, Cummings, '06; Morrill, '07. Paine's Orchestra accompanied these on their trip.

Athletics.

A PLEA.

The average college student, asked what is meant by "college spirit," would doubtless reply that it is that feeling which prompts the students to be loyal to the best interests of the college. The words are some that become familiar just before our important games and debates.

What we mean by the "interests of the college" may well include our athletic sports. It requires a certain self-denial to attend to what may be assumed as our duties in this line. The attendance at practice, of which we hear so much, consumes considerable time with but little result, so far as the attendants can see; but the cheer at the game comes so natural and easy that we hardly think of its being a result of overflowing college spirit. The part may be of no real help in the learning lessons, but in a wider sense it is a part of our college life, an important subject in considering college interests.

That is a show of spirit in its easiest way, cultivated, used, and enjoyed by a large part of the student body. There is a question, however, as to whether it is the best we can do. I mean that the track is a branch of athletics open to a large number of students who are not now doing a systematic work in any branch; and moreover it is one part that needs a greater support from the young men.

We have a track, hurdles, standards and other apparatus necessary for that sort of exercise. Three times the usual number of men can easily use the field daily. As the number of trainers increases, other facilities can be supplied, and no time need be lost by rainy weather, for the gymnasium is easily opened and is sufficient for many exercises. The time that we claim we have so little of, is not so scarce as it seems to be, for a great trouble is that we are careless of its use.

It is very certain that those men who wish to show college spirit can find a way. The busiest man does the most work. The man who takes his whole life to himself may sink through solid

earth, if he becomes too heavy. While some are so earnest in base-ball, others in debates, and others in different lines of college work, it is time for a great many of us to be thinking if we cannot find an excellent chance to show our enthusiasm by beginning for the athletic work on Garcelon field.

—P. H. BLAKE, '05.

Exchanges.

TIME ever drags with the exchange editor. Like old friends, the exchanges come in any time of day, to make a call and have a pleasant chat about the subjects which interest them. No matter what is the condition of the weather, or what is one's mood, he can always find among this host of friends some one who is congenial to him.

We have made a new acquaintance this month. "*The William and Mary*," tastily attired in garnet, gray and gold came modestly in one morning, bringing the sunshine and breezes of fair Virginia. The poetry of this magazine all has a sentiment "tender and true." The stories seem to be a little lacking in literary tact. The writers do not show a keen sympathy with their subjects nor draw us into the real spirit of them. The character delineation is good, however, and each one presents a vivid picture to the mind. "On the Richmond Road" is a pleasing story of southern college life fifty years ago.

EVER WITH THEE.

Alone where the north wind blows,
 Alone,
Alone where the wild flow'r grows,
 Alone,
Alone on the starlit sea,
Alone wherever I be,
My heart, dear love, lies ever with thee.

Alone, in the Moon-kissed night,
 Alone,
Alone in the new dawn's light,
 Alone,
Alone on the high-flung steep,
 Alone,
Alone where the storm clouds weep,
Undying, my heart true faith will keep.

—*The William and Mary*.

The *Smith College Monthly* comes as usual with its carefully written stories. "A Problem in Domestic Navigation," though not a happily chosen title for the subject matter, is an excellent story. The plot is good and is developed with skill. An accurate knowledge of human nature is noticeable in all the characters—even in the provident "Lincoln" who says: "Now that I

have lied, I intend to get all the good I can out of it. What's the good of lying for nothing?"

"The Difference," a dialect poem, has an admirable climatical arrangement and is successfully humorous.

NOVEMBER NIGHT IN THE CITY.

A wind in the luminous darkness,
A shudder and throb through the elm,
A monotonous murmur of millions,
Like the throb of the sea at the helm.

A sky, filmy, draped, in the midnight,
A moon dimmed by delicate cloud,
A world beneath sleeping in silence
With darkness its covering shroud.

—*Smith Monthly.*

IN SUMMER.

Fain would I see
The early, early morning's golden glow,
And where the tiniest beams of sunlight go
To wake the birds which chirrup soft and low,
In harmony.

Oh, to be free,
To wander in the forest's shady lanes
And through the fields of waving daisy chains,
Where butterflies in never ending trains
Flit merrily.

Now would I see
The shadows which the growing twilight brings,
And hear the song of rest that evening sings
To souls all weary with the work-day things.
These give to me.

—*Smith Monthly.*

The *Georgetown Journal* has a dignified appearance, coming in simple but attractive covers. The attractiveness is not wholly on the outside either. It is well worth reading. The poetical translations from the German and "The Aftermath," are particularly excellent in rhythm and melody. We would also express our thanks for the suggestions to the "Ex-man."

"Les Djinns," a poetical translation from Hugo in the *Brunonian*, is worthy of mention. The meter is good and the correspondence of sound and sense is quite pleasing. "The Survival of the Fittest," though disappointing in its ending, adheres strictly to unity of subject and works out the result intended in an original style.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MESSAGE.

They hunt no more at Aberfoyle,
The wild stags range at will,
The weary hound forgets the toil,
The clarion is still;
And knight and dame are far away
Riding a fairer quest to-day,
Beyond recall to sorrow.

Yet still, when storm comes on apace
They say at Aberfoyle,
That down the wind a phantom chase

Pursues a phantom spoil;
And bugle calls and laughter dying,
Over the hills go faintly crying
Reveilles of the morrow. —*Nassau Magazine.*

THE HUMAN WAY.

We grope blindly in the blackness
For the light;
Loving, laughing, sinning, sobbing
Through the night;
Drearly-hearted, tear-stained, weary
With the strife,
Till we stumble o'er the margin
Into Life. —*Ottawa Campus.*

WHEN THE DAY'S WORK IS DONE.
Good night! The candle lower burns,
And in the darkened room
Its wavering light can hardly pierce
The subtle gloom.

Slowly I lay the book away,
And close my weary eyes,
While on the hearth, in smoke and spark,
The firelight dies.

Good night! The candle lower burns,
Fast sinks the light,
Slow fall the embers on the hearth,
Good night! Good night! —*Bowdoin Quill.*

Books Reviewed.

"Books are men of higher stature
And the only men that speak aloud for future times to hear."
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY MANUAL. By James F. Chamberlain.

This manual is adapted for use with any text-book on Physical Geography and is a great help for practical work. It contains a series of laboratory and field exercises, which lead the pupil to understand the principles of the geographical processes about him. Price, 50c. American Book Company, N. Y.

GLEASON'S GREEK PRIMER. By Clarence W. Gleason.

By actual class-room experience, Mr. Gleason has been able to present an ideal text-book for beginners of Greek. The verb is developed slowly and naturally and the lessons are especially planned to give practice on verb forms. The infinitive and participle and indirect discourse are treated at great length. The Anabasis has been drawn on for reading matter, and thus the student's interest in Greek literature is early developed. Price, \$1.00. American Book Co., New York.

GALDOS'S DONA PERFECTA. Edited by Edwin S. Lewis, Ph.D., Professor of Romance Languages at Princeton University.

Galdós's work is a novel illustrating the prejudice of a rural Spanish community when brought in contact with the results of modern science,

religion and politics. The story is extremely interesting. It is suitable for second and third year reading and has notes and vocabulary. It is a late addition to a series of Modern Spanish Texts published by this company.

Price, \$1.00. American Book Company, N. Y.

ALARCON'S *EL NIÑO DE LA BOLA*. Edited by Rudolph Schwill, Instructor in Spanish in Yale University.

Although an abridgment of a successful novel, the real interest of the romance is retained, but the religious and political discussions are omitted for the most part. It gives a most delightful picture of Spanish life, and would be thoroughly enjoyed by students of the Spanish language.

Price, 90c. American Book Company, N. Y.

MERIMEE'S *COLOMBA*. Edited by Hiram P. Williamson, of the University of Chicago.

This masterpiece of Merimee's pictures the fierce character of the Corsican race, their love of independence and justice, their standards of family honor and the resultant feuds, with their logical outcome in the bandits whose influence forms so serious a problem to-day. The story is well adapted to class work and is recommended by the National Educational Association.

Price, 40c. American Book Company, New York.

FIFTY FABLES BY LA FONTAINE. Edited by Kenneth McKenzie, Instructor in Romance Languages in Yale University.

The fables here given are nearly all the best known ones. They are edited in a scholarly manner and issued in convenient size. The introduction gives the life of the poet and a bibliography of the principal books relating to his work. The notes are excellent, explaining allusions and idiomatic constructions.

Price, 40c. American Book Co., New York.

STOLTZE'S *BUNTE GESCHICHTEN FÜR ANFÄNGER*. By Erna M. Stoltze.

This is an elementary reader. The selections are simple in phraseology, and consist of fables and anecdotes well adapted for conversation exercises to follow the reading. The vocabulary is complete, giving always the Imperfect and Past Participle of irregular verbs.

Price, 30c. American Book Co., New York.

OUTLINES OF GREEK HISTORY. By William C. Morey, Ph.D., D.C.S., Professor of History, University of Rochester.

The "Greek History" is a most attractive volume, illustrated with helpful illustrations, and numerous maps. The author gives special attention to the development of Greek culture and of political institutions. Each chapter is supplemented by selections for reading and a subject for special study. The book points out clearly the most essential facts of Greek History, and shows the important influence which Greece, in art, in literature and in philosophy, exercised upon the subsequent history of the world. Price, \$1.00. American Book Co., New York.

POETS OF THE SOUTH. By F. V. N. Painter, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages in Roanoke College.

The minor poets are first treated and then followed by chapters devoted to the lives and works of Poe, Hayne, Timrod, Lanier, and Father Ryan. The poets of the South are not so well known as their merits deserve and this little volume supplies a real need in calling attention to the poetic achievements of this section of our country.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Roger Williams Hall, a new and beautiful building, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian Church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

THE BIBLICAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

This school was established by vote of the Trustees, June 27, 1894, to provide for the needs of students not qualified to enter the Divinity School. Its students have equal privileges in the building, libraries, lectures, and advantages already described. Its classes, however, are totally distinct from those of the Divinity School, the students uniting only in common chapel exercises and common prayer-meetings.

This department was opened September 10, 1895. The course of study is designed to be of practical value to Sunday-school superintendents, Bible class teachers, evangelists, and intelligent Christians generally, as well as to persons who contemplate the ministry.

Certificates of attainment will be granted to those who complete the course.

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Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Aeneid*; four books of Caesar; seven orations of Cicero; thirty exercises in Jones's Latin Composition; Latin Grammar (Harkness or Allen & Greenough). GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; three books of Homer's *Iliad*; twenty exercises in Jones's Greek Composition; Goodwin's or Hadley's Greek Grammar. MATHEMATICS: In Arithmetic, in Wentworth's Elements of Algebra, and Plane Geometry or equivalents. ENGLISH: In Ancient Geography, Ancient History, English Composition, and in English Literature the works set for examination for entrance to the New England Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Monday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

Candidates may present instead of Greek an equivalent in Science and Modern Languages as described in the Catalogue.

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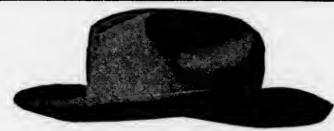
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FROM THE GRAY TO THE GOLD.

Merry and happy and always gay,
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 And she rode and played in the crispy curl
 Much like a sea-born ocean girl,
 And she gathered the froth in her elfin hands
 And scattered it high to the yellow sands.
 Tossing it high in madcap glee,
 Out o'er the tumbling, green-blue sea.
 And the wind it caught in her rumpled hair,
 Throwing it wild in thready gleams;
 For the light it had caught from the day-sun's ray,
 Or the softer glow from the pale star beams;
 Hair that was thready and spun and fine,
 Finer than gossamer, filmy fine;
 Hair that flung out on the ocean breeze
 And twisted its strands with the dancing seas.
 A wee, wee fay with a twinkling laugh
 Playing about in the ocean's trough.

Tossing, leaping and care-free fay
 Playing about in a madcap way,
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 Much like a sea-born ocean girl,
 Bide a bit in a pale pearl shell,
 And make with a salt sea drop a spell,
 Or spin me a thread that is long and fine,
 Finer than all—of the green sea brine,
 So long it will reach o'er the ocean brine
 And close to a far-off, sad thought twine.
 Twine about twice and thrice, my fay,
 All in a clinging, entangling way,
 And make the thin thread, oh long, oh long,
 And tremulous, too, with a thought of song.
 And spin it with tender, tiny hands
 And fasten it here on the sad sea sands.
 On the sad, on the gray, on the lone sea-sands,
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And rode on the billows' fall and rise,
And poising aloft on the topmost curl
Sprang down deep in the merry swirl,
Patted the drops in a childish way,
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Spinning a thread with a magic spell;
Spin it so long and thin and fine
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Then in thy tiny, elfish hands
Bear the filmy thread from the cold, gray sands.
Bear it away through the sea gray mist
Straight as a ray by the day sun-kissed;
Bear it—oh far, oh far away,
Through the drifting mist of the falling spray
Steady, and straight, and true, and well.
Bear the slender, gossamer, fay-wrought spell
Afar from the sands so cold and gray,
To the sands afar o'er the blinding spray;
Carry the thread on its mission told
From the sands of lead to the sands of gold
And twine it, oh gently, my fay, my fay,
But surely and well in a fairy way,
The thin, fine thread of a fairy spell
Born in a far-off, pearl-lit shell
Tremulous, whispering, gossamer thin
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Although musical references are found in many of Browning's poems, he has left us four which are especially on music. These are "A Toccata of Galuppi's," "Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha," "A Parley with Charles Avison," and "Abt Vogler."

Galuppi was born in Venice early in the eighteenth century. He produced over fifty operas, most of which were comic. His works have disappeared from the stage, but his church music is still sometimes performed in Venice.

A toccata or touch-piece approaches its theme rapidly. It is brilliant, and even superficial, yet here and there, one hears a solemn chord seemingly inconsistent with the gay mood of the piece.

Notice how this is carried out in the poem. We hear the sound of light music. We see before us the gay, beautiful city of Venice. Through this worldly, pitifully monotonous life, a strain of sadness comes stealing. As in the music, so in the poem, the solemn chord is struck. A deeper note of life's meaning is sounded, soon to be shaken off by the gayety. The "Toccata" touches these deep thoughts only suggestively, yet it arouses in us the heart-searching questions of our higher nature. It shows the hopeless longing and incompleteness of a life of gay repetition.

In the thirds and sixths, one feels the longing for a larger life. There is also a haunting fear of death. Turning from the yearnings of the minor, the decisive major is struck, and an octave answers the "dominant's persistence." The solutions and suspensions might have taught the Venetians lessons of experience and hope, not merely the haunting "Must we die?"

Browning gives us a picture of a life of pleasure pursued for pleasure's sake. He shows us that unless love and knowledge are combined, life is not complete. Thus it is that the Venetian beauties live only in shadows, and Galuppi's cold music makes us shudder.

"Master Hugues" must not be taken too seriously. Although there are many humorous touches, one cannot believe that the poet is poking fun at the old musician, famous for his "mountainous fugues." Hugues is a fictitious name, probably chosen to rhyme with fugues. The construction and harmonizing of the different parts of the fugue are among the most difficult things in music.

The poem is a monologue. The unnamed organist of an unnamed church addresses Master Hugues, whose shade, he

imagines, is hiding in the darkness about him. The organist has just finished playing one of Hugues' fugues,—“four flats, the minor in F.” He has mastered the mechanical difficulties but he finds no meaning. It seems but a wrangle. The first part gives its opinion; the second has a different view; the third disagrees; the fourth and fifth parts add to the jangle; a quarrel is underway. The organist, provoked, exclaims, “But where's the music, the dickens?” The truth is hidden by the jangling sounds, as the beautiful work of the ceiling of the church is hidden by cobwebs. The organist ends his monologue by telling Hugues and his parts to “clear the arena,” that he may “unstop the full organ” and “blare out” in the “mode Palestrina.” As he ends the candle goes out and he shouts,

“Lo you, the wick in the socket!
Hallo, you sacristan, show us a light there!
Down it dips, gone like a rocket!
What, you want, do you, to come unawares,
Sweeping the church up for first morning prayers,
And find a poor devil has ended his cares
At the foot of your rotten-runged, rat-riddled stairs?
Do I carry the moon in my pocket?”

Ruskin says that we laugh at those we love. This may be why Browning holds up to friendly ridicule the organist, satisfied with the mechanical only. The poem may be interpreted thus. The organist, not understanding, may be likened to a hard-thinking man, who, struggling to understand the difficulties of life, turns at last to God.

“A Parley with Charles Avison” is a very different kind of poem. Avison was a famous English musician and critic. His music lacks originality but it is light and graceful. The real subject of Browning’s poem is the Grand March written by Avison.

The poem starts with a very pretty picture. It is a cold winter morning. Looking across his London garden he sees a black-cap tugging at a piece of flannel nailed in the wall. It strikes him as an odd fancy that the little bird should come to London for a piece of woven wool, when it could have found natural wool in any hedge near its nest.

This is an image of his own mind. He has passed over the rich new music of the day to pick out the forgotten March of Avison. The march has run in his head until, from the “thinnish air effect,” it seemed to be played by a full orchestra. He is roused from his day dream before he is able to put verse to the

music. The march has aroused him as much as it would have stirred the people of Avison's time. The great master of any period moves the souls of the people of that period. Browning gives a reason for this in two lines:

"There is no truer truth obtainable
By man, than comes of music."

The poet proceeds at great length to explain this truth. Soul is something which no one can define with a word. It is Something, yet it is not matter. It shows itself in Feeling over which Mind has no mastery.

"Yet who tells of, tracks to the source the founts of the soul?"

All the arts try to solve the problem of Mind and Soul. Music without achieving comes next to attaining. Music has increased in power during the ages, yet it cannot reach its ideal, because like the other arts, it is subject to the law of change.

Browning turns from these great thoughts to tell more of Avison. He first plays the march through in a minor. Changing from the minor to C major, he drives away all doubts and bids man see that he is not ridiculed with false gifts. Hope, Fear, Joy and Grief were gifts in the "far days of music's dim beginning." Truth also was a gift and though it keeps taking new shapes, truth is truth whatever the covering. Avison wrote it for man's cause. Browning's purpose is the same. He gives it words that make it a patriotic march, words that protest against the king's tyranny and the arrest of the five members, and are able to explain the result. Art is subjected to natural laws. Will, which is higher than law, is able to frame from three notes of music "not a fourth sound, but a star."

It has already been stated that no English poet has written on music as Browning has. Milton, who was a musician, has not left a single line to show that he thought it was more than a sensual pleasure. Shakespeare does more for music in the "Merchant of Venice" than all of Milton's writings. Browning goes deeper than either of these. To him it is an intellectual pleasure. It does more, it appeals to the soul. Music brings the truth to us without the aid of form and substance.

For music (which is earnest of a heaven,
Seeing we know emotions strange by it,
Not else to be revealed), is like a voice.

Sorrowful though the Abbe is because the music is beyond recall, he can still be comforted with the lasting qualities of any good. Our aspirations and our passion are really music sent to Heaven. All our ideas will be found complete in the mind of God. "On earth the broken arcs; in Heaven a perfect round." He feels that the secret of life rests in the musician's hand, so proudly and patiently he says:

"Give me the keys. I feel for the common chord again,
Sliding by semitones, till I sink to the minor, yes,
And I blunt into a ninth, and I stand on alien ground,
Surveying awhile the heights I rolled from into the deep;
Which, hark, I have dared and done, for my resting place is found,
The C major of this life; so, now I will try to sleep."

The last part of the poem gives Browning's philosophy. We can see the processes of painting and poetry.

"Fife, trumps, drum, sound! and singers then
Marching say, "Pym, the man of men!"
Up heads, your proudest—out throats, your loudest,
Somerset's Pym!"

"Strafford from the block, Eliot from the den,
Foes, friends, shout 'Pym, our citizen!'
Wail, the foes he quelled,—hail, the friends he held,
'Tavestock's Pym.'

"Hearts prompt heads, hands that ply the pen
Teach babes unborn the where and when.
Tyrants, he braved them,—patriots, he saved them—
'Westminster's Pym!'

While the music of Charles Avison is of the earthly type, the music of Abt Vogler is of the heavenly. Charles Avison gives us the reasoning of an outsider. Abt Vogler gives us the enthusiasm of one of the favored few to whom "God whispers in the ear." Charles Avison was a critic; Abt Vogler, an artist.

Some one has well said that if Beethoven, the Shakespeare of music, had written a poem it would have been Abt Vogler. This has also been called the "symphony with all the world."

In the first seven stanzas is found the music of the poem. The Abbe is extemporizing on his instrument, probably the orchestrian. His touch on the keys seems to possess as much of a charm as Solomon had over the spirits of Heaven and Earth and Hell. "The slaves of the sound" build him a palace, not so lasting as Solomon's, but much more beautiful. The foundations

are laid deep in the earth. The transparent walls rise, towering to the skies. The summits are ablaze with meteor-balls. Earth was striving towards Heaven, and Heaven yearned towards earth and "there was no more near nor far."

"A low voice calling fancy as a friend
To the green woods in the gay summer time;
And she fills all the way with dancing shapes
Which have made painters pale, and they go on
Till stars look at them and winds call to them
As they leave life's path for the twilight world
Where the dead gather. This was not at first,
For I scarce knew what I would do. I had
An impulse but no yearning—only sang."

—J. E. BARR, 1905.

LIFE'S DAY.

ADREAMY stillness in the air, the soft mystic strains of an unknown lyre, and lo, he is born into the world. Soft hands place the tiny form on its mother's breast, the giant pain that has gripped her stalks sullenly away as over her rushes the mother's love, fadeless, immortal. And still he lies, but a spark from the Divine yet to be kindled into the flame of immortality. Life's sounds, indefinable, jangle and discord; life's lights and shadows dazzle and gloom.

From the myriad sounds about it, one soft and sweet soothes its care and sorrow; amid the blended lights and shadows one face beams with infinite gladness. It stirs, it thrills, the mother's love has transformed it into conscious life—and lo, the morning of life has dawned. Morning, soft with the blending colors of earth and sky; morning gay with the crimson of the flooded deep—the green of the shimmering meadow; morning, with the babbling stream of its childish voice—the limpid gush of its mystic cooing; morning, which whispers to the mother in the excess of joy as she clasps the babe—her babe,—to her breast.

And the sun of life glides onward, leaving a golden gleam in the sky. The tender limbs grow strong—the voice catches the mysterious strain of speech, the eyes read the language of the trees, the flowers, the sky, the sea, and the morn of life is high.

A voice thrills him like an eternal symphony, soft eyes search the hidden mysteries of his soul; a thousand mystic shadows which have lurked in the corners of the day flee before the immortal glory of love. The blue of heaven deepens, the earth takes on

new hues, a million bird voices until now silent, pipe in songs triumphant. Breezes whisper in voices thrilling—shadow and gloom melt into sunlight, ambition calls; he looks, and before him looms the unconquered world awaiting the arm of the victor. He hears restless waves surging in the sea of life; he sees frowning peaks white with eternal snows, his heart calls within him to breast the torrent, to ascend the untrodden height. He sees through distance dim,—the goal, the victory; he feels rush over him the strength of ten. The sun has risen; it is the noon of life.

Noon under the burning sky, noon on the dusty road of patient struggle; noon amid the humiliations of failure—the joys of triumph. And he presses on. The heat and burden of the day appall him not; the fountains by the wayside tempt not his throbbing brow; the cooling shade allures him not. Beside him, ease and pleasure; behind him, fields Elysian; before him alone the joys of victory. Tempter's voices whisper "rest yet a little," dishonor, falsehood speak with insidious voices, "the way we teach is easy—better the wings of the eagle than the measured stride of the lion; better wisdom than the might of ten thousand."

But he lingers not—he turns not from his way—onward ever onward he presses until at last he has surmounted every obstacle and the summit of his hopes, his ambitions, rests beneath his feet. And the triumph is sweet. He breathes in ecstasy the breath of heights, he feasts his eyes on the glory of the world at his feet. When lo, before him he sees faint through sunlight distance another peak beyond and above him, and still as his eyes learn to bear the shining, another and yet another reaching above him lost in infinite distance. And he girds himself for the journey. Rosy tints from the lingering footsteps of day—soft breezes inebriate with the dew of heaven whisper of rest. The shadows have fallen toward the west—it is the eventide of life.

The glory of the sinking sun floods his face with radiance; the weight of years crowns his head with snow and bends to earth his form. And the shadows lengthen into the shades of night.

He feels the mighty stream beneath him flow—he hears the surging of restless waves as it bears to the infinite ocean of eternity. Familiar voices float across the dreary waste of years—soft hands through sentient distance beckon with infinite yearning; the feeble limbs relax,—the feeble eyelids close,—it is the night of life.

—1904.

WORKING FOR THE FRESHMAN PRIZE.

"**T**HREE come the two smartest girls in the class," said Kate Bigelow, as two neatly dressed girls came across the campus. "It's a mystery to me how they can be so friendly and both of them so bright. Each working for the Freshman prize, too! Why, May," turning to a little girl at her side, "if you were any brighter or knew any more than I, I'd be so jealous that I'd never chum with you."

A group of girls were standing on the portico of the main building watching the two young ladies in question. At first it was hard to tell which of the two was the prettier as they came up, bright and happy. Sue Walker was the taller, with the frankest blue eyes and a pleasant smile. Belle Morse was fully as pretty, but there was something in her steel gray eyes which kept the other girls in awe of her.

Both greeted their classmates cordially, then went on to recitation. "Oh dear, I wish I had my Geometry originals," said Kate, "and could translate Latin and German the way those girls can."

"Maybe you could if you studied a little more and went into recitations instead of going car riding for your health so often," answered little May.

"I don't like Belle Morse anyway," continued Kate unabashed, "she acts as if she knew it all. Now Sue is always willing to tell me anything I ask her, and when I say, 'Oh, how smart you are,' she says, 'No, I'm not, I am older than you, that's all.' But when I say that to Belle she looks at me in her superior way and with that smile which says, 'How unfortunate not to know everything,' she walks off. You just wait, she'll come to grief some day." With this awful prophecy ringing in their ears, the girls went to their recitations.

It was true that Belle and Sue were the brightest girls in the Freshman Class. They were always together, seemingly the best of friends. It was as hard to tell which was the more popular as it was which had the higher rank. The latter question would soon be answered, for the Freshman prizes were to be given the next day.

Both young ladies had studied hard during the whole college year. Sue was as fresh as ever, but Belle looked tired and worn. Whenever Sue spoke to her quickly, she started guiltily, then glanced round to see if any one had noticed her embarrassment.

She failed in Latin, a thing which Kate Bigelow afterward declared was good enough for her. "She can see just how I feel when Professor Johnson raises those great eyebrows and says 'Unfortunate!'"

In the afternoon of the same day sixteen of the girls went on a tally-ho ride. They bumped along over the country roads, laughing and singing, for a couple of hours, then stopped under a shady tree to eat their lunches and gather wild flowers.

It was nearly dusk when they started back, and a happy crowd they were seated on the high box of the tally-ho, behind four horses who were trotting briskly home to get their supper. They had gone nearly half of the way when a big fat pig waddled out of a farm-yard. The horses already going at a smart trot, were terribly frightened at the great white animal with his "Oosh-oosh." They began to run, the carriage to tip and the girls to scream, and in a second over went the whole thing.

Five minutes later all of the girls, except Belle Morse, were picking themselves up and wondering what had happened. Kate was the first to notice Belle lying perfectly still beside the road not far from a large stone. She ran and raised her up and with the help of the others carried her into the nearest farmhouse. Then Kate ran for a doctor.

When the doctor had examined Belle he said that she must be kept very quiet; that she must not be moved for many days. He thought she must have struck the rock in her fall, because she was severely injured. And the next day the Freshman prize would be awarded!

When Belle became conscious she called Kate to her and said:

"Don't let Sue pack my things. You do it all and promise me that you will never tell what you find in my room. Say to President Gilbert for me, 'The prize belongs to Sue Walker. She has earned it faithfully and honestly.' I have never done my own work and do not deserve the credit I have received."

What did Kate Bigelow find in that room? Latin and German translations, Geometry originals worked out, English themes copied from old papers—in short, everything showed how Belle Morse had obtained her rank.

Kate Bigelow was the sorriest girl in the class the next day when the prize was given to Sue Walker. No mention, whatever, was made of Belle Morse's work. The girls all wondered why, because Belle had really been the quicker in recitations.

Kate could have told them, but she would rather have lost her place in college.

If you lose respect for yourself what do you care for the praises of others?

—ADELAIDE BRIGGS, 1905.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

"The gardens of the world I searched all through,"
And yet I could not find a bud or bloom
To still the restless longing of my soul,
Till that June day I wandered out to you.

I found you in a meadow all apart;
Your waiting face turned to the radiant sun.
I plucked you while the blush of life still glowed,
And crushed you close upon my hungry heart.

I hoped to wear you always shielded there,
But my protection all too selfish proved:
I saw your frail and tender beauty fade,
And now I face a pain I have no will to bear.

—R. M. B., '06.

MENTAL SLAVERY.

ABOUT forty years ago the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, putting to an end an institution which is as old as civilization itself. Here in the land of Washington and the Puritans, almost two thousand years after Christ had brought his message of the brotherhood of all men, slavery existed. But there still exists another slavery. This, too, is as old as civilization and cannot be abolished by any man's proclamation—the slavery of the mind.

The mind, subservient to heredity and environment, to traditions and institutions, to superstitions and opinions of others, and, by the iron law of habit, to its own self. "All men are born free and equal," is Democracy's "class yell." But evolution is teaching us differently to regard man. Man is the resultant of innate and external forces. He has inherited certain tendencies and potentialities from innumerable ancestors. He is a product of past ages of human life and experience. Man is placed in a certain environment, physical, social, educational, religious, and the environment works on his plastic mind. He is a product, too, of environment. Is he then free? Is the child of the lowest Italian

immigrant, wretched, illiterate, base, with all his better instincts stifled, with all encouragement for his worse ones, is he free to choose if he will be a scholar, a bishop or a statesman? Here is a boy born of a noble father and high-minded mother, surrounded from his babyhood with healthful influences, breathing the atmosphere of Christian ideals. He is educated and given every opportunity for a noble career. Are these two both born free and equal?

And how is it with ourselves? To what church do we go, what creed do we profess, what politics do we uphold, what is the stock set of principles that governs our conduct? They are the church, creed, politics and principles of our fathers and mothers. We did not originate them, nor examine them, nor consent to them. We have mental indigestion, for we have hitherto swallowed things whole. By the time we are old enough to do any independent thinking we are already biased. Our own stand-point and petted theories are our all in all. We see everything through smoked glasses, especially prepared for us, and the true light of the sun dazzles us. If we go to a book our minds are made up beforehand and we extract all that is consistent with our inveterate opinions and are impervious to all the rest. We are indeed bondmen; bound with fetters of which we are not conscious, bound and content in our bondage, for we know not the delights of freedom. We are indeed slaves. Where is our Lincoln? Fear not. Does not the Anglo-Saxon blood still flow in your veins? Have not the deeds of the Luthers and the Cromwells left their traces upon our race memory? Yes, and are not Copernicus and Newton and Darwin also a part of our inheritance, and is there not within us that spark of freedom that responds to the spirit of honest inquiry and impartial search for truth which will have the truth—the truth at any cost, be the price dearest ideals, long settled theories, fondest hopes?

Each one is but a point in the Universe, and the view of each but one of infinite points of view. If we are to escape old-fogyism we must abandon for a moment, at least, our set of ideas and look into the matter. We must get the other man's point of view, must see if there be any virtue or any praise, must examine the evidence and be impartial in our decision.

If we can do this in the spirit of truth, then shall we know the truth and the truth shall make us free. No longer shall we bow the knee to dead creeds whose only virtue is age, nor longer

pay homage to formulas of cut and dried ideas which are inconsistent with our broadest outlook and keenest judgment. All things shall be weighed in the balance, all ideas shall be tried before the tribunal of our reason before entering our personality. This spirit of honest search for the truth and reverence for the truth is the mind stuff that moves the thought of the Age, that with its creative energy adds to the knowledge and culture of the past to make the inheritance of future generations richer, that helps to lift the world to a higher plane and vibrates in the harmony of the great plan of all things.

—BESSIE L. BRAY, '04.

February 15, 1904.

Alumni Round-Table.

On December 22, 1903, the Rev. Oren Burbank Cheney, D.D., founder of Bates College, and for many years its honored first president, passed from this to the spirit land.

We, therefore, the Boston Association of Alumni and Alumnæ of Bates College, as a token of our high appreciation of the exalted Christian character of the deceased, and of the valuable service which he rendered to his fellow-men, and to ourselves in particular, desire to spread upon our records the following as a tribute to his memory.

We rejoice in his long useful life, a life of honest toil and joyful service, urged on to high ideals by an unfaltering courage in himself, and a steadfast faith in God's help for support; a life devoted to the destruction of the influence of the social and political evils of the time, especially slavery and intemperance, and the introduction in a larger way of the Christian graces; a life which culminated in his founding of an institution which embodies to so large a degree his loftiest aspirations, our own *Alma Mater*, which we cherish so highly for these ideals.

We rejoice that we have been privileged to come under the immediate influence of such a personality, and that it has been so strong a force for good in our time.

We shall see his familiar face no more about the college grounds, but every spot on the campus is made sacred, and memory will ever keep in mind the form and virtues of our beloved president.

We feel that these words of the Revelation are peculiarly applicable: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors: and their works do follow them."

We extend our heart-felt sympathy to the family of the deceased and assure them of our sorrow in their bereavement.

W. E. C. RICH, '70,

L. M. PALMER, '75,

RICHARD B. STANLEY, '97,

Committee.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'68.—President and Mrs. Chase are spending a few weeks in California. They will return early in next term.

'68.—G. C. Emery has established a large and successful secondary school, "The Harvard," at Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Emery's second daughter, who is at the head of the French department of the school, is temporarily in France.

'70.—W. E. C. Rich, head master of the Robert G. Shaw School, Boston, has maintained for years a Kelvin Club, originally for the benefit of certain boys in his schools. Many of its members are now grown to manhood but are still engaged in the club in the study of literary and scientific subjects. The club meets at Mr. Rich's home.

'72.—E. J. Goodwin is at the head of one of the largest high schools in New York City. His pupils are numbered by thousands. A new school-house with best appointments is now occupied by Dr. Goodwin's school and will be dedicated in May.

'73.—Freedom Hutchinson, Ames Building, Boston, is attorney for the Swift Corporation, now the largest beef-packing industry in the country.

'73.—George E. Smith, Sears Building, Boston, is one of the counsel for the McAleer will, which is now being contested in the courts at Boston. The amount involved is a million dollars.

'74.—F. B. Emrich, secretary of the Congregational Missionary Association of Massachusetts, was one of the speakers at the Missionary Conference in Bangor, March 7.

'77.—Franklin Phillips, 211 Holland Street, Somerville, Mass., has a son to graduate from Harvard in 1904, and another to enter in the Class of 1908.

'77.—Mr. Stewart, superintendent of schools at New Britain, Conn., will address the New England Superintendents' Association, at their next meeting, on "The Strength and Weakness of the Kindergarten System."

'78.—Frank H. Bartlett, M.D., 349 West 145th Street, New York, is a member of the staff of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary.

'81.—William P. Foster is a member of a firm of brokers, 89 State Street, Boston.

'82.—L. T. McKenney of Belmont, Mass., has a real estate office in Boston.

'82.—I. M. Norcross, master of the Elliot School, Boston, suffered a serious injury recently from being run over by a heavy wagon while crossing the street in Boston. Mr. Norcross was thrown down by contact with a rope connecting two heavily loaded wagons, while trying to pass between them in the dusk. His friends anticipate his recovery, but not immediately.

'84.—E. H. Emery, the head of the Signal Service in New York City, is almost daily summoned as a witness in the New York courts on matters in which the weather is a factor.

'86.—C. E. Stevens, superintendent of schools in Stoneham, is president of the Town Improvement Association.

'86.—E. D. Varney is principal of the Carew School, Springfield, Mass. They are occupying a fine new building.

'87.—Israel Jordan is pastor of the Congregational Church at Falmouth, Me.

'88.—S. H. Woodrow, pastor of Hope Congregational Church, Springfield, has organized a men's literary club of more than a hundred members.

'89.—F. J. Daggett has, during the last two months, won an almost uninterrupted series of verdicts in the courts of Boston.

'91.—F. V. Emrich is teaching in the Stevens Polytechnic Institute, Hoboken, N. J.

'91.—F. W. Plummer, principal of the Woodward Institute, Quincy, Mass., has recently been blessed with a son.

'93.—M. E. Joiner has established a practice as attorney-at-law in Washington Life Building, Broadway, New York.

'93.—D. B. Lothrop is pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Bangor, Me.

'95.—B. L. Pettigrew is engaged in a successful law practice at 94 Liberty Street, Boston. His professional duties take him frequently to Kentucky.

'96.—A. B. Hoag is in newspaper and real estate business at Priest River, Idaho.

'98.—A. H. Toothaker is employed in the New York Branch of Ginn & Co.

Around the Editors' Table.

WE often get tired of studying, but is there really anything much more precious to us than books? Did you ever enter a cosy library with comfortable corners for quiet hours and walls lined with books, without wishing you could just stay and stay right on—forever perhaps you thought then, when the world outside seemed so noisy and everybody too busy even to think? Perhaps there was an open fire with an easy-chair before it where you could rest and, forgetting all the hurry, could think and dream. A few sober pictures on the walls suggested perfect taste and harmony with the atmosphere of peace. There was no struggling to be oblivious of noise and confusion, for all was calm and restful. And then, when you had dreamed long enough, you found such a host of friends around you, quiet, unobtrusive friends who waited for you to make the first advances. For who does not regard his books as friends? You could find one to suit your every mood, and they were such true, unchanging friends. And then, when you had to leave them, did you not linger a moment in the hope that you, too, could sometimes have as many books—all your own, and just the ones you loved most?

How shall we get a library of our own? Shall we wait until some indefinite future time and order from the publisher a hundred or a thousand books? That seems improbable. Certainly they would not be so precious to us as if we had got one at a time and turned its leaves with loving care, treasuring carefully its thoughts and underlining those we liked best. Now is the time to begin increasing our collection. If we spent some of the money for books which we now spend for the pleasure of an hour, our small libraries would no longer be insignificant; and we should have the satisfaction of seeing all around us the works which we treasure and of reading them just when we were in the mood for it.

Many of the students sell needlessly books which they have used in college and which might be exceedingly useful to them later. Nearly all of our books would be valuable for future reference; and should we not also prize them more because we had used them ourselves and “cribbed” them with notes which recalled our professors and college days? Let us not be too willing to

part with our old books, and let us start a fund for new ones. Then, sometime, when we have a quiet hour, we can spend it with our own books; and they will be books of our choicest selection.

ALTHOUGH in many phases of our college life there are opportunities for improvement, although our students are doubtless at fault in many ways, nevertheless,—if for once favorable criticism will be pardoned,—there are prominent here at Bates many *commendable* features and one in particular which is worthy of highest praise. As a rule in bodies of men and women representing numerous committees and as many different sentiments, some self-dependent, others favored financially, some used, others unused to society, it is human nature for the most favored to consider themselves on a plane above the less favored. In many and beyond question in the majority of institutions of learning this condition exists, but in Bates we are peculiarly blessed in being free from any such objectionable features. With us there is everywhere and at all times present a thorough and true *spirit of democracy*. No favor is shown the boy who can afford the costliest garment, no prejudice, the one who is poor. Honors are given to those who deserve, and popularity to those who by virtue of their own personal qualifications have won the good-will of their associates. Otherwise there is no discrimination. One man is just as good as another and what is for the interest of the first is made the interest of the second. There is absolutely no tendency toward class distinction. In fact more than once considerable self-sacrifice has been made in order to accomplish this end. Not long ago when it so happened that a favored few were given the opportunity to enjoy a privilege, which could not be enjoyed by all, there arose for a moment the question as to what course should be pursued. In keeping with the ever-present democratic spirit, a leading man arose and emphatically asserted that considerations of the few should be subordinated to considerations of the many, and that this privilege, which was indicative of social distinction, must be for all or for none. And it was.

We should be prouder of our college because of the democratic instincts of her students. We should continue to encourage this spirit until it is traditional with Bates for few things in society are more desirable than the existence of that condition wherein is seen "The greatest good for the greatest number."

IT has been said that money is the root of all evil, and it is well known that Satan can easily find plenty of mischief for idle hands to do. The common cry about the campus is, "I've so much work to do," and the library is the common meeting place. In all this turmoil of studies, we are liable to look longingly at the peaceful days just ahead, when headaches disappear and study lamps are seldom lighted. I wonder if we ever think of what is coming from the training we get here. I sometimes consider what I should do if I had a class of young men and women and wonder if they would do for me what I try to do for my instructors. I wonder if I should be more lenient, but I can't say that it is possible. I am beginning to realize that unless I had to apply myself closely I shouldn't do so; and therefore it is best. Then, too, do we come to college for the straight course or do we expect to do the outside work that lies ready to be done? In a different way, I may ask if it is not worth while to fail in a lesson some day and take the evening to see Othello or to listen to some of the practical lectures that are given in the city. It is not my idea to go to everything that we want to, but keeping the purpose in mind to make the best use of our time, consider well what may further that purpose. "No time for this," "No time for that,"—very true if these things are not worth it, but our course is what we make it. If we do the outside labors, besides the studies, it requires great concentration of mind oftentimes. If we fail to do any of the irregular work, we lose much. If we do all outside work and leave our studies entirely, we make a great mistake. So consider what your plan in life is and find a course suited to your plan. We are all old enough to do a little thinking for ourselves and we ought all to consider the best use of our time.

LAST summer, in a town far distant from the good old Pine Tree State, one of the editors met the manager of a well-known Teachers' Agency. During the course of the evening's conversation—which, by the way, was not at all of a business nature and could have had no ulterior purpose of winning agency members,—a lady present asked the manager where he obtained his best teachers. Without a moment's hesitation he answered, "Bates College."

The editor sat just a few seats away, and being a loyal Bates student—a fact of which, however, the manager was ignorant—thought that perhaps here was a time when a little listening could

do no harm. The lady in question was none too well posted concerning our college, and began to question the agency representative. She was skilled in this art, and her questions sought out every possible field. She tried to swerve him aside to normal schools, to large colleges. He remained firm. "Bates College gives us our best teachers, and I could show you to-day statements which would prove to you this fact. I am not averse to a normal education, in fact I favor it if it can be added to that of a college, but this I can say, that any Bates College graduates who have found positions through our agency have filled those positions most satisfactorily. It is not alone their knowledge of the studies, though that seems thorough, but it is a grasp of human nature which they possess. It may be that it is naturally in the persons, but finding it in so many, I have been led to think that it was principally the influence of a small college, and that college—*Bates*."

There was a little more conversation and then the manager moved away, but he had said enough to give the unknown Bates student considerable food for thought. The more that student thought, the stronger and greater grew love for Bates,—a college which, after a little more than a quarter century's existence, has won for itself such a name. Fellow-students, we may well be proud of the name of *Bates*.

EXAMINATION week is with us again, accompanied with the usual grumbling and despair. The students who have done good daily work should have nothing to fear, for they have studied well and paid attention to details. No one need be a "grind" to do this either. Try a little systematic work. Set apart a few hours for study and don't allow yourself to be interrupted. See how much easier the drudgery will become. Notice how much quicker the lessons are prepared. By this method, we may form a sure and a safe manner of application. No one excels without effort. The most studious application to study generally foretells and accompanies a corresponding application to business. But you say that some of our greatest men were poor college students. True, and if you are a great man or a genius, this article is not for you.

Local Department.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The Y. W. C. A. has a large membership, and every girl ought to feel some responsibility in the work of the Association.

Although the attendance at the meetings has not been so large as last term the work has been more prosperous in other lines.

The Association was well represented at the New England Convention, February 9-11, held at Holyoke, Massachusetts. Miss Edith Thompson, Miss Hamilton and Miss Walton gave a very earnest report.

We are looking forward to the Silver Bay Conference of the summer. The receipts of the leap-year party held on Washington's birthday start a fund for this convention. This is something for every girl to think about, for not only should the Association be well represented, but the college as well. When associations of no larger memberships than ours send twice as many delegates, it seems as though Bates could make a greater effort.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of Cobb Divinity School met in the chapel of Roger Williams Hall. A literary program was presented consisting of readings by Mr. Baldwin, a poem by Mr. Tibbets, three-minute speeches on philosophical subjects—Messrs. Mann, Pettingill and Coleman, musical numbers consisting of vocal solos by Miss Weston, and violin solos by Miss Bartlett and an instrumental duet by Mr. Paige and Mr. Gould, concluding with an original topical song. The meeting was of a high order and the program well rendered. After a program a unique form of entertainment was afforded the guests present, namely a visit to the various rooms in Roger Williams Hall. This open house was greatly enjoyed by all present as it was the first opportunity which had been offered the guests of the school to gain an idea of the living quarters in the hall which adds so much to the dignity of the college campus.

The evening closed with refreshments, and games of Pit and Ping Pong.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

The French Club is very successful in its meetings, which are held every two weeks. Nothing but French is spoken. The instruction is under Mrs. Veditz and Miss Libby.

Much sympathy has been expressed for Dr. Veditz, who was called away from college late in February by the death of his father. While away, Dr. Veditz was ill, and had not wholly recovered on his return.

The lectures of the University Extension Course have been especially good during the past month and many of the students have been enjoying them. February 29th the lecture was by Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth of Boston, on South America, with a subject "Over the Andes and Across Panama." March 7th, Mr. Butterworth continued his lecture, taking for his subject, "The Heroes of South American Liberty," and giving a very instructive talk on the Incas in their glory. The other lectures of the month are "The Town Beautiful," by Professor Lewis, Ph.D., of the University of Maine; "Goethe's Faust and the Faust Legend," by Professor Leonard, Ph.D., of Bates; and "The German Emperor," by Professor Files, Ph.D., of Bowdoin.

A rare chance was afforded to lovers of literature, Tuesday, March 8, when Mr. Leighton, principal actor in "Othello," gave a very interesting and instructive lecture in the college chapel. A large number of students and friends filled the room, and received the speaker very warmly. Mr. Leighton spoke on three subjects, the Actors' Church Alliance, the National Theatre, and Shakespeare. His words showed considerable thought, although not everybody agreed with his ideas. He spoke of the stage and class of plays, then considered the elevation by stating that the better class of plays will be given when the public demand it. He gave the plans of the National Theatre, which he considered one of the possibilities of the future. The larger part of the lecture was given to a discussion of Shakespeare's life. Many of the students attended the presentation of "Othello" in the evening, and many words of praise for the acting were heard about the college the next day.

Notice has been received at Bates concerning M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, who is the seventh annual lecturer brought over from France by the French Circle of Harvard. He will give the Hyde lectures this year and will also lecture under the auspices of the Federation of French Alliances in the United States. M. Leroy-Beaulieu is a member of the French Institute and a brother of Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the famous economist. His birth was in 1842, in Normandy. He was early interested in economic studies, and in art. In 1872, he made a trip to Russia which gave

him a chance to study the customs of that country. He was elected professor of contemporary history and Oriental affairs at the Free School of Political Science in 1881. He has written many well-known articles. In 1887, he was elected member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science; also he is President of the National League against Atheism; President of the Society for Social Studies in Paris; President of the Committee for the Protection of Social Advancement; and in 1900 he was chairman of the International Jury classes at the Paris Universal Exposition. He is, therefore, well suited to the work which he is coming to this country to do.

The prize division declamations of the Freshman Class came off Saturday, March 12th. The speaking of both the boys and the girls was uniformly good and the selections for the most part had the unusual desirable characteristic of newness. Rev. Percival F. Marston, Mrs. Hartshorn and George C. Wing, who constituted the committee of award, gave the prize for the young ladies to Miss Amy F. Clark of Gray, and the prize for the young gentlemen to Mr. J. S. Pendleton of Northport.

The program was as follows:

PROGRAMME.

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Patsy.—Wiggin.	Miss E. C. Davis.
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The Union Soldier.—Thurston.	G. V. Aldrich.
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Miantowna.—T. B. Aldrich.	Miss A. F. Clark.
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Dedication of the Shaw Monument.—Prof. William James.	J. S. Pendleton.
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MUSIC.

The Other Wise Man.—Van Dyke.	Miss L. L. Latham.
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The Unknown Speaker.	J. C. Holmes.
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The Swan Song.—Brooke.	Miss A. F. Walsh.
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The Responsibilities of Young Men.—Clark.	D. S. White.
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MUSIC.

Saladin and Malech Adhel.	Miss M. B. Kiest.
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Our Lofty Purpose.	W. H. Whittum.
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How the Tories Broke Up Meeting.	Miss M. E. Files.
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Abraham Lincoln.	E. P. Freese.
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MUSIC.

AWARD.

Athletics.

BASE-BALL.

The candidates for the base-ball team for the coming season are busily at work in the cage under the careful direction of Coach O'Brien and the expectant eye of Captain Doe. Cage practice has now been going on for two months and although as yet nothing definite can be known in regard to the strength of the 1904 'varsity, perhaps a reasonable conjecture can be made. Of one thing we are sure,—if we are allowed to judge from the showing made by those who are daily in the cage,—namely, that the members of the base-ball nine this season will be without exception, from catcher to fielder, willing and faithful hard workers. All base-ball men know that this is of primary importance, and any captain will testify to the fact that the team consisting of individual stars, with individual purposes, will invariably lose to the team composed of ordinary players, who with united purpose and co-operative determination, will *work*. This year Bates has not a few superior players, but a number of fast players. Among the twenty candidates for the different positions there is bound to be fierce competition.

Last year four strong players graduated from college and at the opening of the present year the prospects were a bit cheerless, but "there are always as good fish in the sea as have ever been caught out," and so in the Freshman Class has been found base-ball material to meet the demand. The Class of 1907 brought to Bates some promising men for the diamond, and unless the conjecture of coach and captain prove false they will constitute an important part of the 1904 nine. Rogers, Bowman, Bower, Wight and Johnson are unquestionably likely candidates for five positions. Rogers is a fast out-fielder, Bowman has a reputation as catcher, Bower and Wight will doubtless figure conspicuously when the time comes for making up the infield, and Johnson has the qualifications of a pitcher.

The men now in college who occupied positions on last year's team are: Kendall, whose ability as first baseman is recognized as superior; Austin, a fast shortstop; Wood, who held down second base with credit; Dwinal, one of the out-fielders, and Captain Doe whose speed and skill in the box is well known in base-ball circles.

This is some of the most promising material for the team.

Whether it wins or loses remains to be seen. Its contests will be with the following schools and colleges:

- April 20—Bridgton Academy at Lewiston.
- April 23—Bowdoin at Brunswick.
- April 30—Boston College at Lewiston.
- May 4—Dummer Academy at South Byfield.
- May 5—Harvard at Cambridge.
- May 6—Boston College at Boston.
- May 7—Tufts at Medford.
- May 11—Tufts at Lewiston.
- May 12—U. of M. at Lewiston.
- May 21—Bowdoin at Lewiston.
- May 28—U. of M. at Orono.
- May 30—Bowdoin at Lewiston.
- June 4—Colby at Lewiston.
- June 11—Colby at Waterville.

The above schedule which has been carefully arranged by Manager Plant shows that the base-ball nine will be afforded an unusually desirable list of games and it is their part to do their best to win the share legitimately belonging to Bates. We doubt little but that the base-ball men will do their part. It is for the alumni and particularly the students to see to it that the team is helped, encouraged and thoroughly supported. In the coaching we can find no fault. In Captain Doe we have a leader who *cannot* fail to keep the team united, and who *will* not fail to make every effort in his power to lead the garnet on to victory. Let us show our appreciation.

Exchanges.

THE exchanges this month have, on the whole, contained well written stories and essays, but have hardly averaged so high as those for January. Good poetry has been lacking in them all. Indeed, scarcely any poetry has appeared, and nearly all of it has been rather more mechanical than spontaneous, heart-felt productions.

The *Bowdoin Quill* ranks high among the January publications. "The Legend of the Great Stone Face" made an excellent subject and contained some well-written paragraphs, though the interest was not kept up so well as it should have been. "The General Manager's Busy Day" is well worth reading. It is nat-

ural and both pathetic and humorous. We quote an incident in which a small lad made a call on a merchant, in somewhat trying circumstances:

"Sit down there," said the manager, pointing to a vacant chair.

Shoving aside the account books, he tipped back his chair and regarded the boy quizzically. The latter was the first to open the conversation.

"Say, this is just like my last Sunday-school lesson," he said.

"What was that?" asked the manager.

"Daniel in the den of lions," returned the boy."

We like stories of outside life such as these two. We are too likely to confine ourselves to college life in our writings and forget all about the sphere of small boys and merchants. "Who is My Neighbor?" is also a story worthy of mention. The moral tone is high, yet the moral is not forced upon us. We see from the standpoint of the hero and feel the principles of right with him. We feel uplifted for having read of his triumph over wrong and temptation.

The *University Cynic* for January 16, under "The Oxford Scholarship," contains an interesting and instructive account of university life at Oxford. It is worth reading and thinking about. The Rhodes scholarship which goes to a Vermont man this year provides \$1,500 a year as his allowance for a three-years' course at Oxford. He has to choose which of the twenty-one colleges of the university shall be his own as if there were no connection between them, though he finally gets his degree from the university. "In general the course is more cultural and less practical than that usually offered in this country. Less scope is given to science and modern studies than is the case here, while the classical discipline and humanities are more in vogue than with us.

"The student will be served by a servant who will wake him up in the morning and serve his breakfast and see him safely stowed away in bed at night. He will be provided by his college with a tutor who will be his associate, advisor and friend. He may go to the lectures, if he pleases, entertain his gentlemen friends in the morning at breakfast and his lady friends and their chaperons at tea in the afternoon. He will be expected to choose one of the accepted forms of exercise, and to devote a liberal portion of his time to this chosen sport. . . . And continually and whenever he goes about Oxford he will be surrounded by an

atmosphere of beauty and repose and scholarship which will permeate his immost being. The great names of England's mighty statesmen and orators and writers and preachers will be his daily companions, and the ivy-covered walls which echoed to their footsteps will call to mind the associations of Oxford's seven hundred years of existence which is bound up so closely with the great events in the history of the British nation."

The *Tuftonian* is excellent in many respects. It is invigorating to read such a paper. In the "Lake School," an essay on Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey, the author gives his personal impressions of these poets, as gained, evidently, by a thoughtful and appreciative though critical study of their works. The originality of the writer is commendable. We wish more of our writers would think for themselves. A writer cannot hold the attention of his reader unless his thoughts are his own, unless he thoroughly believes, himself, in what he is writing and puts his own enthusiasm into his reader. "Booker Washington, the Educator," is written in a lively style and contains interesting facts not met with at every turn. "Found" is a charming little story. The humor is woven in so delicately and the characters are so well brought out that one could not help enjoying it. There are also some excellent bits of description in the *Tuftonian*. "When the Ship Sails" and "Contentment" present the most perfectly defined pictures.

The *Tufts Weekly*, February 18, contains a concise and comprehensive account of the relations between Japan and Russia.

An interesting article on the poems of H. C. Bunner, an almost forgotten humorist connected with "Puck" twenty years ago, appears in the *Brunonian*. It is often these half-forgotten people who are the most interesting. In "Popular Music" the writer condemns modern toleration of poor musical compositions and urges a return to the high appreciation of masterpieces in classical music.

The *William and Mary* is disappointing this month. It is not, in our opinion, up to the standard of a college magazine, at least in its fiction department. "The Reformin' of Pop" and "A Reminiscence" are not worthy of their place in this paper. The moral element is not what it should be, as representing the college. "The Philosopher of 'The Ancient Mariner'" and "Chaucer as a Delineator of Character" show careful study however, are very well written and interesting.

The *Smith College Monthly* is up to its usual standard, though we miss the usual number of short poems. "Romans XIII." is an excellent story. It is original, dealing with a character of girlhood not most commonly represented. "Theodora" is independent and firm, but, like Desdemona, is won by pity at last.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Once 'pon a time when I was sick
I had just lots of things
And played that I was greater
Than all and all the kings.

And mother always bowed to me,
And father stood salute,
And uncle gave me candy
And a really soldier-suit.

The doctor said I almost died,
I fell from out the tree,
They gave me anything I wished
And were so good to me.

But now it's just the same again,
I've just been sent to bed,
I guess that they've forgotten
That I was almost dead.

—*Smith College Monthly.*

"SWEET AS THE PETALS."

Sweet as the petals blown from out the breast
Of a full-blooming rose, her voice upon the air.
Rich as the crimson sunset in the west,
Her beauty. She is wonderfully fair.

Soft as the breathing of a new-born child
Her footfall comes toward me; and her eyes
Shine full of life and hope, twin blue-bells wild,
I rise to greet her crying "Paradise."

And so it is with all of us, we all
Hold in our minds and loving hearts a face.
But eyes and wondrous beauty are but small.
Within her heart is kindness and grace.

—*Georgetown College Journal.*

"A man makes a bad bargain," said Uncle Eben, "when he has to git along wif half a conscience in order to double his money."—*Exchange.*

AT MIDNIGHT.

"Steeped in the stillness of the moonlit hours,
The radiant night wears out. No eye seems oped
To trace the penciled tree-shades on the snow,
Or note the dropping diamonds of the stars.
Wrapped in mysterious arms from out the void,
Earth holds her joyous course. The very air
Quivers with songs of love, unheard, but felt."

—*Education.*

Books Reviewed.

"Among our highest sources of inspiration and power must always be those great reservoirs of human culture and learning which we call books."

EN VOYAGE. By T. M. Clark.

This little book contains a thoroughly good collection of exercises for French conversation, adapted to the use of tourists and classes. The exercises are not intended to teach French grammar, but to give practice in using many common expressions, especially those used in travelling. The second half of the book gives the English of the phrases, and thus aids greatly to a rapid understanding. The book is well bound and contains complete index.

Price, 75c. William R. Jenkins, New York.

LES AVENTURES DU DENIER ABENCERAGE PAR CHATEAUBRIAND. Edited with notes and vocabularies by Victor E. Francois, A.M., Instructor in French in the College of the City of New York.

This is the twenty-fourth volume of the edition "Contes Chvysis," a delightful edition, well printed and of convenient size. The series contains some of the very best short stories of French authors, and must be enjoyed by students of French.

Price, paper, 25c; cloth, 40c. Wm. R. Jenkins, New York.

GOETHE'S HERMANN AND DOROTHEA. Edited by W. A. Adams, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of German in Dartmouth College.

This is one of the latest additions to that excellent series of modern language texts. The introduction contains a sketch of the life of Goethe, an explanation of the background of the poem, and the source of material. The form of the poem is discussed and a brief explanation of the meter is given. The book contains a vocabulary and very full notes which help to a better appreciation of the poem.

Price, 75c. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Charles Gide. Translated from the French and adapted to the use of American Students by C. W. A. Veditz, Ph.D., LL.B., Professor of Economics at Bates College.

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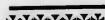
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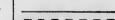
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Literary.

THE WINTER CONSTELLATIONS.

When the cold and bleak December
Breaks across our northern shore;
When the fields are white with snow-drifts,
And the autumn days are o'er,

When the woods ring with the echo
Of the axe that fells the pine;
When the Winter King is monarch
Of all nature for a time;

When the nights are long and silent,
Save when high the tempests roar,
And the wind the snowflakes hurling
Heaps great drifts about the door;

Then, O then's the time of pleasure
For those, whose spirits rise on high,
To the glories far above us,
Lying tranquil in the sky.

For the pleasant winter evenings,
When the fields are snowy white,
Is the time when in their beauty
Shine the beacons of the night.

Far to northward is the pole star,
Firm and true as long ago.
From its station in the heavens
It has watched the centuries grow.

Round about it wheels the great bear,
The big dipper sometimes called.
Ursa Major upward climbing
To its station o'er the pole.

And between the two the Dragon,
In its many folds extending;
Round about the pole is carried,
The two bears apart dividing.

Just above yon eastern hill-tops,
With his sickle bright and keen,
Rises Leo, Lion, monarch,
With his starry train serene.

Regulus clothed in all thy beauty,
Star, that marks the sun's bright way,
In the handle of the sickle,
Unto thee our dues we pay.

And above the mighty Lion
Lies the Crab, the Cancer old.
While to westward the bright twin stars,
Castor and Pollux places hold.

In the southern sky Orion,
With his band of starry light,
Mighty hunter, holds dominion
Through the long and wintry night.

And behind him comes the dog-star,
Sirius, so clear, so bright;
Of the stars not one is equal
To this beam of heavenly light.

Taurus charges on Orion,
With the rainy Hyades,
And the seven virgin sisters,
Called by men the Pleiades.

And still farther to the westward
Aries and Pisces sing,
The two constellations marking
The sun's path in early spring.

Thus the stars wheel on their courses,
Through the hours of the night;
Till the sun the east ascending
Puts the starry hosts to flight.

JOHN G. PATTEN, '05.

THE PURITAN AS SHOWN IN THE LITERATURE OF THE TIME.

A PART from the few relics that have been left us, and the traditions which have descended from one generation to another, the chief standard by which we can judge of the character of a people long since passed away, is their literature, for, as Wendell says, literature is the lasting expression in words of the meaning of life.

What did life mean to that little company of people whom we are proud to call our ancestors? And how did their lives differ from ours?

So hurried and progressive is the life of this twentieth century, when compared with the slow-moving lives of the Puritans, so great have been the changes in material things, that we are inclined to look back upon those people, whose names are now a part of the early history of our country, as having belonged almost to another race.

Human nature, however, was essentially the same three hundred years ago as it is to-day. Within the hearts of those forefathers of ours, there lived, doubtless, hopes and fears, longings and ambitions, akin to our own. The difference lies in the fact that their natures were developed in one direction, ours in another.

Let us forget, for a few moments, what we know of the Puritans through tradition, and try to form an estimate of them through their literature.

Religion, the great cause for which they left their native England, had an influence on their literature, stronger than that of any other one thing. More than half the writing in New England during the seventeenth century, was religious. The spirit of piety breathes in the works of the Mathers, of Nathaniel Ward, and in the writings of Michael Wigglesworth, as well as in the lesser writings, and even in the records and diaries which have come to light. Trust in God, and devotion to duty, were, perhaps, more than anything else, characteristics of these early New Englanders. The seriousness which pervaded the religious thought of the day is well expressed in "The Day of Doom," by Wigglesworth.

"Vain, frail, short-lived and miserable man,
Learn what thou art, when thine estate is best
A restless wave of the troubled ocean,
A dream, a lifeless picture finely drest."

And again, he says:

"For what is beauty but a fading flower?
Or what is pleasure but the devil's bait?
And what are riches, to be doated on?"

Here we have the true Puritan view of life, which is shown again and again in other contemporary writings. Can we not see in these lines the stern, solemn-faced Puritan, frowning on worldly things, mindful of his frailty, suppressing his natural emotions, thinking it almost a sin to be merry, or to care for personal beauty and riches?

In the preface to his poem the author calls on God to inspire him, "for," he says,

"I do much abominate
To call the Muses to mine aid."

But, devout as was the Puritan mind, there was in it a strong touch of superstition, or, better, perhaps, a belief in the supernat-

ural. Cotton Mather, one of the "shining lights" of the time, believed strongly in witchcraft, as is shown in his "Wonders of the Invisible World." Indeed, the widespread belief in witchcraft, and the consequent persecution of the so-called witches, were due, in part at least, to his influence. Other and more trivial superstitions also held sway. Powdered pearls and other precious stones, were believed to possess healing qualities. For instance, here is a receipt given to Hetty Shepard by her Aunt Mehitable for "easing the passions of the heart." "Take Damask roses half-blown, cut off their whites, and stamp them very fine and strain out the juice very strong. Moisten it in the stamping with a little Damask rose-water, then put thereto fine powder sugar and boyl it gently to a fine syrup. Then take the powder of amber pearls, and rubies, of each half a dram, amber geese one scruple, and mingle them with the said syrup until it be somewhat thick, and take a litt'e thereof on a knife's point morning and evening." Perhaps the lives of the Puritans were so serene and tranquil that such extreme remedies were not often needed, otherwise a great many would have been in despair, for pearls and rubies were not very easily obtained.

Yet, although such little luxuries as these fell to a few, only, there seems to have been a general spirit of contentment.

Expressed in rude verse, to be sure, but giving evidence of a hopeful and contented disposition, are the following lines from a poem entitled "Our Forefathers' Song," which dates back to 1630.

"If fresh meat be wanting to fill up one dish
We have carrots and turnips as much as we wish.
And is there a mind for a delicate dish,
We repair to the clam-bank and there we catch fish.
We have pumpkins at morning and pumpkins at noon,
If it were not for pumpkins we should be undone."

Thus the poem goes on, telling of the comforts and blessings which they enjoyed, and ending with:

"Bring both a quiet and a contented mind,
And all needful blessings you surely will find."

Self-restrained and reserved as the Puritans were, they were not without their flashes of quaint humor, though it is not of a sort which appeals strongly to us. Much of the wit of the time seems to have consisted in puns, a kind of humor which we are supposed to consider beneath our dignity. Yet even poor humor was better than none. Strange to say, the witty sayings seem to

have been confined, to a great extent, to the ministers. Perhaps it was a necessary antidote to their laborious preparation and delivery of sermons; perhaps, too, it was needed, occasionally, in the sermons themselves, to keep the audience from going to sleep, though we could hardly imagine humor coming from the life of those grave old clergymen, while in the pulpit. In one of his works, "The Simple Cobbler's Boy," Nathaniel Ward, we are told, gives twelve chapters of punning and exhortation to the Confectioner, the Smith, the Right and Left Shoemaker, and other men of various callings. The Smith is told not to have too many irons in the fire, and that it is easier to make his anvil groan, than the hearts of his hearers. The shoemaker is warned not to go beyond his last by seeking to be one of the first. Cotton Mather, in speaking of three prominent ministers who came together from England, says: "Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Stone, which glorious triumvirate coming together made the poor people in the wilderness, at their coming, to say that the God of Heaven had supplied them with what would, in some sort, answer their three great necessities, *Cotton* for their clothing, *Hooker* for their fishing, and *Stone* for their building." Benjamin Woodbridge, the first graduate of Harvard, had a quaint conceit when he wrote his eulogy on Cotton.

"A living, breathing Bible; tables where
Both covenants at large engraven were,
Gospel and Law, in's heart had each its column,
His head an index to the sacred volume,
His very name a title page; and next
His life a commentary on the text.
O, what a monument of glorious worth,
When, in a new edition, he comes forth,
Without erratas may we think he'll be,
In leaves and covers of eternity."

Some of these queer old sayings strike us oddly now, but they show us that there was in the Puritan a vein of imagination and humor, although circumstances hindered its development. Place some of them in the twentieth century, and perhaps they would not be far behind some of our own humorists.

But, characteristic as are the published writings of the time, no one of them which I have read sheds as much light on the everyday life of these early Puritans, as does the diary of Hetty Shepard, a little maid of Rhode Island, who wrote the simple account of her daily life, quite unconscious that, more than two hundred years later, it would be prized and treasured by her

descendants. The religious beliefs, the repression of levity, the customs of the time, the love of the mother country, all are set forth in her simple story.

On January 1st, 1676, at the age of fifteen, she writes: "Yes-
terday was a day, indeed. The preaching began at ten in the
morning and held until twelve, when a strong prayer was made,
and I was, I hope, much built up." "But," she says, "when the
sermon was preached in the afternoon, I would fain sleep, and
lost much, I fear me, of the discourse, and this weighed heavily
on my conscience."

And again, on March sixteenth, "An afternoon discourse on
'I am afraid of thy judgments.' Mr. Moody prayed an hour;
sang the Fifty-First Psalm."

But the girl's nature, her love of fun, were not entirely sup-
pressed, for in one place she says: "Although it has been pointed
out to me that in times of danger I ought not to be merry, I could
not help laughing at the periwig of Elder Jones, which had gone
awry." We can imagine the demure little maid, trying in vain to
smother her laughter, and feeling all the time that she was com-
mitting a sin in laughing. She evidently had a very troublesome
conscience for, in describing a fast that was held, she confesses to
the secrecy of her diary: "When we were ceasing for half an
hour, I saw Samuel Checkly, and smiled, but this was not the time
to trifle, and I repented. And afterwards, when the Biskits, Beer,
Cider and Wine were being distributed, he whispered to me that
he would rather serve me than the elders, which was
a wicked thing to say, and I felt myself to blame." She
speaks of the death of the Indian king, Philip of
Mount Hope, and says timidly: "Yet, if it be not a sin, I cannot
but feel pity for this miserable wretch, who has committed so
many crimes." Throughout the fragment of the diary which
has come down to us, there is noticeable the simple faith and trust,
the conscientiousness and regard for propriety, which character-
ized so many of the early settlers of New England.

One day Hetty picked some yellow and purple flowers, and
Samuel Checkly, coming through the swamp at the same time,
would fain have brought them home for her; "but this," says
Hetty, "seemed to me not maidenly or proper to allow, so he
returned by the way he came." A model maiden was she,
indeed!

We feel a touch of sympathy, when we read her account of
her fifteenth birthday, and we can see something of the rigidity

and repression which were felt to be necessary. She writes: "My mother hath bid me this day put on a fresh kirtle and wimple, though it be not the Lord's-day." No mention of a birthday party, a cake, or a present—only "a fresh kirtle and wimp'le." We can picture to ourselves the simple child, pleased at being allowed to wear the gown which was reserved for her best, sitting contentedly with her "stitchery," as she calls it. Here is the other side: "My Aunt Alice coming in, did chide me, and say that to pay attention to a birthday was putting myself with the world's people," and there is a quaint pathos in the submissive words with which she ends the day's writing: "It happens from this that my kirtle and wimple are not longer pleasing to me, and what with this and the bad news from Boston, my birthday has ended in sorrow." In these few phrases we have not only the picture of Hetty Shepard, but the other and less attractive one of "Aunt Alice," whose grim, over-zealous devotion to duty has spoiled an innocent pleasure.

Sometimes, in spite of their self-repression, there must have been in the hearts of these duty-loving people a great longing for the mother country. One Christmas day Hetty's cousin Jane tells her much of the merry ways of England, upon this day, of the Yule-log and the plum-pudding, until the child was fain to say that she "would be glad to see those merry doings." Whereupon Cousin Jane tells her that it is far better to be in a state of grace, and not given over to papist practices. "But," says Hetty, "I thought she looked sad herself, and almost unhappy, as she reminded of the coming of John Bailey, who is to preach to-morrow all day."

Perhaps this is a trifle ambiguous, and some of us may question whether the sadness was not due as much to the prospect of John Bailey preaching all day, as it was to her memories of England.

Her visit to Boston must have been a great occasion to the litt'e girl. Some of the customs she mentions are worth noticing. The large pew, with the chair in the center for the aged, and the corner pew, lifted high above the stairs, almost to the ceiling, and occupied by the blacks, are suggestive—the first, of reverence for old age—the second, of the inequality between the negro and the white man, even in New England. Hetty was probably somewhat bewildered by what she terms the "array and splendor of fashion." She writes of silken hoods, scarlet petticoats with silver lace, white sarconett p'aited gowns, bone lace, and silken

scarfs—the men with periwigs, ribbons, and ruffles. New England, then, was not wholly given up to the sober Puritan garb. Again she commits a sin, for she cannot sleep the night before the training, and she feels that it is wicked to let worldly things so affect her mind. A typical Puritan girl our Hetty must have been.

To-day we read these quaint old writings, and laugh over the stilted phrases and formal language, but the real worth of the people shines out through all the awkwardness of their writings.

We smile over their narrow rules of conduct, yet we admire the characters which were formed by the observance of these rules, and, through the obscurity of more than two hundred years, we still see clearly the qualities in their lives which have won for them the admiration, not only of their descendants, but of the world.

MAY E. GOULD, 1905.

A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE.

HE had paddled up-stream for some distance, and then had allowed the canoe to drift gently down the winding course of the river beneath the cool shade of the over-hanging willows, using the paddle only to keep the canoe in the middle of the stream. He was a sunburned college fellow, a Junior at Yale; she, a shy but bewitching country maiden, whom only the night before he had met at a lawn party.

They had come in sight of the village spire, just visible through the tops of the trees. As the canoe was not perfectly tight and the bottom was by this time quite covered with water, he suggested landing at the next good place that he might overturn the canoe to get rid of the water. He paddled up alongside of a green bank and she obediently stepped out. As she did so, the canoe slipped and her foot went down into the soft black mud. Before he could reach her she had scrambled up on the grass. But her shoe!

He searched in his pockets and found three handkerchiefs; one of them a fine embroidered one of Margaret's that she had dropped the night of the Junior promenade. He had forgotten to return it! He restored it for safe keeping to his inside coat pocket. With the other two he began to clean the mud-stained shoe. The task was nearly over when she glanced up and exclaimed:

"Where—? Oh, just look at your canoe!"

He looked. It was drifting slowly toward the rapids half a mile below.

"What can you do?" she wailed.

"There is but one thing to do," he replied in a most matter of fact tone. And springing up he started on the run along the river-bank, throwing off as he went coat, tie, collar, and cuffs.

Safe in his runaway canoe and paddling back to his companion he rounded the last bend in the stream and an amused expression came over his face as he saw her not on the bank where he had left her, but just passing from sight over the green knoll which was between him and her village home.

ELIZABETH S. PERKINS, '05.

OUR DUTY TO SOUTH AMERICA.

SOUTH of the Caribbean Sea and crossed by the equator lies a continent almost equal in area to that of North America. This land is configurated by mountain ranges, a few lakes and many beautiful rivers. In the valley of the Amazon, vegetation is unsurpassed. Large animals roam through the forests, and brilliant plumaged birds furnish music night and day. Here nature runs riot. Vast treeless plains afford herding places for thousands of cattle, horses, and sheep. Magnificent forests grow on the selvas of the Amazon; the Andes abound in minerals. These natural conditions seem indeed favorable for the development of great nations.

But what of its people!

The native inhabitants are Indians. These were formerly preceded by a civilized race which disappeared soon after the Spanish Conquest of South America. Most of the civilized inhabitants are a mixed blood of Spanish and Indian. There are, beside these, many negroes and some of Portuguese descent.

Republican are their governments, yet certainly not republican in our sense of the word. A brief glance at their political institutions, shows that the Presidents of these Republics have attained their power by stirring up revolutions. They care nothing for National welfare which they are supposed to represent, if during their term of office they can amass sufficient wealth for the remainder of life. Such is the national life of South America to-day.

To-day, when civilized nations are making advanced strides, South America lies dormant, and is aroused from her stupor only by fierce domestic warfare. Nearly a century of this life has thinned out the population; impoverished the countries; checked foreign immigration and capital. In consequence of this, civilization halts; anarchy continues. Their markets are of almost no importance, because there is little money in circulation and there are few to purchase. Could Europeans enter and help to establish peace, together with careful governmental administration, then would these devastated countries be transformed into fruitful nations,—and best of all, the people lifted to higher ideals in all departments of life.

But there is one opposing obstacle. It was on December 2, 1823, that President Monroe uttered those well-known sentiments which largely determine our attitude toward the South American Republics.

Although we cherish a profound respect for our national leaders, yet we do not feel it a duty to be guided by the dead past. If the nation thinks best, it has a perfect right to abandon the doctrine altogether, or, on the other hand, to extend it at its discretion. Those who favor this doctrine ask, why abandon it now? The opposition answer, simply because there is no good reason for its retention. What have we in common with South America? We are, in respect to intercourse, farther separated from her than from any European country; we have no ancestral or linguistic ties. What, then, is there which links the United States to this Southern continent? Nothing, but that she forms a part of the New World; that her governments are republican in name, and that we maintain our allegiance to the Monroe Doctrine.

Behold this great mass of semi-civilized people, entirely incapable of helping themselves, groping along in their ignorance, poverty, and indolence, ruled by avaricious usurpers, plunged each day deeper into despair, left to their own destruction! And yet we are not willing that other nations should come to them to offer the helping hand. Such attempt on the part of any European nation would be considered the manifestation of an unfriendly feeling to the United States.

Have we not had enough of this doctrine to teach us that in this day, it is unwise to carry it out to the letter in every case? It may be well enough in matters pertaining to North and Central America, but why should we farther press it, especially when by so doing we place a barrier between South America and civil-

ization? Think of her extensive resources, which, if properly managed, would become so productive of wealth! How gladly, too, would her inhabitants welcome any government which would promise stability,—and yet we have not offered ourselves as assistant in this humanitarian cause, and selfishly, have not allowed others to aid them.

Our course, then, is plain.

Either we must permit Great Britain, France, and Germany to come to our bewildered sister, or go to her rescue ourselves. Since at present we are not disposed to let other nations interfere, then it devolves upon us to consider seriously our duty. It is certainly an awful charge.

We must become the guardian of this vast continent. Will we not then be responsible to all nations for the debts which she contracts and is unable to pay?

Then we must see to it that her abundant wealth is properly utilized; that commerce is opened up with different nations; that peace prevails; that educational standards are raised; that art and science flourish. Then, and only then, dare we flaunt in the face of European nations our Monroe doctrine. Not until we have made every conceivable effort to raise this helpless people to more perfect civilization, can we conscientiously stand before the Ruler of the Universe as Protector of our American Sister.

BESSIE C. H. COOPER, '04.

NIGHTFALL.

THE sky is clear. The smoky haze through which the sun has burned all day, has disappeared and the mountains look black against the distant horizon. A single star, the leader of the nightly army, who has come out to reconnoitre in the very footsteps of retreating day twinkles with a pallid defiance. There is an angry brightening of the western sky as if in answer to the challenge and the star shrinks back; but it is the last effort of the vanquished sun. The light fades and the armor of the star-champion glitters again while behind him appears dimly now and then the sparkle of his more timid warriors.

How still it is! The song of the birds in the trees, the voices of the men in the fields, the rattling of the wagons over the hot dusty road down by the river, all the noise and bustle of work-day life is gone. From the woods comes only the clear call of

the hermit-thrush, from the fields the incessant chirp of the crickets; the piping of a belated frog rises from the marshes below and far away on the opposite hillside sounds the "tinkle, tinkle," of a cow-bell, softened by the distance to a monotonous harmony.

The breeze steals up to us, bringing in its cool breath thoughts of the blossoms in the orchard near by.

Now the moon is coming over the dark mountain. The brave little star marshals his army and raises his standard to salute his sovereign. The brilliancy from the royal retinue causes the trees to throw long shadows across the fields. Night has come.

ETHEL M. PARK, '06.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF EDUCATED WOMEN.

IN this enlightened age, women are no longer considered intellectually inferior to men. Conditions have been reversed since the time of our forefathers and now a college education is considered as necessary to the mental and moral development of woman as to that of man. Four years of careful training, coming at a period when one is peculiarly susceptible to new impressions and influences, necessarily make many changes in a woman. She is sure to develop, to broaden, to deepen, both morally and intellectually. The world then has a perfect right to expect some return from the college women. But what?

The popular idea is that after four years of training a woman should not only possess a definite amount of learning; but she must be original, able to speak fluently upon any subject, artistically dressed, and must display a pleasing physical development. This idea is wrong, for college does not claim to increase the amount of a woman's brain matter, but simply to train and develop what she already has. There are, however, several things which can reasonably be expected of an educated woman, and her responsibilities are many.

One organization in which the college woman is expected to show her colors is the alumnae group. The special function of this group is to correlate the college and the community. The college strives to interpret the one to the other and to develop in its members the highest possible perfection, regardless of the general level of the community; the alumnae group, standing on the high level to which the college has brought it, tries to bring the community to its level. To do this women are needed who have had the training which college alone can give.

In our cities and large towns there is an ever-increasing class of people who, not having enjoyed the advantages of a college education, are desirous of a true intellectual life. From this class is formed the modern organization known as the "woman's club." Most women in these clubs are unaccustomed to mental work of the kind pursued in college and are ignorant of the methods used therein. They need leaders who can tell them what is worth doing, and what they are and are not capable of doing. Only the educated woman can do this. She can give them the benefit of her own training; she can teach them to some extent what the college taught her.

In striking contrast to the woman who takes up work with the city club, is the one who after college goes back to her quiet country home. Formerly so few women went to college that when one did go she was supposed to have grown entirely out of touch with the community during her absence. To-day the college woman goes back gladly and is received gladly in a community that has learned to know her and to sympathize to a certain extent with her high ideals. What a glorious opportunity has the college woman who goes back thus to her native community! How eagerly do the young people welcome the reading club which awakens in them a growing desire for knowledge! They are ready to co-operate with her in any line of work, and eventually she finds herself moulding and shaping those young lives around her, leading them on to higher things. The work of the alumna in her alumnae group, the work of the club woman in her club are important, but could either be grander than the influence of this college woman in her country home?

In many vocations can the educated woman serve the world, but without doubt her noblest sphere is in the home. According to popular belief any woman of healthy body, whatever her disposition, ability or education, is considered fitted for the duties of a mother. But should there not be added to the natural instinct which every woman has to care for her child, a power of moral guidance and a thorough training before she can guide safely the child entrusted to her care?

The college not only gives the future mother a feeling of respect for her task, but a knowledge of how to build up and make prominent special elements in the child's character. In taking up the duties of a mother the college woman finds that the general traits which the college has tried to develop in her own

character are just the ones which will give her power in dealing with and training her child.

If college training is useful for the mother, it is no less useful in her work for society at large. In considering the present social conditions we see everywhere about us opportunities, indeed a great need for those very gifts which a college woman can bestow. Is it not, then, her duty to use the knowledge which she has acquired at college to improve the social conditions of the present age? In all classes of society the lesson to be taught by the college woman seems to be that learned by her in college—how to live the best life. Her task will ever be to indicate the true value of life—"to suggest an inward wealth apart from outward possessions."

ELSIE M. REYNOLDS, '04.

Alumni Round-Table.

NEW YORK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

THE New York Alumni Association of Bates College held its third annual banquet on April 8 at Hotel St. Denis, New York. There were twenty-nine present, among whom were representatives from New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine and New York. E. J. Goodwin, '72, principal of the Morris High School, New York City, presided. Other alumni present were: G. H. Stockbridge, '72, a scientist of note; Dr. F. W. Baldwin, '72; W. E. Pulsifer of the firm of H. C. Heath & Co.; F. L. Blanchard, '82, editor of the leading New York paper; Professor W. H. Hartshorn, '86, M. E. Joiner, '93, who has a law office at 141 Broadway, and George W. Thomas, Esq., '96. We quote from the *Lewiston Journal* the following:

"The Bates College alumni of New York is made up of a body of men of whom the institution may well be proud. It speaks well for any college that it is able to be so well represented as Bates was last night by earnest, active, enthusiastic, successful men and women."

The University of Colorado, of which J. H. Baker, '73, is president, will conduct a Summer School from June 20 to July 30. The Faculty will consist of regular members of the staff of the University and instructors from other institutions. The city

of Boulder, in which the University is located, is situated in one of the most healthful and beautiful sections of the Rocky Mountain region—the best place in the West for Eastern students seeking a change of climate.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'78.—On March 8th occurred the death of N. A. Rundlett, M.D., at his home in Brooklyn. While caring for a poor patient, Dr. Rundlett contracted pneumonia, which soon resulted fatally.

'79.—W. E. Ranger, Superintendent of Education in Vermont, has an article in *Education* for April on the Nature Study Movement.

'90.—Misses Dora Jordan and Ellen F. Snow are members of a party which is spending a week in Washington.

95.—Mr. Hinckley has charge of the New York branch of the firm Ginn & Co.

'96.—Rev. Joseph B. Coy has resigned his pastorate at Grant, New York, and has accepted a call to Keuka Park to work in the interests of the New York Central Association.

'98.—The engagement is announced of Miss Ellen W. Smith of Richmond, Me., to Dr. Henry Hawkins of Sullivan, Me., both of the Class of '98.

'99.—Miss Marion S. Coan has been elected to teach English in the City Normal College, New York. This is the finest position held by any of our alumnae.

1900.—Miss Mabel E. Marr is second assistant in the Gorham (Maine) High School.

1900.—W. A. Robbins is pastor of the Horace Memorial Church, Chelsea.

'01.—R. S. W. Roberts will graduate from Hartford Theological Seminary in May. He has accepted a call to the Free Baptist Church of Worcester, Mass.

'01.—W. B. Pierce is principal of the High School at Goffstown, N. H.

'01.—Ralph Channell is principal of the High School at Orleans, Mass.

'02.—Messrs. Merry and Moody and Miss Drake were in town recently.

'02.—Miss Florence Ames is teaching Greek and Latin in the High School at Montague, Mass. Miss Ames was at her home in Lewiston for the Easter recess.

'02.—On March 13th a son was born to W. J. Dinsmore.

'03.—C. L. Beedy was one of the speakers at the New York Alumni banquet.

'03.—Dr. J. C. Donham, the father of Miss Hazel Donham, died at his home in Hebron, April 7th.

'03.—Raymond Witham succeeds Mr. Channell as principal of the Sabatis High School.

'03.—In March occurred the death of Dr. Kendrick of Litchfield, the father of Misses Susie and Katherine Kendrick.

'03.—J. O. Piper is teaching in the High School at Lancaster, Mass.

'03.—On Saturday, March 26th, the class held their first reunion at New Meadows Inn. Fifteen of the class were present: Misses Donham, Tasker, Stratton, Jordan, Fisher, Norton, Sharp, Bartlett, Messrs. Stebbins, Sawyer, Witham, Thayer, Higgins and Bailey.

'03.—Messrs. Lothrop, Hicks, Everett, Ramsdell and Trufant and Miss Cornforth were about the college recently.

Around the Editors' Table.

"WHAT is the Bates song?" When we meet friends from other colleges, this is the question frequently asked. We blush and reply we have no song really dedicated to our *Alma Mater*. There is no reason why we should not have a good, ringing Bates song. It is not that we have no poets or musicians. It is because we are careless and indifferent to our need. Our delegates will soon be sent to Silver Bay and Northfield. Shall we let them go again this year with no song to extol Bates, when others are cheering for *Alma Mater* on "college day?" It is as important that Bates present a good appearance there as at a ball-game or debate, for there colleges from all over the country are represented. Shall we let Bates sit in a corner like the child who "hasn't been to school yet" and mourns that it cannot do what its more fortunate playmates can? St. Lawrence is now planning to get out a book of St. Lawrence songs. Bates could have not only one song but a book of Bates songs if the students demanded it. The honor of having a song accepted is enough to encourage composition. All we need is some one to take charge of the matter, to receive contributions and introduce them to the students. Several songs have already been written, but have not received the attention they deserved because there was no one to go ahead with them.

Who will volunteer to secure for us, during the next two months, a Bates song and see that the students *learn* it? This is a matter to which we invite the attention of the alumni. We should be pleased to receive compositions from them. It is a vital need and it can be satisfied. We must, this term, have a good, stirring Bates song.

"WORK, grow, have an avocation and never cease to be a student," once remarked an-instructor to a class, met for its last recitation.

We all have seen young men and young women so confined to their business interests that they thought of nothing else, talked of nothing else, lived for nothing else. They had lost all desire for anything which would relieve and brighten their daily round of care. The pleasure of living was gone. They became old and faded before their time. They were a burden to themselves and of no help to their friends. Why? No outside interests.

A busy New York merchant, going one morning to his office, was attracted by a fluttering object on the edge of the walk. He approached it, and saw simply a large grasshopper. He examined it, became interested in grasshoppers, and on his own small estate on Long Island, in time recognized and classified several hundred kinds. He had found his avocation and life became something besides drudgery.

Along with this outside work, must go a certain amount of study, if we are to get the best out of it. Every one will own that it is "better to wear out than to rust out." Let his study be broadening. Through it, let us learn to know people and life as well as the contents of books. Then can we always stand for truth and live a never-ending youth.

MUCH has been said to the idle one, who neglects the daily duties and fails in recitations, about realizing the importance of college-training and neglecting the present opportunities; but I would say a word to the student who applies so closely to his work, that no other thought comes into the mind except that of the next day's studies. That dreary life, shut up in the study, is losing the pleasure of college, fails to see the beauty of nature as she comes out of her winter sleep, and misses the exhilarating influence of a game of ball, where our team wins, or a little game of tennis down by the gymnasium, in the close application to books. It is spring and the atmosphere is heavy if we try to stay in and dig continually at those books; for now, the most fascinating study loses its charm and the best place in the world is as near to nature as we can get. Why do we not more often watch the bird as it builds its nest, weaving the straw and twine about the bough in a way that we cannot understand? Won't the lessons wait, some evening, while we take solid pleasure in listening to the rough, harsh sounds from some near-by marsh? Where's the harm in a few games of tennis just before supper, provided that there's room on the court? Study for a few hours after dinner and then watch the base-ball practice and the lessons will come out all right in some way. True it is that our lives can't always be care-free, but there is no real need of years coming before it is time, nor do we want more trouble than we can easily take care of. In the fall term we feel like working after the long rest away from books; in the spring term there is nothing of importance to take our attention and we study because we want something to

do; but in the summer, the lighter our work, the easier we feel and the easiest way to do a lot of work is to drop lessons for a half-hour and see what your friend can do, walking down street, or returning the tennis-ball. Is it impracticable? Am I altogether mistaken? Do you still dread the test week? I really think the headache can be cured by a while in open air, the eyes won't ache so hard if they see how the grass is springing up on Mount David, and the lessons will come easier when the aches and pains are gone, even although they may have been imaginary. True, it is altogether a matter of personal opinion. I would not advise a daily course of failures in the recitation-room, nor would I wish anyone to take an exercise that is not agreeable, but use a little judgment and will, mix work and recreation, and if the results do not justify the course, I leave you free to please yourselves.

PRIMINENT among the reasons for the existence of the BATES STUDENT is the one that it may serve as a bond between the alumni and the college. But without the support of the former this is impossible. The editors are acquainted with but a small number of the many alumni. They are, therefore, dependent on the Faculty for personals, or on stray items which sometimes occur in the newspapers. Only occasionally do the editors of the department receive an item from a graduate. If we are to have an ideal column we must have a wider source of information. So, we ask the alumni to help us improve the department by sending all the news possible, and not to refrain from sending it thinking we may have already obtained it otherwise.

In addition to this we wish the department to be something more than a column of personal notes. We invite the alumni to voice their opinions on topics of the day or of college interests. Distance may prevent some from attending the athletic contests of our teams, but the columns of THE STUDENT are ever open and afford a way in which to show love and loyalty to *Alma Mater*.

In order to ensure publication in the first issue, all material should be sent to the "Alumni Editor" before the 15th of each month.

CHURCH CONSOLIDATION.

IN this age of consolidations and combines little chance is left for the individual enterprise. Organization and co-operation are the laws of life. The city reservoir, the central electric plant, the large store, the great school, have taken the place of the myriad wells, lamps, small shops and schools of our fathers, until every field, save one—the church—has felt the power of this movement.

Now, however, even this can no longer remain untouched, for many business men seek to sweep the different sects into one or two great combines, and form a consolidation of churches. In regard to this question, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis writes in the current number of *Everybody's Magazine*. Radical as some of his views are they are simply the expression of the minds of many leading men of the day, who believe that until the churches do away with their sects and creeds and join in one great universal church, the ultimum of good will never be reached. Dr. Hillis says that the epoch of church unity has fully come, for men realize that the many church organizations cause excessive waste and lessened efficiency and consequently they seek to form the central church. To-day the United States has 169 denominations and the result of this great division and denominational rivalry is, he believes, that communities, unable to satisfactorily support so many churches, must endure poorer buildings and poorer preachers, and hence follows a decline in church interest and attendance. The ideal church, in his opinion, should be not only the source of religious inspiration, but also the centre of the social, the musical, the literary and ethical life of a community, whose object should be to "lead men from ignorance into wisdom, from selfishness and sin into righteousness and the manhood of Jesus Christ."

To many of us this church unity must seem impossible when we think of the diverse temperaments and remember the differences that come up even among members of the same sect. Yet we must also admit that these differences *ought* not to exist and that their existence is in direct opposition to the fundamental religion. They would not exist, says Dr. Hillis, in a unified church, for the "simplicities and universalities of Christianity appeal to men as men. The Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, and the teachings of Christ are no more denominational than the multiplication table." The denominational differences come from the interpreters and later-day followers—not from the Bible.

Revolutionary, indeed, some of his ideas may appear, yet they have been proven not impossible, for already Australia, New Zealand, Canada and even England have taken steps towards unification. What the outcome will be, as yet we cannot tell, but it is a question of which we, as college students, should not be ignorant, for from the students of this generation must be chosen the preachers and leaders of the next. To these leaders, whether their answer be "Yes" or "No," must come the question, "Shall we consolidate the churches?"

Local Department.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Among the various associations of Maine has been begun a movement which, if successfully carried out, will have results in making more effective the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the State. In a meeting of our association (Mar. 17th) was discussed the question of joining with the other associations of the State, college, fitting school, and city associations for the maintenance of a general secretary for the State. Mr. H. C. Day of Auburn, in a short address, spoke of the benefits of having a general secretary and explained the actions already taken by some of the other associations. It was unanimously voted to join in the movement and the association's proportional amount for the maintenance of the secretary was pledged among the members. There is much to be hoped for from this movement. The presence among our Maine associations of a secretary who shall have special care of the work and who can be at any place of particular need, will give much needed aid in strengthening our Christian work.

In the annual business meeting of the Association (March 23d) were elected the following officers: President, O. M. Holman, '05; Vice-President, W. R. Redden, '06; Recording Secretary, H. W. Stevens, '06; Corresponding Secretary, R. M. Bradley, '06; Treasurer, E. J. Morse, '07. The chairmen of the various committees will not be appointed until after the Presidents' Conference to be held in May at Buffalo, N. Y.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Under its new regime the Y. W. C. A. has started in this term with renewed courage. The officers and committees for the coming year were chosen at the end of last term, and are as follows:

President, Elizabeth Perkins, '05; Vice-President, Mary Walton; Treasurer, Alice Rand, '06; Secretary, Amy Ware, '07; Corresponding Secretary, Florence Rich, '06; Chairman of Membership Committee, Mary Walton, '05; Chairman of Devotional Committee, Daisy Downey, '05; Chairman of Bible Study Committee, Marion Mitchell, '05; Chairman of Social Committee, Mary Lincoln, '05; Chairman of Finance Committee, Alice Rand, '06; Chairman of Missionary Committee, May Gould, '07; Chairman Intercollegiate Committee, Florence Rich, '06; Chairman of Settlement Committee, Charlotte Millett, '05.

In order to make preparation for the year the cabinet and committee met, and the work is well under way.

Plans are being made for a social which will take place later in the term, to raise money for the Silver Bay Fund.

Y. W. C. A. TOPICS FOR MAY.

May 2—Silver Bay Rally.	MISS COOPER.
May 9—Our Ideals of Worship—Are We Reaching Them? Matt. xxi:12-17.	MISS LINCOLN.
May 16—Helping One Another. Rom. xv:1-7.	MISS WHITE.
May 23—God's Leading in Our Lives. Psalm 23.	MISS BRAY.
May 30—How the World is Growing Better.* John xii:45-46.	MISS MITCHELL.

*Pledges of the systematic giving will be received on the last Monday of each month.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Mr. Wilson, '05, has just returned from teaching a successful term at Garland.

Through the kindness of those in charge, the library was open each day of vacation for one hour.

C. P. Burkholder has been supplying, at the Edward Little High School, during the absence of Miss Donham, a Bates graduate.

College students will be able to attend the full course of the University Extension lectures, for there were no lectures during the Easter recess.

The sympathy of the college goes out to Miss Libby, our French instructor, who was called home near the close of the last term by the death of her father.

Much interest has been aroused about the college, in the last part of the winter, in the good old-fashioned game of checkers. No experts have been seen, but we can't tell what will be developed from our material.

During the vacation the Glee and Mandolin Clubs enjoyed a short and successful trip in Oxford County. At its first

concert, given at Dixfield on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Rebekahs, the boys were enthusiastically received and responded with their best efforts. Thursday evening the program was given for the Seniors of the High School at Rumford Falls, and also at Canton on the following night. Here the clubs were badly crippled, each losing several men by sickness, but the success of the evening was remarkable. The members are now ready for several single night dates and for one or two trips. The men who were on the trip were: Holman, Wallace, '04, Peterson, '05, first tenors; Blake, Coy, '06, Paige of the Divinity School, second tenors; Bradley, '06, Winslow, '05, Thayer, '03, baritones; Durell, Sampson, '05, Garland '04, bass; Tuttle, '05, David, '04, and Thompson.

Bates supporters have once more been delighted to hear the old bell ring, telling the story of one more debate won by our college, this time against Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut. It told the tenth victory in debate and the second defeat of Trinity and then the same bell rang for the Senior boys who won the victory. A. K. Spofford, F. M. Swan, and G. L. Weymouth were the Bates men who tried their strength against C. J. Harriman, P. E. Curtiss, and H. DeWolf Du Maurier of Trinity, on the question, "*Resolved*, That under present conditions it would be to England's advantage to adopt a policy of protection." The Bates boys held to the negative. Prof. Robinson had the work of governing the oratory and Prof. Hartshorn has had general charge of the debating. The alternates were Cooper, Bradford and Pendleton, and to them belongs a great deal of credit. The judges were A. T. Rorabach, of the Supreme Court, Prof. Allen H. Willet of Brown University, and Prof. Henry L. Nelson of Williams. Many of the Bates men in that part of New England seized the opportunity of hearing a Bates team in debate once more and without doubt were greatly pleased at the showing.

Little has been said, as yet, in regard to the French Club which was organized at Bates last term. Larger colleges have their "Cercle Francais" in which the members learn to speak the French language, but in the small college a great difficulty has been presented in the lack of interest. However, Bates is fortunate in having Mrs. Veditz who was born and bred in Paris, and who has been anxious to have such a society, since she first came here. The club has already held three very successful meetings, the programs of which consisted of proverbs from conversation cards, French hymns and songs, a half-hour's reading from the best authors by Mrs. Veditz and general conversation made pleasant by refreshments. The program will be pleasantly varied at future meetings. No English is spoken and fines are imposed for variations of this rule. Five meetings are held each term, at Milliken House. The membership is limited to fifty and is open to Seniors and Juniors only. Several who are familiar with the language are present to aid the students, Dr. Veditz, Miss Libby the French instructor at Bates, Miss Ross the teacher in French

at the Lewiston High School, and Mrs. Veditz, who is so interested in it. Marked progress was made in speaking by members of the club, during the last term, and we wish the best of success to Miss Libby and Mrs. Veditz in their plan.

Athletics.

BOYS' EXHIBITION.

THE eleventh annual indoor meet was held at City Hall, Lewiston, March 25, 1904, this year under the management of Harold S. Libbey, 1905. Beside the college exhibition there were relay races by three of the High Schools of this part of the State, Lewiston, Auburn, and Bath. The class drills took place, the first of the evening, the Freshman Class swinging the Indian clubs, the Sophomores having the dumb-bells and the Juniors fencing with broadswords. Then followed in close succession the horizontal bar work, tumbling, Swedish horse, broadsword combat, boxing, parallel-bars, and pyramids. In the second half came the dashes, hurdles, potato race, class relay races, high school relay race, class basket-ball, etc. The attendance was especially good and showed an interest that was gratifying.

The drill was won by the Juniors, making the third drill won by the class during the course; this gives the cup, which has been contested for since 1893, to that class. The other events were won as follows:

The first heat of interscholastic relay race won by Lewiston High; the second won by Edward Little High, giving the cup to the Lewiston team. The twenty-five yard dash won by Flanders, '04, with White, '07, second, and Coy, '06, third. The low hurdles were won by Rounds, '04, in 4 sec., with Whittum, '07, second, and Peavey '06, third; the high hurdles were won by Dunfield, '04, in 4 3-5 seconds, with Rogers, '07, second, and Peavey, '06, third. Kendall, '06, won the potato race and Lane, '04, and Whittum, '07, tied for second place. In the first heat of the interclass relay races, 1905 won from 1904; in the second heat, 1906 won from 1907; the winners ran and 1905 won from 1906. In basket ball the classes competed in the same order; 1904 won from 1905 with a score of 5-0; 1906 won from 1907 with the score 6-0; 1906 won from 1904 with the score 6-2.

Special mention of the program is deserved. The schedule of base-ball and foot-ball games with the officers of the Athletic Association were given on the inside of the cover. A cut of the interior of the Gymnasium was placed on the outside of the program and cuts of the winners of relay race and drill for 1903 were given; also the Bates track records and records of the drills since 1893.

GIRLS' ATHLETIC EXHIBITION.

The girls of Bates College gave an Athletic Exhibition at City Hall, Saturday afternoon, March 26th. The audience was small but appreciative.

The exhibition was managed by the girls with very little assistance from the boys, and great thanks are due to the manager, Miss Walker, '04, for its success. The programmes were dainty affairs having two cuts, one of the captains of the relay and basket-ball teams of the classes, the other the college basket-ball team. Everything went with a snap and vigor characteristic of the girls of the college.

This year's exhibition showed an improvement on last year's. New features were introduced and all the work was of a higher standard. The foil drill especially seemed to please the audience. In this new department of the "gym" work all the girls have shown a decided interest, which was clearly shown by the skill with which they handled their foils and the alertness displayed throughout the drill.

The relay races were up to the usual mark. '07 won from '06, and '04 from '05. In the finals '04 were winners.

The basket-ball game between '04 and '05 was won by '05 with a score of 2 to 0. The game was a fair one and both teams played remarkably well. '06 won from '07 with a score of 2-0 and then the final game for the championship of the college was played between '05 and '06. It was a hard-fought contest and ended in a victory for '05.

This is a department of the college work which needs stronger support. The girls are willing to work if given a chance; for, in spite of the fact that the regular "gym" work was interfered with to a great extent by afternoon classes in other branches of the college work, the girls willingly worked in the evenings and any time opportunity offered, in order to make the exhibition a success. Next year it is hoped that the "gym" work will be arranged with the rest of the work so as to give a chance for regular practice.

Exchanges.

THE great temptation for exchange editors is to settle down and read only for their own enjoyment, forgetting all about criticism and notes of special features for the exchange column. When we are to have several recitations on the following day and have none prepared, how the duty of reading that great pile of exchanges forces itself upon us! This "work" must be done, we argue. It is as important as any other work. And we turn our backs on Shakespeare and Milton and picking up—the *Smith Monthly*, perhaps, are soon lost in a refreshing story. But we

must not give our attention entirely to stories, so we look for a short poem to quote in our column. Of course we find it and then we must compare it with those of other papers. We turn to the *Nassau Literary Monthly*, the *Bowdoin Quill*, the *Mount Holyoke*, the *Georgetown Journal*, the *Haverfordian*, reading bits here and there. In this we discovered that the *Georgetown* and *Mount Holyoke* each have an essay which we want to read. It is always of a high grade and we are never disappointed in it. Thus our evening passes and we quiet our consciences by saying we have been doing editorial "work." May we always find work as pleasant as the task of reading the exchanges.

The William and Mary College, Virginia, has originated a scheme by which it is proposed that the ten leading literary magazines of men's colleges in the United States unite in the publication of a general college magazine, of which the first number is to appear in June. The ten magazines chosen are: *The Harvard Literary Monthly*, *The Yale Literary Monthly*, *The Nassau Literary Monthly*, *The Georgetown College Journal*, *The Columbian Literary Monthly*, *The Bowdoin Quill*, *The Chicago Literary Monthly*, *The University of Virginia Monthly*, *The Williams Literary Monthly*, *The William and Mary College Monthly*. The editors-in-chief of these ten magazines are to form the editorial board of the new magazine and have entire charge of it. The columns will be open to the undergraduates of every college in the United States.

The American Educational Society of Chicago is preparing for its "College and School Directory" a complete list of the college and high school publications in the United States and Canada.

"Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton have sent a formal challenge to Oxford and Cambridge for a cable chess match to be played six boards in March or April for the possession of the Rice Trophy."

"A new department has been added to the curriculum of the University of Chicago, namely, a school for training in philanthropic and social work."

The *Education* for April contains an interesting discussion on the nature and cause of sun spots, presenting a concise statement of the theories advanced and the observations which prompted them.

The *Sibyl* contains some interesting facts on "Weimar, the German Athens." The subject is treated lightly, dealing mainly with the outer life of Goethe and Schiller.

The "Sketches" in the *Smith Monthly* are particularly good this month. They are characterized by brevity and suggestiveness. The suspense is held to the end and the writers stop when they reach the end of their story.

The *Mount Holyoke* in "The Poet's Conception of Death" gives an effective comparison of Shelley, Rosetti, Tennyson and Browning.

The "Legend of Goose Island" in the *Bowdoin Quill* is well told. It is the old Indian love tragedy caused by jealousy; but dressed in the graceful style of calm simplicity, it is new and wholesome..

"The Synthetic Power of Music" in the *Nassau Literary Monthly* carries a strength and force with it because the author is in sympathy with his subject and for the time wholly absorbed by it.

We do not overlook the fitting school papers, which we are always glad to receive. The *Hebron Semester* is excellently gotten up this spring and does credit to its editors. We are glad to note that the *High School Rostrum* has again made its appearance, and we wish it perfect success.

OUT OF THE PAST.

Out of the past dim with forgotten dreams,
Flecked with night-fancies that the day dispelled—
Vague shadow-forms that 'gainst the light rebelled—
Shines but that one reality, which seems
A flaming star where midnight darkness teems,
Or some far beacon of the night, upheld
To guide world-wandering ships, o'er seas impelled—
Where all were dark save for its friendly beams.

Earth-beacons fade upon the flush of dawn,
The heavenly planets rise again to set.
Soon all their glory wanes; but there, above
The sodden pathway where my steps have gone,
Undimmed, a single star abideth yet—
Lo! 'tis the memory of a sacred love.

—HOWARD ARNOLD WALTER, *Nassau Lit.*

SORROW.

Oh! Sorrow! Sorrow!
I know thee,—
Thy hand is seared and scarred,
And thy face has many wrinkles,
Thy brow and cheek are marred.

Oh! Sorrow! Sorrow!
A cold wind
Shivers through branches bare,
And the long grass withers and shrivels
Under thy cruel stare.

Oh! Sorrow! Sorrow!
The sunshine,
The Joy and Song of Day
Are fled,—are fled and the shadows
Darken the long, long way.

—LESLIE STAFFORD CRAWFORD, *Smith Monthly.*

MYSTERY.

Where in the seed lies the flower?
Where in the kernel the grain?
How can the dead husk have power
With such a splendor of beauty to bower
Hill height and garden? How, gladdening the plain,

Springs it responsive to sunshine and shower,
Gold gleam of sun and rhythm of rain?
Heart of the universe lies at its heart,
Bidding it stay or start.

Where in the seed lies the flower?
Where in the earth-life, the soul?
How shall the mortal have power
Still to rise victor in death's triumph hour,
Spurning the bond of earth's eager control?
Heart of the universe, live within me—
Immortally.

—EMILY LOUISE COVELL, *The Mt. Holyoke.*

Books Reviewed.

'Tis in books the chief
Of all perfections to be plain and brief. —*Butler.*

BEGINNER'S FRENCH. By Victor E. Francois, A.M., Instructor in French in the College of the City of New York.

In this first book in French, the recent changes in French orthography are followed. The method employed by the author aims to train the ear, the tongue and the eye by bringing together a set of exercises giving to each of these organs a field of activity. Each of its lessons contains a number of grammatical rules, examples and a vocabulary; then follows the French text on which are based exercises, questions and grammar drill. The lessons are followed by selections for memorizing, the conjugation of auxiliary verbs, a list of irregular verbs, and a full vocabulary. Price, 65c. American Book Co., New York.

EASY FIRST FRENCH READER. By L. M. Syms, DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City.

The reader contains stories from such writers as Feuillet, Laboulaye, and Felix Gras, so condensed and altered as to render them suitable for elementary reading, but still retaining the charm of the original narratives. Corresponding to the French text are English exercises to be translated into French. They serve as a test for the pupil's knowledge, and also as a drill in grammar. A table of irregular verbs, vocabularies, and footnotes add usefulness.

Price, 50c. American Book Co., New York.

SANDEAU'S MLLÉ. DE LA SEIGLIÈRE. Edited by Elizabeth M. White, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The scene of this story is laid in the Province of Poitou in 1817, soon after the Restoration had recalled to France the nobles who had fled from the country at the beginning of the Reign of Terror. Their long absence, of a quarter of a century, had rendered them unable to appreciate the changes which resulted from the Revolution. In the portrayal of the inevitable clashing of aristocratic sentiments and modern ideas which followed the return of these *émigrés* to their native land, Sandeau is unrivalled. His pleasing, refined style, and freedom from sensational scenes, make the play well fitted for class reading. It is considered one of the best comedies of the modern French stage. The book is supplied with the necessary annotation and a complete vocabulary.

Price, 40c. American Book Co., New York.

MOLIÈRE'S LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME. Edited by P. A. Roi and W. B. Guittreau of the Central High School, Toledo, Ohio.

This is one of the best of Molière's comedies. It is the story of the rich, ignorant and vain commoner and would-be gentleman in whom Molière fixed for all time the type of vulgar social struggler. The play shows the dramatist's keenness of observation and his lightning-like flashes of wit. M. Jourdain forms the center of many amusing situations and makes the comedy most interesting for class reading. The text is well supplied with explanatory notes and a complete vocabulary.

Price, 35c. American Book Co., New York.

DUMAS' LES TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES. Edited by C. Fontaine, B. ès L., L. en D., Chairman French Department, High School of Commerce, New York.

The adventures of Athos, Porthos, Aramis, and D'Artagnan, are here presented in suitable form for class reading. The editor has skilfully abridged the lengthy novel, but has left the thread of the story unbroken. The omitted parts are summarized in brief English synopses, thus enabling the reader to follow the plot throughout. Notes are added, and the vocabulary is complete.

Price, 60c. American Book Co., New York.

LARRA'S PARTIR A TIEMPO. Edited by E. B. Nichols, Assistant Professor in the University of Cincinnati.

One of the most popular comedies of this leading Spanish writer, and the only American edition. It tells the story of a young man, who, discovering the growing attachment for the wife of his benefactor, departs in time to retain his loyalty to both. It is characterized by graceful humor, keen observation, and rare qualities of style. It affords ample opportunity for the study of colloquial Spanish, and the acquisition of a wide vocabulary. It is a recent addition to this firm's series of Modern Spanish Readings.

WRITING LATIN. Book I.—Second Year Work. Book II.—Third or Fourth Year Work. By John Edmund Barss, Latin Master in the Hotchkiss School.

These are excellent books in every way. The order is very systematic, and the development of topics natural. Each lesson contains the grammar references on which the exercise is based. These references are followed by "Hins" which supplement and explain the references. An abundance of easy sentences provides for accuracy and furnishes excellent drill. There are frequent review exercises and some of continuous prose involving the principles of the previous exercises. Book I. is founded mainly on Cesar and Book II. on Cicero. The books are well supplied with vocabularies, there being a special one for each lesson, and also a general one. Every teacher of Latin must find them of great help and the results most satisfactory.

University Publishing Co., New York.

HILL TOWNS OF ITALY. By E. R. Williams, Jr.

This is a thoroughly enjoyable book, treating of a region little known by the usual European traveller, but frequented by artists. Central Italy is one of the most interesting regions of the world. It was the seat of civilization before Rome was founded. Here was born the great Italian Renaissance which scattered the darkness of the middle ages. The towns discussed are all noted for their historical relations, with Mediæval History, and now interesting for their art treasures. The book contains many illustrations from photographs and a map of Central Italy.

Price, \$3.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Po' WHITE TRASH AND OTHER ONE ACT DRAMAS. By Evelyn G. Sutherland.

These are bright little plays, nine in all. The scene of the first one is laid in Georgia and gives us a glimpse of the life of the "Po' White Trash." Herbert S. Stone & Company, Chicago.

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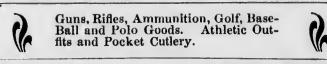
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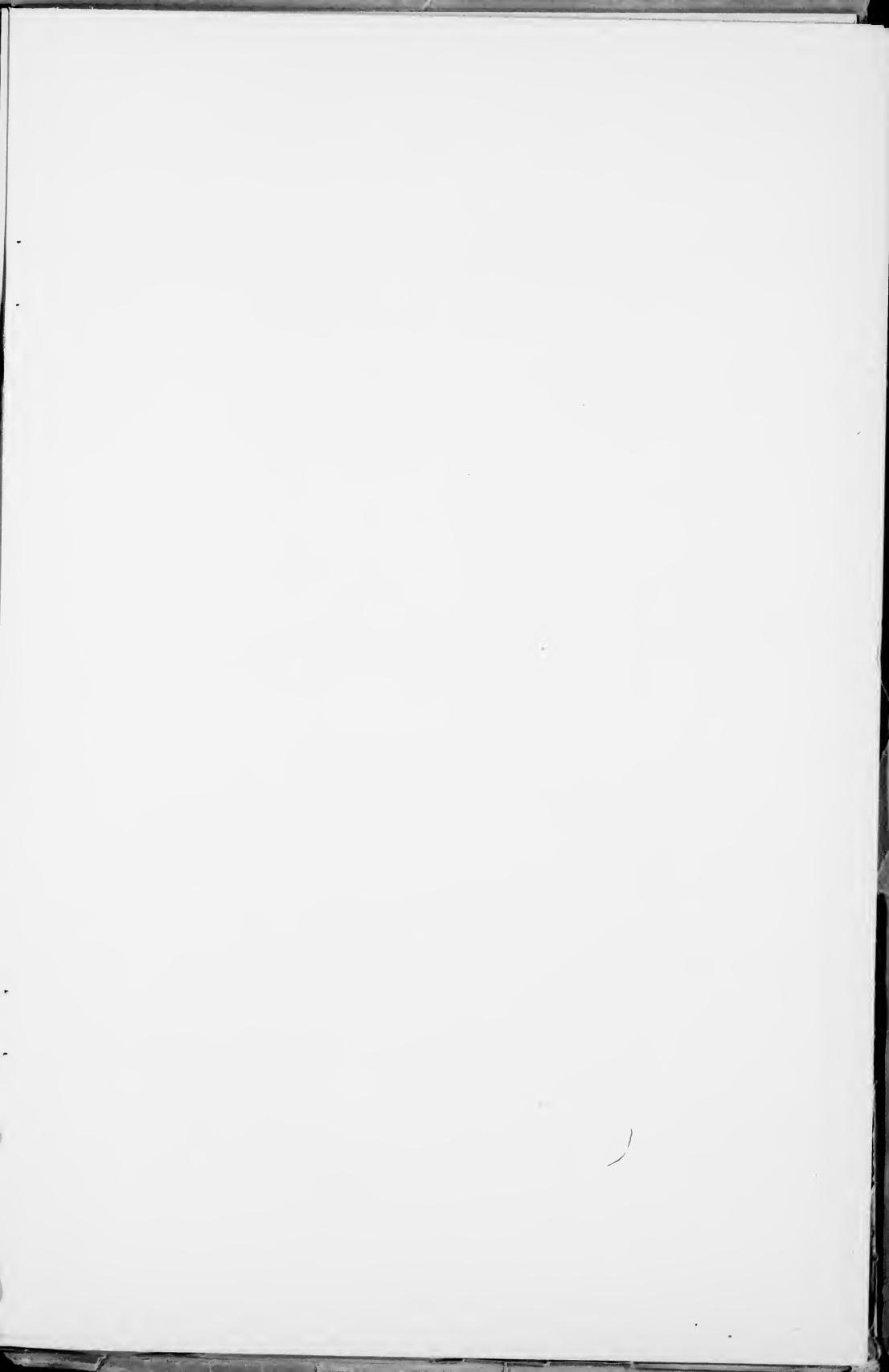
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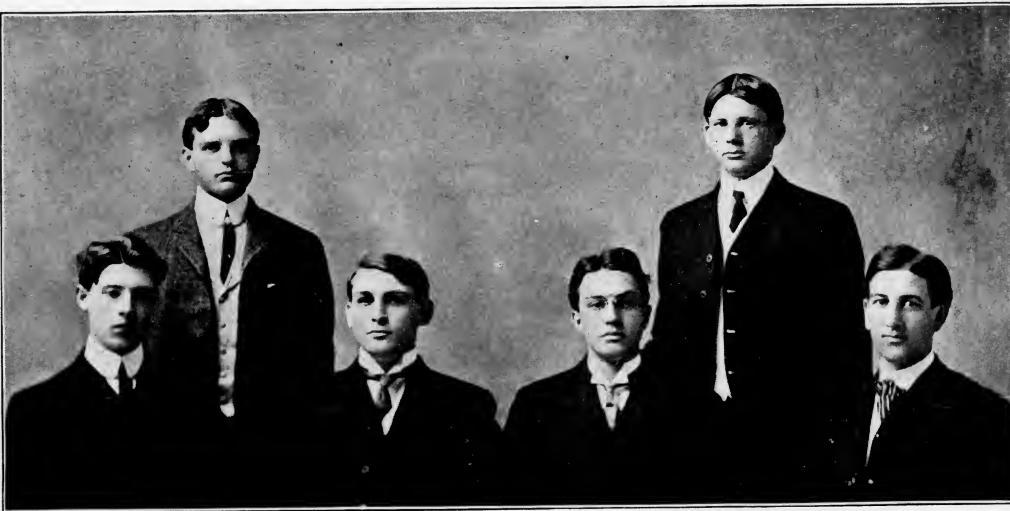
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William Lewis Parsons.

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Guy Linwood Weymouth.

Albion Keith Spofford.

THE
BATES STUDENT.
DEBATING NUMBER.

Vol. XXXII.

May, 1904.

No. 5.

Published by the Class of 1905, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine.

Board of Editors.

WILLIAM LEWIS PARSONS, Editor-in-Chief.

JOHN ERNEST BARR.

MARY ALICE LINCOLN.

PERCY HAROLD BLAKE.

MARION ETHEL MITCHELL.

ELIZABETH SARAH PERKINS.

Business Manager.

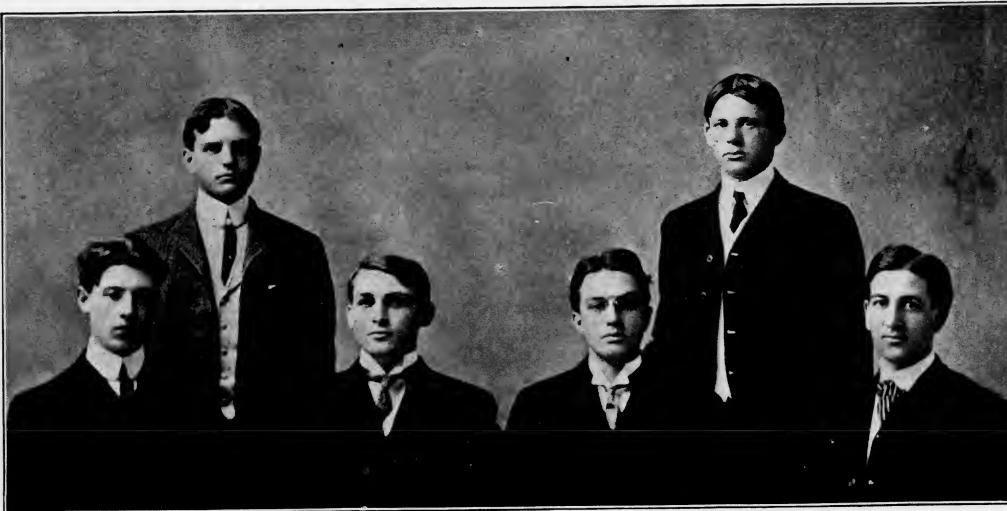
E. A. TURNER.

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DEBATING AT BATES.

BATES held her first intercollegiate debate in 1896. In that year, owing largely to her interest in debating and her efforts to secure a debate with some sister college, the New England Intercollegiate Debating League was formed, consisting at first of Bates, Boston University, Colby, Tufts and Wesleyan University. Tufts withdrew before the first debate, leaving the other four to arrange two preliminary debates. In these preliminaries Bates was pitted against Colby, Boston against Wesleyan. Bates and Boston, the winners, later in the year held a debate in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Bates was again victorious, winning the silver laurel wreath, as a trophy. The league was not continued, and Bates and Colby arranged for future debates. Since that time Bates has participated in ten other debates (twelve in all) and has been defeated but once, by Colby in 1898. This is a record probably unparalleled.

Following are the dates and questions of Bates' twelve intercollegiate debates, the opposing college and Bates representatives:

FEBRUARY 27, 1896—OPPONENTS, COLBY.

Resolved, That the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 should be the financial policy of our government. Bates representatives:—A. B. Howard, '96; C. E. Milliken, '97; J. Stanley Durkee, '97. Bates won on the negative.

APRIL 23, 1896—OPPONENTS, BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

Resolved, That immigration should be further restricted. Bates representatives:—O. F. Cutts, '96; A. B. Howard, '96; J. Stanley Durkee, '97. Bates won on the negative.

MAY 21, 1897—OPPONENTS, COLBY.

Resolved, That true republicanism is stronger in the United States to-day than at any previous time in our history. Bates representatives:—Everett Skillings, '97; J. Stanley Durkee, '97; William F. Bassett, '99. Bates won on the negative.

MARCH 4, 1898—OPPONENTS, COLBY.

Resolved, That municipalities in the United States of 25,000 or more inhabitants should own and operate plants for supplying water, light and surface transportation. Bates representatives:—Louis P. Costello, '98; Frank P. Wagg, '99; Fred N. Landman, '98. Colby won on the affirmative.

APRIL 21, 1899—OPPONENTS, COLBY.

Resolved, That the concentration of population into the cities of the United States during the last forty years has been

too great for the best interests of the country. Bates representatives:—A. G. Catheron, 1900; Oscar C. Merrill, '99; W. A. Robbins, '99. Bates won on the negative.

APRIL 27, 1900—OPPONENTS, COLBY.

Resolved, That the present tendency toward the combination of producing agencies into organizations known as trusts is subversive of the public welfare and that such organization should be prevented by legislation. Bates representatives:—Leo C. Demack, '01; A. G. Catheron, 1900; Lester P. Powell, 1900. Bates won on the negative.

MAY 8, 1901—OPPONENTS, COLBY.

Resolved, That the permanent retention of the Philippines by the United States is desirable. Bates representatives:—Leo C. Demack, '01; Frank P. Wagg, '01; Carrol L. Beedy, '03. Bates won on the negative.

FEBRUARY 14, 1902—OPPONENTS, HARVARD SENIORS.

Resolved, That the United States should adopt a system of ship subsidies. Bates representatives:—Earl A. Childs, '02; John A. Hunnewell, '02; Carrol L. Beedy, '03. Bates won on the affirmative.

APRIL 17, 1903—OPPONENTS, TRINITY.

Resolved, That industrial combinations commonly known as trusts are likely to promote the welfare of society. Bates representatives:—Norris S. Lord, '03; Judson C. Briggs, '04; Carrol L. Beedy, '03. Bates won on the negative.

MAY 4, 1903—OPPONENTS, BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.

Resolved, That State Boards of Arbitration with compulsory powers should be established to settle industrial disputes between employers and employees. Bates representatives: Albion K. Spofford, '04; Frederick M. Swan, '04; Guy L. Weymouth, '04. Bates won on the affirmative.

MARCH 18, 1904.—OPPONENTS, TRINITY.

Resolved, That under present conditions it would be to England's advantage to adopt a policy of protection. Bates representatives: Albion K. Spofford, '04; Frederick M. Swan, '04; Guy L. Weymouth, '04. Bates won on the negative.

MAY 5, 1904—OPPONENTS, UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

Resolved, That it would be to the advantage of Great Britain to make a substantial departure from her practice of free trade with respect to imports. Bates representatives: S. Fillmore Peavey, '06; W. Lewis Parsons, '05; Judson C. Briggs, '04. Bates won on the affirmative.

DEBATE AGAINST THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

May 5th, 1904.

RESOLVED, *That it would be to the Advantage of Great Britain to Make a Substantial Departure from her Practice of Free Trade with Respect to Imports.*

AFFIRMATIVE.

FIRST SPEAKER . . . SIMON FILLMORE PEAVEY, JR.

WHAT is a substantial departure? Evidently to accept the principle of protection as applicable to herself, and to apply it, even to a few industries, would be for England a substantial departure.

We believe, with many of England's leading statesmen and economists, that the substantial departure, which would be to Britain's greatest advantage, is a protective tariff on manufactured goods.

We propose to admit free, foods and raw materials, first, because England's prosperity depends on abundant and cheap food and raw material; second, because, through limited natural resources, she cannot produce these in sufficient quantities; and, third, because, owing to her system of land ownership whatever advantage might come from protection would go to the landlord in rent.

We propose to admit free crude metals, pitch, tar, petroleum and wood pulp: in short, commodities which constitute practically raw material, which enter largely into industrial operation. To tax these non-competitive goods which England does not produce would not be protection. These amount to \$160,000,000 annually.

We propose to reduce the duty on tea, coffee, tobacco, chicory, dried fruits, and sugar, thereby relieving the consumer of a part of the exorbitant taxes on his food.

We propose to place a protective tariff on manufactured or partly manufactured necessities like: Cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, glass, and hardware. This classification made by the noted British free trader, Chioza Money, on page 16 of his book, "Elements of the Fiscal Problem," comprises imports amounting in 1902 to \$296,000,000.

We propose to place a protective tariff on manufactured and partly manufactured goods amounting to \$240,000,000, classed by Chioza Money as luxuries, or goods consumed principally by the rich, such as silks, gloves, beads, fine linens, laces, skins, and furs.

We propose, then, to levy a protective tariff on manufactured and partly manufactured goods amounting to \$536,000,000, so, as the Blue Book, the official trade table of the British government, gives the entire importation of manufactured and partly

manufactured goods, including some few goods that are reshipped, at \$745,000,000, our system will leave free of a protective tariff \$208,000,000, beside raw materials and foods, with a reduced duty on tea, coffee, tobacco, etc. Such is our proposition.

I shall prove to you, first, that the growth of England's industrial supremacy was natural and inevitable, not dependent on free trade, but fostered by protection.

Second, a decline from this supremacy already apparent is imperilling British industry.

Third, that this decline makes it imperative for England to strengthen her industrial power to the utmost to secure, if possible, all the advantages of free trade and protection which our system will insure.

Fourth, that the system we propose will prove an important source of revenue for the depleted British exchequer, and

Finally, that it will provide a means of securing reciprocity and its benefits.

The growth of England's industrial supremacy was natural and inevitable. Her island position, her adventurous people, her early development of a merchant marine, her consequent access to foreign markets, her supplies of coal and iron in close proximity, the invention of Hargrave's spinning jenny, and Cartwright's power loom, the consequent rise of factories, concentration of capital and labor, and the resulting cheapening of the product, all these together with the Napoleonic wars which paralyzed industries on the continent made England a mighty workshop and made her supreme in the markets of the world.

All this without free trade, for not only was England's growth natural, but statesmen protected her with a tariff wall from 1337 until 1860.

Second, a decline from this supremacy is now apparent and imperils British industry. The figures I use are taken from the Blue Book. I exclude coal from her exports because coal represents British capital not British manufactures. I take no exceptional years, but the average of decades making the figures unimpeachable. From 1880 to 1889, Britain exported on an average \$1,950,000,000 worth of goods, from 1882 to 1891, only \$1,110,000,000. From 1891 to 1900 the average export was \$1,085,000,000, and from 1893 to 1902 the average was again \$1,110,000,000. This indubitably shows absolute stagnation. Furthermore, while her trade is stagnant her population has increased 33 per cent. Shown in any manner British export trade is in a state of absolute stagnation and relative decline. Meanwhile protected countries have increased their exports by leaps and bounds.

Again, British imports of raw materials for textile manufacture have decreased from 1890 to 1900, \$85,000,000, while the importation of manufactured goods has increased on an average of \$50,000,000 for the last 15 years. If this increase consisted of raw cotton, wood pulp, or gold, economists could say, "England is

prospering," but since it is an increase of manufactures, the very things England should produce, economists say, "she is declining."

Third, this decline now so apparent makes it imperative for England to strengthen her industrial power to the utmost. She is no longer supreme, she can no longer drift, and must if possible secure the benefits of free trade combined with those of protection by adopting such a system as we propose. This decline is seen in government expenses and taxation, for to secure new markets England's expenditure is fabulous. South Africa cost her \$1,500,000,000 and as Mr. Chamberlain says, "With her credit lost, her national debt is \$4,000,000,000."

The common people, as Lincoln liked to call them, bear the burden of this debt. They pay 9.3 per cent. of their wages, and annually \$89,000,000 on tobacco and tea, while the oppressed capitalists' silks and cut glass are free.

Neither are these crushing taxes met by prosperity, for, says our consul, Boyle, "Fewer men are employed and wages are lower."

Want and misery naturally follow: Sir Henry Campbell Banerman, a free trade leader, admits that over 12,000,000 make up the poverty classes, and are on the verge of hunger. Moreover, while in 1860, when the last vestige of protective duty was removed, 3.7 per cent. of the labor unionists were unemployed, to-day 7.9 per cent. are unemployed. The income of the people, too, is decreasing as the income tax for the last ten years has decreased \$278,000 per million of population. Finally, the local government board's report shows that paupers, men, women, and vagrants, have increased in the last ten years by 498,000. To remedy these conditions it is imperative for Britain to secure all possible advantages of free trade and protection, by adopting a system such as we propose.

I shall prove, fourth, that the system we propose will provide an important source of revenue for the depleted British exchequer. The necessity for this is evident from the fact that for 1902 the exchequer deficit was \$238,000,000, and in 1903 the revenue from all sources decreased \$49,000,000.

Now, tariffs on manufactured imports, as the great Bismarck pointed out, will provide revenue in the most desirable way, for before our tariff causes the manufacture of luxuries to spring up as great industries the revenue must be large. The rich will still demand imported gowns, and motor cars.

Even when the manufacture of luxuries becomes prevalent still the revenue will be remunerative, for since large classes of goods like jewelry, bric-a-brac, gloves, and laces, are demanded by taste and fashion they will still be imported.

This, says Bismarck, in fact say all great economists, is the easiest revenue to collect, and the most acceptable to the people because the burden is not felt.

It is by this means that all great countries reap an enormous

revenue from the consumers of luxury. In fact, of the nine great countries of the world except England alone, the revenue from tariff increased 21 per cent. from 1880 to 1890. Here in our country we raise \$480,000,000 annually from our customs duties, and since in England three per cent. of the people hold two-thirds of the wealth, it is evident that a tariff on luxuries will be not only a desirable and remunerative, but a just form of revenue.

Finally, our system of protection will be a valuable means of reciprocity by which trade treaties may be negotiated. Great Britain may offer a reduction in duty on particular imports, which she cannot make to advantage, for a like reduction on her own goods. Germany is now forming new reciprocity treaties with Russia and Italy.

When England was protected, says Professor Fawcette, M. P., professor of political economy at Cambridge, "The reciprocal treaties with France in 1858 increased the French silk trade \$37,500,000 and the English steel and wool trades \$83,000,000."

England to-day, could profitably offer France a reduction on silks for an equal reduction on Sheffield cutlery, and a like reduction on Belgian fire arms for an equal reduction on British cords and twine.

As Cecil Rhodes explained such reciprocal relations would stimulate the British export trade and lower the cost of articles for consumption.

I have shown that England's industrial supremacy was natural and inevitable, that a decline is apparent and is imperilling British industry, that this decline makes it imperative for Great Britain to strengthen her industrial powers. I have proved that our system will be an important source of revenue for the depleted British exchequer, and finally that it will provide Great Britain with a means for reciprocity.

Our second speaker will prove that goods are now imported under conditions unjust and ruinous and that our system will steady, assure and enlarge the British home market, and that such a home market is better than a foreign market; and our third speaker, that it will not curtail but rather increase the British export trade, and raise the standard of living.

SECOND SPEAKER . . . WILLIAM LEWIS PARSONS.

Our first speaker has proved that protection on manufactured goods will furnish England with a desirable form of revenue and provide a means of procuring reciprocity. I shall prove:

I. That goods are now imported under conditions unjust and ruinous to British industry;

II. That protection on manufactured goods will steady, assure and enlarge the home market;

III. That a home market is superior to a foreign market.

The imports of goods we propose to protect can be classed as:

First, those imported under legitimate competition, consisting chiefly of what our first speaker classified as luxuries—legitimate because England manufactures only an insignificant fraction of what she requires.

Second, those imported under unfair competition, commonly known as dumping, which is the throwing of goods upon England at cut prices by nations wishing to dispose of a surplus stock or destroy English competitors. These goods are chiefly those classified as necessities, which if imported must be dumped because in these no foreigner can fairly compete on English soil since England herself excels in their manufacture and competes in the markets of the world.

I shall prove first, that legitimate imports or luxuries are entering England under conditions unjust and ruinous.

First, unjust: Luxuries or goods consumed chiefly by the better classes, as jewelry, silks, laces and works of art are produced in comparatively small quantities, largely by hand labor, require great skill and are costly, while necessities such as textiles and household utensils are plain, produced in large quantities by machinery, require little skill and afford relatively small remuneration to workmen. Hence any country that imports its luxuries condemns its labor to the production of the cheaper forms of goods, thus closing the higher avenue of employment, which is manifestly unjust. Now England's imports of luxuries under free trade have increased rapidly until in 1902 she imported \$244,000,000 worth, her own production meanwhile becoming insignificant. The reason is evident. The cost of these goods lies mostly in the labor. Under free trade England with her comparative high wages has invited the competition of the cheap labor of the continent and the 17-cent-per-day labor of Japan. The British laborer has been unable to compete. It would be unjust were any workmen thus condemned to lower forms of production, but in England's case it is doubly unjust because workmen thus displaced, in the face of protection in rival countries, which shut out other British goods, have been unable to secure employment, as the remarkable increase in unemployed shown by the first speaker proves.

Again this legitimate importation of goods is ruinous. Despite increase in population, since 1890 the number of persons

employed in linen making has fallen off 50 per cent.; silk makers, 25 per cent.; and since 1860 lace workers have decreased 38 per cent.—four thousand linen makers, 14,000 silk makers and 27,000 lace workers driven from employment. Nothing could show more forcibly that the present importation of luxuries or legitimate competition is decidedly ruinous as well as emphatically unjust.

Let us next examine the importation of goods unfairly competing, or generally speaking those consumed by the common classes. I shall prove that this importation, too, is unjust and ruinous.

First unjust: Understand that these cut price goods are imported not because England is producing similar goods at a disadvantage, but because they are naturally attracted to her enormous unprotected markets. In Vol. I. of the Industrial Report, page 95, Guthrie, Rogers, Havemeyer and Schwab admit that rather than allow a surplus to disturb their own market they ship it to England at cut prices, even below cost, and the Blue Book for 1903 on page 298 explicitly states that dumping on England is the avowed policy of German trusts.

These dumped goods naturally paralyze the market, and the producer of the commodity dumped is crippled or ruined. In the consular report for January, 1904, Consul Evans writes that whereas in 1900, 760,000 tons of unfairly competing steel came into England, in 1903 the figures leaped to 1,250,000 and later speaks of the many consequently driven from employment. Mark that this million tons of steel, if produced at home would have given British labor at least \$3,900,000. It is undeniably unjust that the British laborer should be so unprotected, so at the mercy of the foreign laborer that he is thus cruelly thrust from that employment even in which he excels, while he in turn has absolutely no advantage over the foreigner.

Furthermore, the importation of this class of goods is ruinous. Writing of the effects of this unfair competition in steel Consul Evans states: "All steel producers have the same tale to tell of unfair competition from abroad. The British producer is being driven out of the market, works are stopped, men are out of employment." Similar reports speak of the utter destruction of the Prescott Watch Works caused by throwing 20,000 American watches upon the market, and the ruin of the glass industry at Warrington, a victim to German dump. Unfair competition is likewise proving ruinous to other British industries. The Blue Book mentions as the seven leading industries, cotton, boot and shoe, woolen, steel, furniture, earthenware and glass. By the same authority while imports have rapidly increased, exports of cotton goods in the past 20 years have decreased \$195,000,000; in the past ten years, boots and shoes \$4,000,000; woolen goods, \$190,000,000; steel products, \$75,000,000 and others in the same way. On the shop door of every one of these industries which in strength and thrift was once the emulation of the world we now see written the prophetic word—"Decay."

If this unfair competition continues every indication points to the final ruin of all industries just as in the case of the Prescott Watch Works and Warrington glass manufactures. Then, home competition destroyed, the British market will be at the mercy of the American and German producer. So much for injustice and ruin.

I shall now show that protection will remedy these evils by steadyng, assuring and enlarging the home market.

First, it will steady the home market, and this I shall prove by showing that it will practically exclude unfair competition with its ruinous fluctuations. This is proved by three reasons:

1. Dumped goods enter England usually below cost. When a duty is imposed the person dumping must pay the duty, thus the loss is greater, consequently dumping is curtailed and the market steadied.

2. Dumping is now attracted to England's markets in preference to other free trade countries because of their size. Under protection surplus products will be as likely to be dumped on other protected countries and much more likely to go to free trade Holland or South America. So much for theory.

3. Protection in actual practice keeps out dumping. Mr. Schwab in Vol. 13 of the Industrial Report, page 455, says: "Without protection our steel industry would be menaced by foreign competition," showing that in America protection is effectual in excluding unfair competition. Again on page 456 he says: "The tariffs of Germany, Austria and France stand in the way of unfair competition from America." Now why will not an English tariff as well stand in the way—hence steady the market?

Furthermore our system will assure to the British producer the home market for:

First, many luxuries: Some of these enter England to-day on fiercely competitive ground. Suppose a tariff of 30 per cent. be placed upon German linen now selling for 90 cents a yard in competition with English linen at \$1, making the German product cost say \$1.12, then the trade is turned to the British producer. Other luxuries such as silks and laces are only slightly competitive. A tariff on these will so enhance the price of the foreign article that there is bound to be a demand for home manufactured silks and laces, just as the German tariff of 1879 made a demand for German silks and laces. It is certain that after protection millions of dollars of trade in luxuries will be turned to the home market and assured to the home producer.

Our system will assure to the British producer the home market for:

Second, common goods. I have shown that these goods come in chiefly as dumped or unfair imports. I have proved that dumping will be practically excluded, hence that the bulk of this \$295,000,000 worth will be assured to the British producer.

Protection, too, will enlarge the home market, for with this

steady assured market before him, the manufacturer will again employ those 4,000 displaced linen-makers, 14,000 silk-makers and 27,000 lace-workers. He will call back the laborers driven from the woolen, cotton and steel industries by ruinous competition and place them once more at their accustomed looms and forges. So much for a steady, assured and enlarged home market. What do these mean to England?

A steady in place of a fluctuating market, means steady in place of disturbed production, continued instead of intermittent employment, constant returns to capital and cheapened production.

An assured home market means to the producer known demands, ability to calculate prices and amounts ahead, the lowest basis of profits, highest of wages and lowest cost.

An enlarged home market means enlarged manufacture. Yes, it is doubly valuable. It means an enlargement of the very best market, for a home market is superior to a foreign market as I shall next prove.

A foreign market is subject to world-wide and local fluctuations, tastes and requirements of an unknown people where amount of goods needed cannot be calculated and where various fiscal policies must be met. Thus is entailed constant uncertainty and enormous loss. At home, as I have shown, quite the reverse conditions are true. The great Adam Smith repeatedly asserted that home trade did the most to enrich a nation.

To conclude: I have shown that goods now enter England under conditions unjust and ruinous; unjust, because imports are expelling from employment England's skilled labor and driving other labor from leading industries; ruinous because imports are weakening, crippling and destroying British industries. I have proved that protection will remedy existing evil by steadyng, assuring and enlarging the home market, through a curtailment of legitimate competition and exclusion of dumping. I have shown that to steady, assure and enlarge the home market is doubly important by proving a home market superior to foreign markets. In short, I have proved that protection will impart new life and vigor to British industries, which means new life and vigor to Great Britain as a nation.

Our next speaker will prove that protection will increase English exports and raise the standard of living of the masses.

THIRD SPEAKER . . . JUDSON CARRIE BRIGGS.

Our second speaker has shown: 1st. That goods are now imported under conditions unjust and ruinous. 2d. That protection will remedy this injustice and furnish a steady, assured, and enlarged home market. 3d. That a home market is superior to a foreign market.

I shall show: 1st. That protection will enlarge the export trade. 2d. Raise the standard of living of the English masses.

1st. It will enlarge the export trade. Now please notice that our case does not require an increased export trade. It is sufficient to show that it will not decrease more than the increase in the home market. Remember, under free trade England's exports have languished for 30 years. Admit for the sake of argument further relative decrease. Would this prove ruinous? Under free trade, yes, certainly. Under protection? No. For under protection the increase of home market would more than offset any possible decrease in exports. England annually sends abroad \$1,135,000,000 worth of manufactures. But when practical protection gains the home market for \$536,000,000 of goods on which we place a protective duty now supplied by foreigners, she need export only \$600,000,000 to maintain the present output. In other words, exports might fall off one-half and England still be benefited by protection.

But why a shrinkage of exports? Clearly only through a diverting of industry from the foreign trade to home trade; or an increase in cost of manufacturing exports.

The first is fallacious since there is spare capital and labor enough in England to build up the home market without disturbing the foreign.

Let us examine the second supposition. Since a \$600,000,000 market is all we need; I shall first show you such a market, in which price is not the chief determining factor, and which would be held in spite of a considerable increase in prices. There are six large markets of this class.

1st. Markets for goods dependent for their sale on reputation; as Wedgwood ware, Sheffield cutlery, English porcelains, broadcloths and tweeds.

2d. Market for goods of fashion. English styles are the standard for men the world over.

3d. Markets for bankrupt and other goods, sold below cost, to relieve congested home markets.

3d. Markets for goods whose freightage is a large item, as steel, metal products, and furniture. On account of shipping facilities and enormous merchant marine, England can carry cheaper to most ports, than any other country. Shown by the rapid increase of English freight carriers.

4th. Scattered markets in minor countries held by British steamship lines, where rivals cannot afford to establish lines, as Mauritius, Falkland Islands, and Brazil, Chili, and Peru, where

England sold \$45,000,000 of goods in 1902 despite the United States being much nearer.

5th. Markets for goods, sold because of political influence, as the \$40,000,000 sold Turkey and the \$30,000,000 sold Egypt in 1902.

6th. Markets for the \$545,000,000 England annually sells the colonies, largely because of blood relation, and political patriotism so great that Canada, the largest, gives England a tariff preference.

Take these six great markets, not dependent on price, one of which nearly equals the required \$600,000,000, add to them: 1st. Markets for those goods in which England is paramount and can safely raise prices. 2d. Markets for those goods on which England can afford a reduction in profits. 3d. Markets for those goods which under any conceivable conditions England can manufacture as cheaply as any country in the world.

It is evident, that should the cost of manufacture be materially enhanced, she would continue to export, at least much more than the \$600,000,000 necessary. But this supposed enormous decrease is beyond all possibility. And I defy the negative to show where any country, because of protection, has lost one-half or even one-quarter of her export trade. On the contrary, under protection, the increase in exports during the last decade over the preceding, according to British Board of Trade returns, has been:

United States,	\$2,760,000,000
Germany,	985,000,000
Belgium,	530,000,000
Austria-Hungary,	355,000,000
Russia,	345,000,000
France,	275,000,000
Spain,	225,000,000
Italy,	140,000,000

This is what protection has done for the export trade of other countries. This is what practical protection will do for England. For there can be no material increase in the cost of goods England now exports, since nothing which enters into their cost will be materially affected. The price of raw material will not be affected in any way; for in the whole world the demand for raw material will remain practically the same.

The price of capital will not be enhanced, for the plants used in producing export goods are already established, and if added amounts are needed England can furnish it from her enormous stores without financial disturbance.

The price of labor will not be unduly forced up; for the cost of living of the lower classes, the laborers, will not increase. Let us examine this proposition: Says Gide, the French economist: "Workmen receiving between \$300 and \$400 per year (the wage of the English workman) spend, for food 46 per cent., rent 15 per cent., clothing 14 per cent., fuel 6 per cent., lighting 1 per cent., all other purposes 18 per cent."

Of this 46 per cent. for food in no way affected by a tariff on manufactures, 15 per cent. for rent in no way affected, 14 per cent. for clothing, this cost would not increase; for England surpasses the world now in these goods, shown by the Blue Book figures for 1902. \$35,000,000, clothing and slops exported, none imported. 6 per cent. for coal unaffected, no tariff. 1 per cent. for lighting, so far as comes from coal or gas in no way affected, from kerosene, petroleum being non-competitive we exempt it from our tariff schedule. Now from the remaining 18 per cent. deduct railroad fares, professional attendance, taxes of all kinds, drinks and tobacco, pleasures as theater and education; take from the remainder goods of common consumption, in which England can compete with the world; as lines of woolens, cottons, linens, tinware, and earthenware. Grant on the rest, mostly articles of luxury, a temporary rise in price before English manufacturers receive the benefits of increased production. Remember that many millions annually will be saved the English masses by the reduction of the present tariff on tea, coffee, sugar, dried fruits, and tobacco. And it is evident that a practical protective tariff on manufactures will not raise the cost of living of the British lower classes one iota.

If, then, there is no increased cost of living for the workmen, to enhance cost of producing exports, to tear down English foreign markets, they must be built up. First, because of the cheapened cost of production, due to large scale production with all its savings, due in turn to large home markets. Says Andrew Carnegie: "One of the essentials for cheap production is magnitude." Which is possible only with a steady, easily estimated home demand free from the perils of dumping.

Second, because of exports of goods produced in new industries built up; for it must be that in some of these, as soon as they are firmly established, England can export as cheaply as other countries.

Third, because of reciprocity treaties as shown by the first speaker. Then, since eight other countries have definitely increased their export trade under protection; since England will hold her present export market because of no increase in the cost of producing. Since she will enlarge her foreign market: 1st. By cheapened prices in old markets. 2d. By export of goods not now exported. 3d. By reciprocity treaties; it is evident that England's exports, under practical protection, will greatly increase.

I shall now show that protection will raise the standard of living of the British masses.

We propose to protect \$536,000,000 of the manufactured goods England annually imports. According to the Blue Book, between 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. is labor. It is reasonable to suppose that under a practical tariff, England would save three-fifths or \$320,000,000 of this market for the home producer. Of this about \$70,000,000 spent for raw material, if it could not be

produced at home, would still continue to go abroad. About \$80,000,000 for the landlord, capitalist, and *entrepreneur* would be kept at home. And the \$175,000,000 for labor, together with the added sum, coming from the enhanced export trade, would be put in the pockets of the English workmen.

This would furnish wages for the able-bodied of the million which, according to Mr. Sidney Webb, a noted English economist, "Are dependent on poor law relief and another million which is in actual want of the necessities of life."

Second, it would employ the six per cent. of idle workmen in the trade unions.

Finally, it would employ full time the remainder of that 12,000,000 admitted to be on the verge of starvation, lifting them from the wallow of vice and poverty and limited productive capacity, to a high standard of industrial efficiency.

This \$175,000,000 and over of wages, will lift from the union man the support of his idle brothers, lighten the annual \$60,000,000 burden of poor relief; lessen the amount of crime of which idleness is the fruitful cause, and minimize the tax for the support of jails and poorhouses; besides rendering unnecessary the uncounted millions furnished by individuals and charitable organizations for private charity.

Again: the manufacturer receiving from the \$536,000,000 increase of home market and the enhanced export trade, the benefits of large scale production, can raise wages without increasing the labor cost per article produced. As in Belgium, which has a tariff much the same as we advocate. Says our Consul Winslow at Liege, house document vol. 93, page 119: "Wages in Belgium have been on the increase since 1896 and at the close of 1900 were the highest ever known." Yet prices of manufactures have not gone up in Belgium for her export trade has doubled in the last decade, as in the United States where says Edward Atkinson: "Wages have steadily risen while prices have steadily fallen during the last decade."

It is evident then:

1. To fully employ labor now partly employed.
2. To employ workmen now idle.
3. To lighten the burden of supporting the idle and partly idle.
4. To raise general wages; all without raising the cost of living; will raise the standard of living of the English masses.

To review, we have proved to you:

1. That the growth of England's industrial supremacy was natural; not dependent on free trade but fostered by protection.
2. That a decline from this supremacy is already apparent, and imperilling English industry.
3. That this decline makes it imperative for England to strengthen her industrial powers to the utmost, to secure if possible, all the advantages of free trade and protection, by adopting such a system as we propose.

4. That the system we propose will prove an important source of revenue for the depleted British exchequer.
5. That it will provide a means of securing reciprocity and its benefits.
6. That goods are now imported under conditions unjust and ruinous.
7. That our system will remedy the injustice, and provide a steady, assured and enlarged home market. By limiting legitimate competition and curtailing dumping.
8. That such a market is superior to a foreign market.
9. That the export trade will not be curtailed but rather enlarged.
10. That the standard of living of the masses will be raised through the steadier and fuller employment of workmen now employed and the employment of workmen now idle.

For these ten reasons the affirmative maintain, that it would be for the benefit of England to make a substantial departure from her practice of free trade in respect to imports.

DEBATE AGAINST TRINITY.

February 18th, 1904.

RESOLVED, That under Present Conditions it would be to the Advantage of England to Adopt a Policy of Protection.

NEGATIVE.

FIRST SPEAKER . . . GUY LINWOOD WEYMOUTH.

HERE are few terms here requiring any explanation. I will, however, state our interpretation of the term policy.

By a policy we mean the established method of a government for levying its protective tariff. We hold that a government to have a policy of protection must aim to protect at least certain complete lines of industry and that to protect a few articles of a line of industry is inadequate for the term, policy.

It would be just as illogical to say that Free Trade England by placing potatoes, chairs, and wool on the tariff list had adopted a policy of Protection as it would to say that Protective America by placing potatoes, chairs, and wool on the free list had adopted a policy of free trade.

The burden of proof rests on the affirmative. It is sufficient for us to stand on the defensive. However, we shall not avail ourselves of this privilege, but shall prove by a positive, constructive argument that no matter in what form or under what guise it may come, no matter whether argued by the affirmative or by Mr. Chamberlain, it would be to the disadvantage of England to adopt a policy of protection. In doing this we shall not necessarily follow the arguments of our opponents consecutively but shall show their whole position to be untenable.

Now it devolves upon me to show:

1st. That the present conditions of England are such as to cause no anxiety.

2d. That the growth of England's commercial supremacy was natural and inevitable.

3d. That its decline, comparative or real, is just as natural and inevitable.

4th. That, nevertheless, to maintain this commercial supremacy is a matter of life and death, not only to her economic growth, but to her very economic existence.

5th. That to maintain this supremacy England must have,

1st. Cheap manufactures. Hence,

a. Cheap foods. b. Cheap raw materials.

6th. That it would be to the disadvantage of England to adopt a policy of protection, for,

1st. Foods. 2d. Raw materials.

Our second speaker will show that it would be to the disadvantage of England to adopt a policy of protection for manufacturers; the third speaker, that it would be to the disadvantage of England to adopt a preferential tariff.

"Under present conditions." What are these present condi-

tions of England; is she in less favorable circumstances than other countries? Politically, there is certainly no cause for alarm. She has no internal troubles. Her colonies are perfectly loyal; and she is at peace with all the world. Economically, conditions are equally favorable. To be sure, foreign countries are gradually rising to her economic level, but that is only to be expected, as I shall show later. Her domestic conditions certainly have never been more satisfactory. There has been a constant increase in her trade, and statistics from the Blue Book show that the years 1902 and 1903 far exceed all previous records. Her merchant marine has doubled in the last thirty years. She is the great creditor nation, having more capital invested abroad than any other country in the world. And finally, the condition of the British masses as regards wages, savings and cost of living is superior to that of any other European people. So much, then, for the present conditions.

Now, then, we maintain as our next point that the growth of England's commercial supremacy was natural and inevitable. It was determined by nature. England is an island centrally located for foreign commerce; possessed of an abundance of harbors and rivers which make easy, intercourse with all parts of the country. This island was settled by a race characterized by indomitable energy, love of adventure and exploration, and above all by an irresistible instinct for the sea. This native character intensified by their insular home led naturally to colonization which in time opened to British trade the magnificent markets of India, America and the West Indies.

Determined by nature this supremacy was established by the industrial revolution which originated in England in certain great English inventions, the various spinning machines, power looms, and, most important of all, the steam engine. With the application of steam power to manufactories came the factory system, the consequent concentration of labor and capital, the resulting education of her workmen, enhanced skill of labor, enlarged production and cheapening of product. While other countries were toiling at the hand loom, England was using the new machinery and turning out goods at a fraction of their former cost.

To advance this revolution were immense fields of coal and iron lying close to the surface, side by side, and within easy distance of the rivers.

Finally, determined by nature and established by the industrial revolution, this supremacy was confirmed by the Napoleonic Wars which for a quarter of a century turned the resources and men of Continental Europe from industry to war; for ten years England with her great navy blockaded the western coast, and cut off the countries, subject or allied to Napoleon, from commerce with the rest of the world, and when the war was ended English goods had penetrated to every quarter of the globe. England was supreme; a supremacy not due to free trade, not due to protection.

This supremacy so naturally established must as naturally decline. Let not the affirmative frighten you with percentages of decline. As England gradually approaches her maximum commercial development it is but natural that this supremacy suffer a relative decline. We cannot expect that in her present highly perfected industrial condition she can continue to increase her production by such enormous leaps and bounds. Nor have we any right to compare her present commercial advancement with that of younger rivals, rich in undeveloped resources. In either case it is like comparing the all but perfected development of a man to the rapid growth of a child.

Again this relative decline as shown by percentages may easily become real. We must remember that in those very resources in which she once excelled, these younger countries have now become her equals. In commercial position, in enterprise, in ingenuity and skill of workmen, in concentration of labor and capital, in adaptability to trade requirements, in all these the United States and Germany are now her peers. Not only are they her peers in these respects, but they are pre-eminently her superiors in foods and raw materials; while the United States far surpasses her in inventiveness. It is therefore evident that not only is England bound to suffer a relative decline but that she is seriously menaced by one that is absolute. This makes it impossible for her to carry any weight in the race, even if much lighter than a protective tariff.

Now we maintain that, in view of her peculiar conditions, to maintain her commercial supremacy is a matter of life and death to her continued prosperity and economic growth. England is peculiarly situated. She has so abnormally developed her manufacturing industries that she has become a veritable workshop; all other industries are subordinate. No other country in the world is so dependent upon its manufactures. In Germany 35 per cent. of the laborers are engaged in agriculture; 39 per cent. in manufacturing. In the United States 35 per cent. are in agriculture; 24 per cent. in manufacturing. In England 7 per cent. are in agriculture; 64 per cent. in manufacturing and commerce. Germany and the United States could if necessary readjust themselves to other economic conditions; become self-centered, and self-contained; England must maintain her pre-eminence in manufacturing.

This appears also from her limited area, which makes a large population impossible except under present conditions. It appears again in the consequent density of her population. Germany has 269.9 to the square mile; United States 21.4; England 436.7. These people thus densely packed together, whose ancestors for generations have worked in shop or factory, could never readjust themselves to altered conditions. England's only hope of continued prosperity lies in her factories and ships.

Now to retain this supremacy England must have cheap manufactures. Hence, cheap foods and cheap raw materials.

She must have cheap manufactures in order to retain her

foreign markets and dispose of her excess of products. This is her only salvation. Nearly 70 per cent. of her products must be disposed of in foreign markets; they are the very life blood of her factories; they must be retained or her output will greatly diminish. In order to produce these cheap manufactures she must have cheap food, for cheap food means a lower cost of labor; lower cost of labor a lower cost of production. Again, she must have cheap raw materials, for cheap raw materials also mean lower cost of production.

In view of these conditions the conclusion is irresistible that it would be to the disadvantage of Great Britain to adopt a policy of protection for either foods or raw materials.

If you protect foods it means dearer foods, for the avowed purpose of a protective tariff is to raise the price of imports so that the home producer can compete, and in the case of England, limited area and the law of diminishing returns precludes the possibility of removing the tax by future development.

This increase in the cost of food means increased poverty, for foods form a large part of the cost of living in any class, and among the poor it is approximately 50 per cent., so that to them an increase of, say, 20 per cent. in the cost of food means an increase of at least 10 per cent. in their total cost of living.

The increase also means an increased wage, with no consequent gain to the workman, because of the increased cost of living.

This increased wage means increased cost of production. Increased cost of production means an increase in selling price. An increased selling price means loss of markets, for so close is competition that a difference of a few cents will turn the trade to a rival.

A duty on raw materials would also be of disadvantage to England because a protective tariff must raise the price. As England produces but a fraction of her raw material, an import duty means practically a duty on the total consumption. This increased cost of raw material means increased cost of production. Increased cost of production means either a reduction of wages or placing the goods upon the market at an enhanced price. Reduction of wages means discontent, poverty or ruin to 64 per cent. of the English workers. Placing the goods on the market at an enhanced price means that England, hard pressed as she is by her competitors, must lose that which is so indispensable to her prosperity,—the world's markets.

To review: I have shown that the present conditions of England are favorable; that her commercial supremacy was not due to a fiscal policy but to nature; that its decline is just as natural; that, however, her future prosperity demands the retention of this supremacy; that to retain this supremacy requires cheap manufactures, cheap foods, cheap raw materials; and that therefore it would be to the disadvantage of England to adopt a policy of protection for foods and raw materials, because it would raise the cost of living and of manufacturing, and thus cripple England in the markets of the world.

SECOND SPEAKER . . . ALBION KEITH SPOFFORD.

My colleague has shown that it would be to the disadvantage of England to adopt a policy of protection for food and raw materials.

I shall prove it would be to the disadvantage of England to adopt a policy of protection for manufactures. In doing this I shall prove:

1st. That these goods which are now imported, for whose exclusion protection is desired, are imported because their production at home is attended with some economic disadvantage.

2d. That a protective duty on manufactures with consequent home production, will increase the cost of these protected goods.

3d. That this increased cost will be permanent.

4th. That this increase will be borne almost wholly by the home consumer, which burden is unequal and unjust.

5th. That this increased cost of protected, that is, non-competitive goods, will increase the cost of manufacturing non-protected, that is, competitive goods.

6th. That this final increase will impair or destroy English industrial, commercial, and financial supremacy.

First. Goods produced, if at all, under economic disadvantage.

The Blue Book gives the value of manufactured imports for 1902 as £99,000,000. They include partly manufactured goods which constitute practically raw materials, appliances used in industry and machinery, domestic articles, luxuries, and non-competitive manufactures, wood pulp, oils, cotton and woolen yarn, nails and screws, brooms, matches, lamps, books, laces, silks, and ice.

Now, wherein is the economic disadvantage? Why does England import these goods? Because many of these imports consist of patented machinery of superior design, copyrighted books, and other goods which can be procured only abroad. Again, because conditions of climate, availability of raw material or special kinds and grades, enormous production, peculiar adaptability, unusual skill, artistic temperament, some or all of these give the foreigner the mastery in certain lines and makes it advantageous for England to take these goods in exchange for those in whose manufacture she herself excels. Again, because the crude products from which some of these partly manufactured goods are made, contain great quantities of waste material which increase the cost of transportation. Take wood pulp; should England import great quantities of crude timber, with all its waste, for the sake of creating the wood pulp industry at home? Absurd.

To insist on making these goods at home is to refuse other nations to be for England "hewers of wood and drawers of water." It is like the brick layer insisting on making his own

mortar and carrying his own brick up the ladder "to create more work." "It is just as foolish to complain of the importation of an article on which human labor has been expended, as to complain because nature did not leave us to fabricate our own timber and coal. To be logical, our friends ought to resent the fact that wood grows in nature's factory, atom by atom and cell by cell, and employ themselves making artificial wood, thereby increasing employment and the remuneration of labor."

Second: A protective duty on manufactures, with consequent home production, will increase the cost of these protected goods.

This is done first, by the natural action of a protective tariff, which is to limit or destroy competition. Now to limit competition is—as all economists agree—to increase prices. If our tariff does not limit or destroy competition it is not protective. If it does not raise prices it is a failure, for this is its utility, and the avowed purpose of its adoption.

Second, by diverting capital and labor from remunerative employment in which they have economical advantage, and turning them into unnatural channels where they follow the lines of greatest instead of least resistance.

Lastly, by increasing the demand for raw materials and for labor itself not drawn, mind you, wholly or chiefly, from the ranks of the unemployed, the economic laws of demand and supply reinforce the presumption that prices will increase.

Third: This increased cost will be permanent. Why? Because, in the first place, there are no undeveloped natural resources; no mines of incalculable value, no extensive forests, no broad expanse of virgin soil. Mark here the fallacy of comparing England with United States. Lacking these undeveloped resources England has no infant industries (thank heaven the babies are all grown up) on whose growth and maturity she can rely to lower the cost of manufacture. England has to-day as in the past the most highly developed industrial organism.

Again, no material reduction is to be expected from an enlarged home market since the increased output in any one commodity would be comparatively small. Furthermore, there are no possibilities of decrease from extensive organization, with its consequent concentration, utilization of by-products and other savings, since these economies are already available for English industries and are not dependent upon a slight increase of total output. But even were extensive organization possible, the same processes are going on in other countries and in some to greater extent owing to greater natural resources and larger home markets, so that relatively nothing is to be gained which would effect the permanence of this increased cost.

Fourth: This increase will be borne almost wholly by the home consumer which burden is unequal and unjust.

Why by the home consumer? Because there are no foreign consumers, since there would be practically no export of the goods which really need protection, for the duty was levied because the home producer could not compete in his own home market with

the foreign producer. And obviously if he could not hold his home market when goods were cheap, he most certainly cannot compete in the foreign market when the cost of production is enhanced by a protective duty. So we see that practically all this increased cost will be borne by the home consumer. The nation as a whole, then, gains nothing. It merely robs Peter to pay Paul. It takes from one man's pocket to put into another's hand. It lays upon the public a burden unequal and unjust—unequal because it bears unduly upon the poor,—unjust because it means discrimination.

The benefits are received by a class, the manufacturers of the goods. Other classes, as perhaps farmers, receive nothing, for no matter how comprehensively you protect it is not possible to include all, or if possible not in human power to benefit all equally or justly. The burden on the other hand is borne by all consumers. But who are these home consumers? Why, the people who wear fabrics made from cotton and woolen yarn; the people with small homes to whom brooms, chinaware, matches, soap, linen and leather goods constitute necessities of life; the manufacturer who must have for further labor cheap imported, partly manufactured goods,—the most improved and economical machinery and appliances of industry if he is to compete in the world's markets and give employment to laborers at home. So we see that as these goods of common use increase in cost, the cost of living must inevitably follow.

It is obvious, then, that every person who buys the protected articles is giving the difference between the cost under free trade and the cost under protection. And for what? Simply to create an artificial demand for labor, and support somebody in an unprofitable industry. If labor now profitably employed in other industries be used, it is simply triggering the wheels of industry to make labor most costly.

Fifth. That this increased cost of protected, that is, non-competitive goods, will increase the cost of manufacturing non-protected, that is, competitive goods.

To meet the increased cost of living either wages must be raised or the standard of living lowered. Now if wages be raised the cost of manufacturing will correspondingly increase, since income and outgo increasing equally, there is no heightened standard of living, hence no increased efficiency. If the standard of living be lowered the efficiency of the operative must diminish, since he has now no margin above his actual needs. This, of course, amounts to an increased cost of manufacturing.

Furthermore, since a large part of the protected manufactures are virtually raw materials, or machinery, implements, utensils, and appliances used in the manufacture of other goods and absolutely essential to cheap home production, plainly any protective duty on these commodities would only further enhance the cost of manufacturing. With this natural and inevitable increase, what about the foreign market in which these non-protected goods compete?

Finally, I shall show that this increase will impair or destroy English industrial, commercial and financial supremacy.

My colleague has pointed out England's unique commercial position and thus has shown you that her ability to compete in the markets of the world is with her a matter of economic life and death.

Once indeed England was easily supreme. Now other countries, Germany, France and the United States are fiercely competing with her, so fiercely that the slightest advantage often turns the trade one way or another. What, then, does it mean to increase the cost of manufacturing English goods? What can it mean but exclusion from competition? I have proved that a protective tariff must inevitably and unavoidably increase the cost of manufacturing in England. Is it not logical therefore, is it not reasonable, is it not certain that the only sound conclusion is that England's great export trade must be impaired, crippled and perhaps eventually destroyed?

But it is by this great trade that she lives. Its increase means prosperity, its decrease adversity. Evidently, then, with exports diminished by a protective tariff, comes depression, stagnation, decrease of out-put, closed factories, unemployed labor, misery and want. Then the outflow of capital for foreign investment and the emigration of labor. And when free trade returns and labor again is demanded, foreigners of an inferior class will be imported to take the place of native born Englishmen driven away by this untoward protective tariff.

Moreover, however disastrous in itself, the crippling of this great export trade may be, there are other consequences entailed. Decreased exports means diminished imports, since in the long run exports and services must pay for imports. This decrease in exports and imports will be fraught with tremendous consequences to England's great carrying trade, which last year earned over £90,000,000, to pay for imports to be consumed by English artisans, mechanics, builders, weavers, merchants and laborers. This great carrying trade is one of the pillars of English prosperity, vitally essential to commercial supremacy, and deserves more than to be paralyzed by a protective tariff utterly unwarrantable.

Finally, England is the great creditor nation, the great international clearing house. The profits of exchange and insurance together with large investments and loans abroad turned into English hands for home circulation last year over £62,000,000. Can disruptions of industry such as are bound to follow a protective tariff on manufactured goods do otherwise than bring great embarrassments in the money market? If home capital be unproductive, it cannot invest or loan money. If England has no goods to exchange or buy she cannot be a great international clearing house and the accruing advantages are lost. The consequences are inevitable. The natural working of economic laws cannot be thwarted. Effect is bound to succeed cause. Gone is England's great export trade; gone is her great revenue as a carrying power; gone is her kingly prestige as the great creditor nation.

THIRD SPEAKER . . . FREDERICK MOTT SWAN, JR.

My colleagues have shown that it would be to the disadvantage of England to adopt a policy of pure protection. I shall prove that there is nothing in a preferential tariff to offset these disadvantages and that therefore it would be to the disadvantage of England to adopt a policy of preferential protection. What, then, is a preferential tariff for England? Merely this: England is to adopt a protective tariff but modify it by admitting colonial products at a lower rate, that is to say, by giving preference to the colonies.

Its object is to secure greater community of interests between England and the colonies, to promote unity, to foster the spirit of imperialism, and thus maintain and increase the prosperity, the political and military power of the British Empire and assure its dominance as a world power.

The means to this end are to be wholly economic. To be effective, therefore, decided economic benefits must be conferred, preferably on both parties to the contract, on England and on the colonies; if not, then at least upon one without material injury to the other. Should England or the colonies be materially injured, separation would result, and the Empire would be weakened instead of strengthened.

What, then, must a preferential tariff accomplish in order to favor the colonies and draw them closer to England?

It is evident, first, that the benefit conferred must be decided, must be valuable. Otherwise no result would follow. No colony would lower her own tariff or discriminate in favor of England in return for advantages uncertain and inadequate.

Secondly, the results must be sufficiently inclusive and comprehensive to apply to all the colonies involved; otherwise, some colony will be favored; dissatisfaction will arise; jealousy will be created; hard feelings and recriminations will ensue; discriminations and retaliation will follow; and disunion instead of union will be the result.

Third, the results must be comprehensive enough to apply not only to all the colonies but also to the different classes or industries in the individual colonies, as for instance, in Canada. Otherwise the same conditions will be produced; the same results will follow, and the empire will be weakened.

In the light of these principles, then, it is evident:

First. That for England to protect manufactures and give a preference to the colonies would produce no results beneficial to the Empire. For the advantage to the colonies as a whole would be insignificant since their manufactures are few and of small relative importance. Thus the colonies receiving little benefit would not be drawn closer to England, and would have no incentive to respond to England's advances. On the other hand, the benefits, such as they were, would accrue chiefly to Canada, thus causing estrangement in the other colonies. In addition in Canada her-

self, one class of people, the industrial class, would derive the benefits, leaving the masses as before.

Second. That for England to protect food would be absolutely necessary. This would greatly benefit some colonies and some classes but to the exclusion of others, thus again causing the same dissatisfaction, the same jealousy.

Third. That to accomplish the desired results in the colonies England must protect manufactures, food and raw material, since the wool of Australia must share the advantage with the wheat of Canada; the lumber of Canada with the mutton of Australia, or, in the slang phrase, the fat is in the fire.

Having shown the necessity of taxing both raw material and food if England is to have a preferential tariff, I will now consider briefly the effects of preferential tariff on raw material, and please to notice here that even the advocates of preference do not deem it wise to tax this line of imports. For example, on May 28, 1903, Prime Minister Balfour in the House of Commons said, "I cannot imagine that it would be wise in any circumstances to put a tax on raw material on which our manufactures depend."

For England to protect raw material would increase the cost of that material with all its attendant results as shown by our first speaker. What of the benefits? Of England's supply of raw material, the colonies produce one-third; foreign countries, two-thirds. Hence, imperial preference would mean that England was penalizing all for the benefit of one-third of her supplies. This would seem to be folly, and shows that the injury to England would be greater than the benefit to the colonies. But again, in the case of more than three-fifths of the raw material in which there is any substantial competition between imperial and foreign supplies the former already rule their respective markets. Whence, then, the need of preference; why, I ask, should Australian wool be given a complete monopoly in a market where it is already supreme? In this case preference ministers to no need.

Once more, more than a fifth of the aforesaid imperial supplies comes from free trade dependencies like India, which are not likely to give England any preference in return.

British manufactures, that is to say, are to pay five or ten per cent. more for indispensable materials, amounting to £117,000,000, on the chance, and a mere chance, of these colonies and dependencies taking more manufactures from them. A wilder speculation with a more desperate stake could hardly be imagined.

Let us now consider the effects of a preferential tariff on food. In the year 1902 England imported £215,000,000 of food, four-fifths of which came from foreign countries. The preferential tariff on food would tax this four-fifths in order to benefit the producers of the remaining one-fifth in the hope that by favoring the colonies it would be better worth their while to grow food for England's markets. This again would seem to injure England more than it would benefit the colonies, and it must be so. Taking wheat as an example,

the first result of an import duty would be to diminish the profit to be made by sending foreign wheat to England. Consequently, other things being equal, there would be an immediate contraction in the quantity so sent, and this in turn would lead to a rise in the English price. Since wheat is an article of prime necessity, Englishmen would offer prices high enough to restore the foreign importation to its old level. This would necessitate practically the whole of the duty being paid by the consumer, or, in other words, a rise of price equal to the rate of duty above—not necessarily what it was before—but what it would otherwise have been then. This being the case we have the argument of our first speaker against a tax on food again in full force.

I have heretofore proceeded on the assumption that some duty must be laid on imports from the colonies. We believe that a proper interpretation of our question requires that. However, could colonial products be admitted free under any interpretation of our question still the arguments of the negative would apply with full force, both in regard to food and raw material. For it is a well known economic law that the price of an article is determined by the price of the last increment absolutely needed. England must have foreign food and raw material. The colonies can furnish but a small part of her supplies. Hence foreign supply will determine the cost, colonial producers will rise to it. Again, even should the colonies after decades succeed in producing most of it much of it would have to be produced at economic disadvantage with consequent rise in price. Meanwhile England is ruined while you wait.

The board of trade estimates that the classes of colonial imports from foreign countries, which England could conceivably supply amount to £26,000,000. Obviously, this amount is insignificant when compared with England's entire export trade, of which three-fourths is with foreign countries and one-fourth with the colonies. And we are asked to cripple the three-fourths in order to add this trifle to the one-fourth.

But it is equally obvious that no practical preference could transfer more than a small proportion of this trade to British hands. That is, British colonial markets will not be materially enlarged. For a part of these imports consist of food and raw material which England does not produce.

Again, the common boundary line between Canada and the United States will always cause Canada to import from the United States in spite of all preference.

Again, the industrial colonies will increasingly protect their own infant industries, thus limiting imports of manufactures.

Again, English manufactures, more costly, as we have seen by reason of protection, will meet fierce competition in colonial markets even when given a preference.

Finally, human nature teaches us that the colonies will not long maintain a preference if it makes English goods cost more than American and German goods would with the preference.

Thus we see that irreparable ruin will be brought directly upon the industries of England while no corresponding benefits come from enlarged markets. We have seen that the benefits if only to the colonies, will at best breed dissatisfaction, and tend to separation and consequent weakening of the Empire. This condition is already becoming apparent in Canada. The system is too complicated to fit colonies not contiguous like the states of our country but far removed, each feeling the potentiality of independence.

This system of preference is not new and untried. In the first half of the nineteenth century colonial preference was an established policy. But far from cementing the Empire together, it created in England a dislike for the colonies. A powerful party arose, demanding the abolition of these preferences and denouncing a connection which made such sacrifices necessary. When an experiment has already failed strong arguments are needed to induce its renewal.

In conclusion it suffices to say that the slightest protection, even though it could be beneficial, would be dangerous for England. No one can tell the limits of sacrifice possibly demanded. Protection grows by what it feeds on, and when adopted is apt to develop within itself an expansive power which can neither be calculated beforehand nor resisted when it appears. It would be to England a cancer in the vitals. Her only safety is to exclude the germ.

We have now shown you:

That the growth of England's industrial supremacy was natural and inevitable. That its decline relative or real is just as natural and inevitable. That, owing to her peculiar conditions, to maintain this supremacy is a matter of economic life and death. That to maintain this supremacy England must have cheap manufactures in order to compete in the markets of the world.

That to have cheap manufactures she must have cheap food and cheap raw materials. That to protect food will increase the cost of living, thus producing poverty and increasing the cost of manufactures.

That to protect raw material will increase the cost of that material, hence increase the cost of manufactures. That goods supposed to need protection are now imported because their production at home is attended with some economic disadvantage. That to protect these goods is to raise the cost, through limiting competition, diverting industry from profitable to unprofitable channels and creating unnatural demand for labor and material.

That the increased cost will be permanent, through lack of infant industries, resulting in concentration or enlarged home market.

That the increased cost must be borne wholly by the home consumer, through lack of competitive power in foreign markets.

That the burden is unjust and unequal, raises the cost of living and increases the cost of non-protected or competitive goods.

That the increased cost diminishes export and import trade, brings business depression and stagnation, results in exportation of capital and emigration of laborers, ruins the carrying trade and threatens England's financial supremacy.

That to win the colonies a preferential tariff must be placed on manufactures, food and raw material. That preference on manufactures is useless or harmful. That preference on food or raw material works all the injuries to England cited above. That no sufficient corresponding benefits can come from enlarged colonial markets. That consequently a preferential tariff will greatly injure England and bring no corresponding benefits to the Empire. That even should the Empire be benefited England's share of the benefit would not compensate for her injuries.

In view of all this it is so evident that he who runs may read.

Alumni Round-Table.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'73.—On May 5th the daughter of the late Nathan W. Harris was united in marriage to Reuel W. Smith. C. C. Smith, '88, and G. E. Smith, '73, uncles of the bride, were among the guests.

'81.—George L. Record is corporation counsel of Jersey City, N. J., and has taken very prominent part in the consideration of matters brought before the New Jersey legislature, the present session.

'89.—G. H. Libby is principal of the Manchester, N. H., High School.

'90.—William F. Garcelon visited the college recently in the interests of athletics. He has presented to the library a book, which has been in circulation constantly since its arrival. The title is "Practical Track and Field Athletics," by Graham and Clark.

'92.—April 27th a son was born to Hon. Scott Wilson of Portland.

'93.—Ara Brooks Libby, M.D., has an extensive practice at his profession in South Gardiner.

'94.—Dr. A. H. Miller was in town recently.

'94.—Miss Ethel I. Cummings is assistant in the Manchester, N. H., High School.

'95.—Ralph E. Files is principal of the Haverhill, Mass., High School, a rare compliment to so young a man. He is very successful in his work there.

'99.—Ernest L. Palmer has recently resigned his position in Guilford to become Superintendent of Schools in Dexter and Sangerville.

'98.—Rev. Frank Pearson is pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Gray, Me.

'99.—Frederic S. Wadsworth has just returned home to Gardiner from a three years' service in the regular army. He will make Gardiner his home for the present.

'01.—H. S. Guptill has a position in Plymouth, N. H.

'01.—H. A. M. Trickey has returned from Denver, Col., where he has been spending several months, and has entered business at his home in Charleston, Me.

'02.—Erastus L. Wall is principal of the Dennysville High School.

'03.—Monmouth Academy has closed for the summer vacation and Miss Putnam is now at her home in Lewiston.

'03.—William E. Keyes has a position in the high school at Reading, Mass.

'03.—Philip R. Everett is teaching in the high school at Phillips, Me.

'03.—Clara Williams is teacher of sciences in the high school at Wayland, Mass.

'03.—Lucy Freeman was at college May 20-21.

'03.—Leon A. Wardwell is at college studying Spanish. He is soon to go to Central America as representative for a large corporation.

'03.—Misses Fisher, Putnam and Staples, also Messrs. Higgins and Witham attended the debate in City Hall, May 5.

Local Department.

THE DEBATE.

AGAIN the Bates record in debate has been changed and now another list of names stands with the victorious ones that have gone before. The opponents this time were from no small school, and were not without honor in debate. The record of the University of Vermont is declared one that is excellent, for they have defeated the colleges about their own place and have one victory recorded over the Syracuse University.

Bates was represented by Briggs, '04, who has had experience in one intercollegiate debate before this, Parsons, '05, who has had but little experience, and Peavey, '06, who was one of the alternates last year. The Vermont men were H. O. Wheeler, Ralph H. Perry, Daniel M. Walsh, each one of whom seemed much older and more experienced in speaking, than did the Bates representatives.

Enthusiasm was let loose, and the support given to speakers of both sides is commendable. Peavy, of Bates, opened and defined the question:

Resolved, That it will be to the advantage of Great Britain to make a substantial departure from her policy of free trade in respect to her imports. He also gave a clear description of England's condition at the present time, and showed several ways in which it could be improved by protection.

Wheeler, of Vermont, showed that the prosperity of Great Britain dates from the beginning of free trade, and quoted statistics to prove his point. He was followed by Parsons, who ably showed the effects of "dumping." Perry, of Vermont, showed that free trade is an aid to England in certain industries, and quoted more statistics. Briggs refuted the speaker's argument, and then showed the exact effect of protection on trade. Wheeler, of Vermont, denied much that had been said and claimed that Great Britain has outgrown her market.

Bates led in constructive argument and Vermont led in the rebuttal. Each man seemed to be on familiar ground, and here the team work of the Bates boys showed prominently. Parsons, alone, caused any applause while speaking; Peavey showed that the opponents were evading the question; Briggs gave a summary of the side in one minute that was excellent.

When the judges, Hon. Clarence Hale, Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, and Prof. Frank H. Dixon, gave their decision, the enthusiasm was intense. A hearty cheer for the U. of V. was followed

by the march through the streets and the celebration. The victory seems the more overwhelming because it declares for the side of the question which Trinity lost to Bates in the winter. Special credit is due to Professor Hartshorn for the coaching and Professor Robinson for his training in delivery.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

The news of the new Bates song is very welcome to the students.

Among others who have visited the Bates campus recently are the dean of Colby, the president of Colby's Y. W. C. A. and the dean of U. of M.

The trees about Cheney House have been removed and the grounds nicely graded. The work makes a great change for the better in the appearance of the place.

A little spirit of enthusiasm was added to the track-work, during the training season, when Garcelon, '91, visited the college and spent a few hours with the boys.

The Juniors have received their class pins and are very much pleased with them. The pin is made in the form of a shield, and inside the edge is a raised shield, enamelled, on which is the word "Bates" and the class numerals.

As a special inducement to work, some of the alumni offered suits to those who made the trip to Waterville for the track meet. On the garnet jerseys were the regulation track B with a small A in each side. In addition to this offer, they made one of a sweater to each man who should win a point.

We were greatly pleased when Mr. Butterworth spoke in chapel, the morning following the close of his last lecture in the University course. His talk was for a few minutes on education as a factor in determining peace. He spoke of cases of serious troubles smoothed over by arbitration, and referred to the International Peace Congress to meet in Boston.

The Senior exhibition which should have been given at the close of the winter term, took place April 22. The programme was as follows:

Literature and Life.	MUSIC.	Bessie Lucile Russell.*
The Mission of Genius.		John Harold Gould.
The French Salon.		Alice Imogene Frost.
The Death of a Pantheist.		Bessie Leila Bray.
Canada and the United States.	MUSIC.	John Abbot Sinclair.
The Poetry of John Ruskin.		Alice Laura Sands.*
The Panama Canal.		Eugene Bernard Smith.
The College Woman in Life.		Elsie Mable Reynolds.
Future of Russia.	MUSIC.	Harry Lewis Bradford.
Genius of Greeks.		Egbert Atheling Case.*
The Spirit of Persecution.		Emma Adeline Bray.
Commerce and the Basis of National Duration.		Frank Wendell Rounds.
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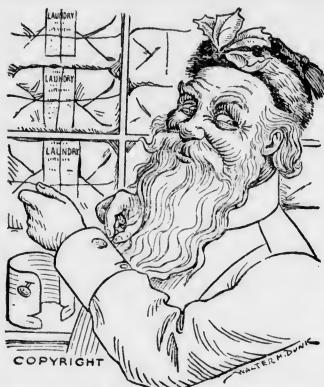
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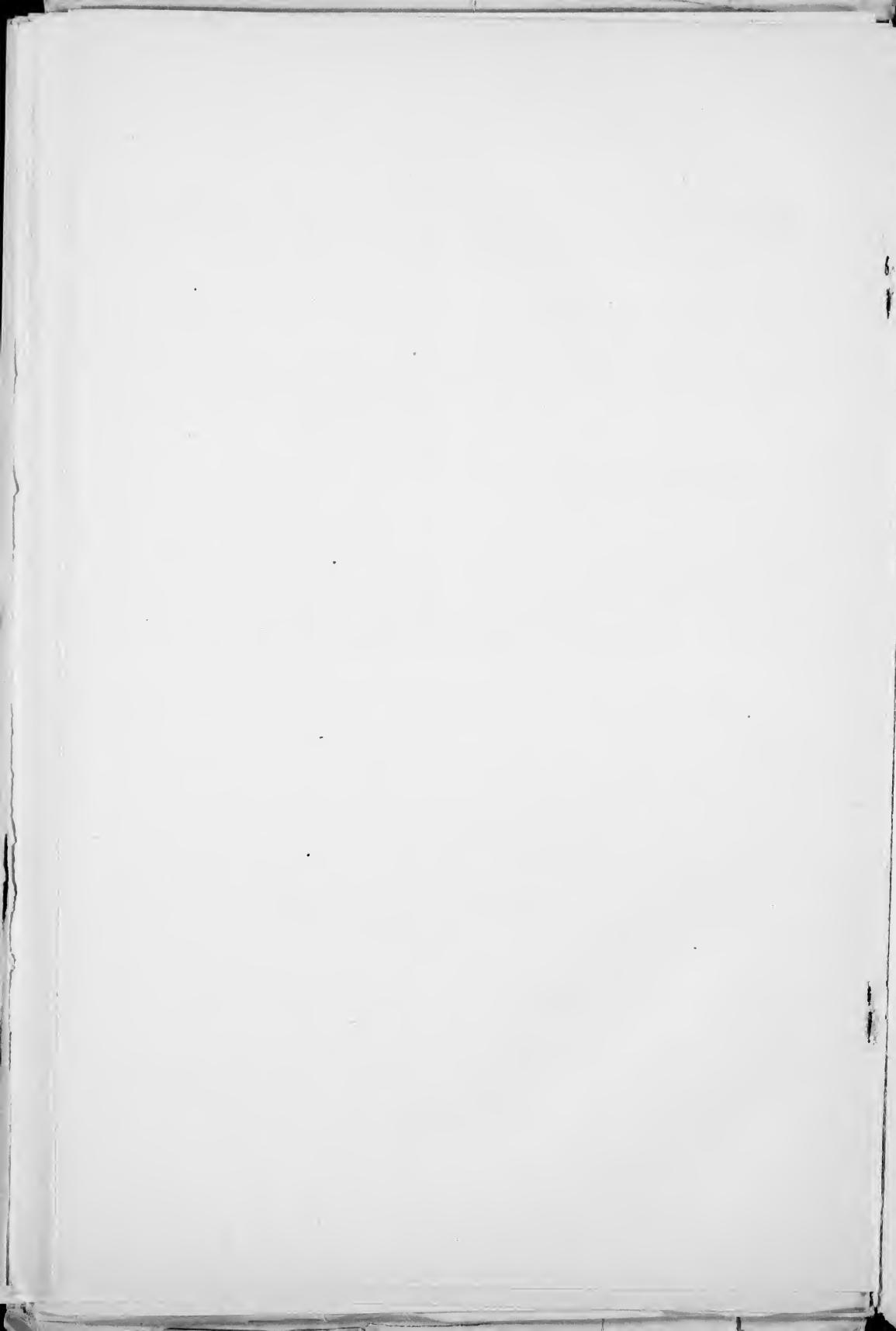
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Our souls let thy sweet spirit rest and be
A compass pointing its unerring way
To guide our lives across the trackless deep.

Amid the doubts that try our feeble faith,
The fears that chill our hearts, the terrors vast
That lift mount'rous barriers in our paths,
Thine be the hand to bear us up, lest we
Against the stone our faltering feet may dash.
Calm thou our fears, breathe o'er our doubts thy peace.

Stretch thou o'er us thy mighty arm, that we
May fearless tread, and falling clasp and rise
Again. Great Pilot of our lives with Thee
Our souls to guide, our ways we fearless take,
Hoping, aspiring, striving still to see
Thee face to face, and in thy likeness wake.

A COMPARISON OF BARRIE AND MACLAREN.

WITH the appearance of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," a book of Scotch stories from the pen of a new author, people said, "Here is an imitator of Barrie!" And so it very naturally seemed from the remarkable similarity between Barrie and Maclaren, but subsequent works of both writers have revealed also characteristic differences.

Barrie was born in Kirriemuir, Scotland, among simple peasant folk, and Dr. Watson, of Scottish parents in Essex, but spending his childhood in Scotland; both men, therefore, have an inherent love for everything Scotch with, however, in the case of Barrie, a more highly appreciative sympathy for the people both portray and a keener insight into their inner nature.

Perhaps the first noticeable likeness in these two writers and the thing which distinguishes them from most others is the Scotch dialect—an important feature for, substitute English words and the charm of the story and its setting is gone.

A single background and one set of characters in practically all their books is common to both authors. Kirriemuir is Barrie's "Thrumns," and a small village in Perthshire where Dr. Watson once preached is now far-famed as "Drumtochty;" seldom are we taken far from these two places and at nearly every turn we meet some character with whom we are already acquainted.

Barrie, feeling that the world at large may not be interested in the humble life he loves, arouses the reader's sympathy in the opening pages of "A Window in Thrums" by what best illustrates his own attitude toward the life he depicts: "Into this humble abode I would take anyone who cares to accompany me. But you must not come in a contemptuous mood thinking the poor but a stage removed from beasts of burden, as some cruel writers of these days say; nor will I have you turn over with your foot the shabby horsehair chairs that Leby kept so speckless and Hendry weaved for years to buy, and Jess so loved to look upon."

With the exception of Maclaren's "Kate Carnegie" and Barrie's "Little Minister" and "Sentimental Tommy," the works of these men contain almost no plot. Their other books are made up of collections of sketches, any one of which may be selected at random for reading.

More important to them than plot is characterization, and herein lies their chief power. Both show a genuine knowledge of human nature and deep sympathy and love for the people they present—Barrie skillfully making his characters unfold through what they themselves say, while Maclaren's strength is in description of character rather than in its self-revelation.

Hardly any introduction is found in either writer, and description occurs usually only as it is woven into the story.

The kind of people we find in these books are humble peasants, instinctively religious, without education and culture, but with a certain innate refinement.

Barrie was a silent, close observer and his characters are all true to life, but with Maclaren when types have been suggested to the mind of the author they have been so idealized as to be with difficulty recognizable in the original.

"You should never write about anybody until you persuade yourself, at least for the moment, that you love him," wrote Stevenson to Barrie, and that he never does is one of the fundamental charms of Barrie's books. He makes us love the most grotesque characters whom in life we should dislike and avoid, by the sym-

pathetic fineness of his interpretation of their springs of life and their warping by circumstance.

His aim is to please and instruct, while there is a more obvious moral purpose in the other. Neither takes the attitude of a cynic or judge but both wish to gain respect for these homely people wherever they may be found in the world.

Maclarens differs from Barrie in being more of a sentimental-ist. There is a deeper thrill of religious emotion in his work; more of what Matthew Arnold termed "intolerable pathos." Barrie is optimistic and pleasingly mingles humor with his pathos and more humor, too, than at first appears. One critic has said, "He leads the reader often into some ambuscade of what looks like quaintness, but is only realism touched with humor."

Maclarens is the more "finished," intellectual writer and interrupts his story now and then to preach—he shows himself the minister always. Barrie uses simple, every-day language, devoid of affectation; but suggestiveness is his supreme characteristic—he never expands a sufficient hint into an essay.

Maclarens has written many books of a distinctly religious nature in the forcible, concise language of the earnest preacher, but we like best to remember his stories of Drumtochty and "Domsie" with his keen scent for a "lad o' pairts."

Once Barrie, led astray for the moment, perhaps, by Conan Doyle, wrote a purely modern detective story containing no Scotch whatever and he has also produced several dramatic pieces, but we know him best by his tales of homely Scotch life and we shall ever see Thrums with all that is sweet and sad there through Jess' window.

ALICE I. FROST, '04.

CLASS ODE, 1904.

WORDS BY EVA INGRAHAM PHILLIPS.

MUSIC BY FLORENCE ETHEL HODGSON.

This world with all its heaven-sent things,
The festive glitter of the morn,
Which brings anew the joy of living,
And night its peace and quiet giving,
The leafy nook,
The babbling brook,
"The Garden of God's out-of-doors;"
A prayer of gratitude for these, for
Warming sun and cooling rain,
For blessings in an endless chain.

Even o'er the gates of yesterday,
Each little kindness still will
Waft its solid glow of heat through time,
As music comes from sweetest chime
Small favors paid,
Strong friendships made,
Sweet memories of happy days
As that rare fragrance still remains
With fairest blossoms when they die
So, college life with years gone by.

But give us strength our work to do
And grant us courage, to endure
The toil of life that comes each day
And we go faithfully on our way.
Sincerity,
Kind charity,
These make a true and better life.
With happy note and full accord
Then all the while our song we'll give,
'Tis luck and gladness but to live.

MCKINLEY—THE MAN.

I SPEAK not to eulogize the dead. The work of eulogy has been done. A long line of distinguished writers and speakers amid badges of mourning and heart-felt solemnities have extolled the virtues and paid loving tributes to the memory of this great man. We can inscribe no line upon his monument that will make it more enduring. Not one of us but would erase a word that would dim the lustre of his memory.

Our theme is McKinley, not McKinley the soldier, the statesman, the President, the martyr, but McKinley—the man—with all his serenity, simplicity, and humor; with all his noble generosity; McKinley, who like Lincoln was never too busy to be kind. I shall not speak of him as a public man, his countenance darkened by the shadows of thought and public care, his straight, stern brows sheltering the depths of his eye flashing with the heat of mighty debate. More pleasing it is for us to see the radiance of his cordial and sweet expression, the beaming smile which lighted up the whole circle of those he loved and trusted.

The most prominent trait in his character was his sympathetic disposition and his loving heart. He loved his friends. He took no delight in discomfiting his enemies. He lived in the spirit of the golden rule. He was not unsocial, but there was one spot in all the earth that he loved above every other, and that spot was

his home. Generous and kind-hearted to all who composed his family circle, even to his own inconvenience, yet the centre of his home was his wife. The accord between his great heart and the serene emotions of his wife's was sympathy as true and manifest as the sympathy between the hovering, brooding sea-gull and the world surrounding, deep heaving, everlasting, measureless deep. As all the music of the ocean swells up through all the mighty octaves of its far resounding register, from the deep diapason to the rapidly vibrating tenor, from the gentle plash of the breeze ripple on the sea sands to the mighty throb of the air stirring tempest, so swelled up all the music of his soul as her saintly presence set in vibration every chord of his responsive being. To him she was the dearest being in the world, and no social attractions could call him where her poor health would not permit her to go. The intellectual and social brilliancy of high state functions could not offer so much to him as the home which contained the wife of his youth with her lovable and sympathetic nature. Here in this home shrine, this sanctuary where the spirit of the Lord was wont to dwell and which long years of tender and affectionate companionship had dedicated into a sheltered and selected temple of the hearth, where none were received but were received with love, and none departed except with the benediction of peace—here freed from the anxieties of the outer world, bathed with the noble light of his true wife's smile, feeling more than she could speak and speaking always in love, McKinley, the man, found a Vestal temple, not as circled with cedar nor colored with vermillion, but the quiet and consecrated retreat of home.

McKinley possessed a rare power of making friends and keeping them: His friends loved him because he loved them. His enemies were disarmed because he would not cherish enmity nor make retaliation. He was never too busy to be genial. No child was admitted to his chamber but its wistful face was brighter and happier as it departed with a flower from the President's own hand and his blessing forever fastened in its memory. Sympathy and communion with friendly or kindred spirits were to him grateful and even necessary.

McKinley loved a good story. His fine sense of humor, a memory that held like brass, coupled with a manner of singular grace and charm, illuminated an inborn talent for story telling. He had a keen sense of the ludicrous and repeated or listened to a humorous anecdote with infinite glee. In his narration he was

clear, brief and graceful. His memory was stored with anecdotes of eminent men and war experiences. His conversation was always suitable and instructive and sometimes when occasion invited, its very sincerity and simplicity turning on higher themes rose to the moral sublime. He had something instructive or ingenious to say on the most familiar occasion, but he was not accustomed to jest or use trifles in public. He deported himself before popular audiences with a dignified and careful demeanor, convincing and controlling by appeals to reason and intelligence, and in this ability he probably has had few equals in history. However, in his playful moods he was not afraid to trifle, but he never indulged in commonplace, never dogmatized, was never affected.

His personal appearance contributed to the attraction of his friendly and social intercourse. How genial was his face! How kind and expressive was every movement of his eyes, as in their liquid depths slumbered compassion almost infinite and forgiveness unasked for! There love dwelt, there lingered the solemnity of sadness, for he knew sorrow. His frame and presence arrested and fixed attention. He was a man one would notice in a crowd and observe in him a man of high rank and character. To see him was to wish to see more of him. To know him was to love him. He was never overbearing or impatient. His devotion to his invalid wife had softened and sweetened his temper, which was never turbulent. He was the ideal of serenity and deliberation.

The moral side of his character was very pronounced. He was by nature a right-minded man. There was no guile in him. There never was the suggestion of an inclination to accomplish even a good result by improper means. He observed and loved the Sabbath. With him the Sabbath was the Lord's day. Modestly and unassumingly he found his way to the altar of the living God to worship Him with the serene devotion of his heart. His Christian serenity was like the morning, sweet, fresh, delightful. His smile like the gentle issuing of light, the spreading of a quiet, soft radiance of joy.

But it was in his death that McKinley showed more of true manliness than on any occasion of his life. How sublime and touching his last farewells! How saint-like the meditations of his departing spirit! He had drawn from the pure springs of life and now he poured out his own generously and without stint. The God who gave him life now came to reclaim it. His ser-

vant was ready. Humility, forgiveness, resignation—his Saviour had adorned Calvary with these. The servant was not unlike his Lord. McKinley—the man—was dying. “God’s finger touched him, and he slept.”

“Sink, thou autumnal sun!
The trees will miss the radiance of thine eye,
Clad in their Joseph-coat of many a dye,
The clouds will miss thee in the fading sky;
But thou in other climes thy race must run,
This day of glory done.”

“Sink, thou of nobler light!
The land will mourn thee in its darkling hour,
Its heaven grow gray at thy retiring power,
Thou shining orb of mind, thou beacon tower!
Be thy great memory still a guardian might
When thou art gone from sight.”

ALBION KEITH SPOFFORD, ’04.

BROWNING’S OPTIMISM.

“This world’s no blot for us
Nor blank; it means intensely and means good;
To find its meaning is my meat and drink.”

THIS is the essence of Browning’s poetry. To him, life is the important thing, life in all its phases, that tends always onward and upward. For to him life means progression if it means anything.

“Nothing can be as it has been before;
Better, so all it, only not the same.”

And yet he would not have us believe that all is success in this life. He realized keenly the mistakes, the disappointments and failures of mankind, yet he regarded them not as insurmountable barriers but rather as the conditions of existence, the stepping-stones to better things. He says:

“God’s gift was that man should conceive of truth
And yearn to gain it catching at mistake.”

Thus it is the spirit of man’s striving and not his actual achievement that counts.

“That low man seeks a little thing to do
Sees it and does it;
This high man with a great thing to pursue,
Dies ere he knows it.”

Is the "low man" greater on that account because he accomplishes his purpose? With the firmness of conviction Browning answers—no! "'Tis not what man does which exalts him, but what man would do!" Not what man simply dreamed or wished to do, but what he yearned and strove and struggled to accomplish and failed because of human limitations. Not greater because he failed, but because he aimed higher.

And again, this failure, this constant striving after the unattainable, all the elements which pessimism seizes upon and emphasizes, Browning's wholesome optimism accepts, and with these as foundation constructs its argument for immortality. We are hungry and there is bread for us to eat; we are thirsty and there is water for us to drink. If, then, a wise and loving Father has created us with certain physical needs and has provided the means of supplying them, he certainly will not fail to satisfy the spiritual need as well, namely, the desire for immortality which he has implanted within his creatures. If we have failed here in attempting "The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard," then there must be another world beyond where success is certain. And thus in man's very aspiration lies his assurance of immortality.

And more than this, Browning does not insist on the great preponderance of good over evil. In fact, he does not believe that such preponderance exists. Rather does he show that evil is a thing against which man must constantly struggle, but that, through the struggle strength is unconsciously won. Evil is as necessary to life as good, and, strange as it may seem, this can be proved true. Take the physical world, for instance. It is a fundamental principle that if everything were red, and we had never seen anything but red, it would be as if there were no color at all. The identity of color would be lost from lack of contrast. So in the spiritual world—if we had never known anything but good its value would be naught. Thus it is that, through contrast, evil enhances and brings out the full power of good. But Browning goes even further, declaring that good is positive and evil negative, and that from the very nature of things good must conquer. In Abt Vogler he cries out:

"There shall never be one lost good! What was shall live as before;
The evil is null, is naught; is silence implying sound.
What was good, shall be good, with, for evil, so much good more;
On the earth the broken arcs; in the heaven a perfect round.
All we have willed or hoped or dreamed of good shall exist;
Not its semblance, but itself."

Such was the doctrine of Robert Browning, the man who was passionately in love with existence, who believed

"That there's a world of capability
For joy spread round us, meant for us,
Inviting us,"

And one who enjoyed that world to the utmost. With simple hope and supreme faith he was able to declare,

"God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world."

And again,

"Nothing endures; the wind moans saying so;
We moan in acquiescence; there's life's pact,
Perhaps probation—do I know?
God does; endure his act!"

Thus hopeful, earnest, intense, sincere, comes the message of faith in man, in immortality and the ultimate triumph of good over evil, ringing clear from the lips of

"One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

And this is the motto he would leave with us:

"Look thou not down, but up."

MAE HELENA CARRON, 1904.

CLASS ODE, 1905.

WORDS AND MUSIC BY M. ALICE BARTLETT, 1905.

Swiftly, silently, onward the years glide
Rich with the honors that ages have won;
Each year must contribute its own share of glory,
Each day should record a noble deed done.
Quickly, quietly, onward we're pressing,
To the goal which Ambition has set for each one;
Three years we have labored and toiled for the winning,
But one year remains for the race to be run.

Tho' the noontide of college has passed away,
And the rays of the sun slanting low from the west,
Warn us gently that evening is fast coming on,
Let us labor with redoubled zeal for the best.

Tho' our college days flee and the years speed away,
May the firm bonds of fellowship ever survive,
May our hearts in glad unison join in the praises
Of our dear *Alma Mater* and our Class, 1905.

PAN-GERMANISM.

WHEN, thirty-four years ago, Bismarck accomplished the federation of the twenty-six individual states which constitute the present German Empire, he laid the foundation for a movement which now bids fair to continue until it terminates with the consolidation under one government of all the German-speaking peoples of Europe together with those of important colonies in Africa and South America. This movement is referred to as pan-Germanism.

Although at present the pan-Germanists as a *political* party are very much in the minority, the number of those who have openly declared themselves as partisans of consolidation, gives by no means a fair indication of their strength. Their power lies rather in that sentiment of brotherhood which pervades every people of Teutonic origin. Moreover, every effort is being made to *increase* this feeling of racial harmony and fraternal sympathy. The most important agent in bringing this to a successful issue is perhaps the Pan-Germanic Federation, an organization including two hundred and eighteen clubs with a membership of twenty-two thousand, which is sowing its doctrines broadcast through the publication of a vast amount of literature.

At this point a fact may be noted which seems to be of special importance. Within the last few years, among the Germans of Austria-Hungary wholesale conversions from the Roman Catholic to the Protestant faith have been going on. When we remember that nearly all the other branches of the German race are Protestant this takes on the greatest significance politically as well as religiously speaking.

Having seen that the feelings of Germanic peoples are becoming more and more friendly, we now ask: Is such a union as the Pan-Germanists advocate feasible and is it for the best interests of the German Empire. A careful examination of existing conditions would seem to prove that both questions must be answered in the affirmative.

Every year the situation is becoming more favorable. Besides the 60,000,000 people who now compose the German nation, there are, grouped around Germany as a center, one hun-

dred and twenty millions more who can trace their descent back to a Teutonic origin. The territory which they occupy includes Holland, Belgium, Denmark, a portion of Switzerland, part of Austria-Hungary, and two or three provinces of Russia. All this territory, lying as it does, with the exception of the Russian provinces, adjacent to the present boundaries of the Empire, is admirably adapted to consolidation into a single great country.

There are, moreover, other reasons for this coalition than those that have been mentioned. Besides sentimental and religious considerations, which are drawing Teutonic peoples together from within, there are strong forces which are pressing them together from without. Holland, Belgium and Denmark are small and weak countries unable to defend themselves against the great powers. Hence, unless they have some protector they are at the mercy of the power who sees it to her advantage to annex them by conquest. To protect them, Germany with her splendid army and constantly growing navy, is entirely capable. Besides, coming into the German Federation on the same terms as the other states they would lose only the control of international relations and would retain their own sovereign and the entire administration of internal affairs. For this privilege of supervision which would be no loss to them but a great boon to her, Germany would be glad to grant them a large sum of money.

In Austria and Russia the fulcrum to the lever which the Pan-Germanists can bring to bear is dissatisfaction with the present conditions of government. The Germans in Austria have been gradually losing their political predominance to the Slavs. It is naturally very distasteful to them to be governed by a people far inferior to themselves, especially when in certain provinces, they themselves have the advantage of numbers. The same is true in the Russian provinces. The people are there subjected to the harsh rule of a race with which they have no interests in common.

Let us now cast a brief glance at Africa and South America. Africa we may pass over by simply stating that here Germany has extensive regions under her control. In South America she has no colonies under the German flag but is exceeding anxious to found some. Within the last few years about four hundred thousand German emigrants have settled in Brazil. Especial care has been taken to keep from mingling with the natives, so that *now* considerable districts of that country are peopled by

Germans who retain all their innate love for the fatherland and who would like nothing better than to be under German rule.

The value of colonies like these and of an enlarged territory in Europe is almost beyond conception. As Germany is becoming and in all probability will continue to become, more and more an industrial country, it is necessary that she should furnish herself with a market as well as a source of supply for raw materials. The latter could certainly not be better provided for than from the fertile lands of South America. In addition, the increased expanse of the mother country would afford opportunity for the domestic exchange of the various commodities produced in different sections.

After stating Germany's profit along commercial lines, it is almost unnecessary to add anything in regard to the advantage of this coalition to her as a military power. It would give her the control of the mouth of the Rhine, thus affording her fine harbors for her shipping at a point much nearer the Atlantic. It would also give a considerable extent of coast line on the Adriatic Sea, thus enabling her with her large fleet to control the Mediterranean. In case of war it would be practically impossible to keep both of these ways of approach blockaded. On the land she would be equally strong. It is true that she would hold a belt of land extending across Europe and thus would have a long frontier with strong nations on both sides, yet this territory is well concentrated, with length and breadth nearly equal, so that Germany with her splendid system of transportation and her immense and highly efficient army would be well nigh unconquerable.

If this movement, this Pan-Germanic consolidation, is ever successful, Germany will become a world power and the other European powers must yield the supremacy to their rival. The only danger to the United States is that of being drawn into a war while trying to maintain the Monroe Doctrine. If, in the years to come, the Monroe Doctrine is restricted to the North American continent in its application, as there is a growing feeling among Americans that it should be, this danger will be counteracted. Then, inasmuch as the Germans are a progressive and intellectual people, related to the Americans by the ties of blood, and their predominance much to be preferred to that of the Slav or Russian, we from our safe position on this side of the Atlantic may be justified in saying: Long live Germany! May she succeed!

CARROLL LEE MCKUSICK, '04.

IVY SONG, 1905.

WORDS AND MUSIC BY M. ALICE BARTLETT, 1905.

Hail Ivy, rich, clad in thy shimmering sheen
 Fair child of the earth mold, of blue skies serene,
 Sheltered by woodlands' cool arches of green
 Thy days have been quiet and few.
 But now, little vine, though so frail and so fair
 You've a part in the world, and a message to bear,
 So be strong in thy purpose to live and to dare
 Thy service to faithfully do.

Through the cool hours of summer's awakening morn,
 When the pale eastern skies slowly flush in the dawn,
 And the breeze whispers softly o'er garden and lawn,
 'Tis sweeter to live than to die.
 But the storms from the cold, dreary northland's bleak zone
 Forgetting the ivy is shivering alone
 With her only protection the gray, icy stone,
 Hearken not to her low, pleading cry.

Yet we leave the frail ivy, as over the crest
 Of yon mount the sun slowly sinks in the west,
 And the lengthening shadows creep slowly to rest
 And in silence bid thee sleep.
 The stars will watch over thee with tenderest care,
 The dew of the evening will make thee more fair,
 And give thee strength, our message to bear
 Of fellowship, pure, true and deep.

Though the years may be many, the years may be long,
 Remembrance is sweet and affection is strong
 And we promise thee that in our ivy song
 Midst the future's hopes and fears.
 So farewell, little vine, nestled close 'neath the wall,
 Thy memory shall live in the hearts of us all,
 Tho' far away our destinies call,
 In the course of the waiting years.

THE DIVORCE PROBLEM.

OF the many social problems engaging the attention of the thinking men of to-day, none is more vital, more imperative, or fraught with more momentous issues than that of the perils threatening the home. A nation's permanence lies not in her physical strength but in the moral fibre of her social forces, and the family is the corner-stone of all social structure. If we would protect the nation we must preserve the integrity of the home and the purity of all influences entering it.

With much concern, therefore, are students watching the rapid growth of the divorce movement throughout our country. No foe is more insidious in its approach or more complete in its destruction. Yet to-day our divorce situation stands unparalleled. During the twenty years from 1867-86, 328,716 divorces were granted in the United States and during the last twenty over one-half million. The number increased from 9,937 in 1867 to 25,535 in 1886, or two and one-half times the rate of increase of population. In 1870 the ratio of divorced to married couples was 1.664—in 1880, 1.481. And during the last decade especially the growth has been enormous. In five years Indiana increased from 1,655 to 2,235, Ohio from 1,889 to 2,544, and Massachusetts from 565 to 1,045. Two years ago the ratio of divorce to marriage throughout the entire country was 1.154. Michigan reported 1.11; Vermont, 1.10; Ohio, 1.88; New Hampshire, 1.83; Maine, 1.6; and Indiana, with 4,699 divorces, 1.57. These figures show a constant and rapid growth so alarming that church and state alike are uniting in a universal cry of protest. Their significance must be sought in their relation not to the individual but to the family group and to society. The state should be a third party to every marriage; for the home is the cell of our social tissue, and all that threatens it endangers the foundation of the entire social body. Thus our divorce problem to-day demands earnest consideration and energetic action.

The causes of the present situation are many and varied. They may be grouped as legal, economic, and social.

Under the first, lie the laws governing marriage and divorce. A prolific source of evil is found in the confused legislation and lax enforcement of both. The absence of all national control has resulted in a system of state law without any uniformity, varying from no divorce in South Carolina to the broadest "omnibus clauses" existing in many states. This has produced the most absurd complications and distressing circumstances, a person divorced in one state for causes not recognized in another being regarded in the latter as legally married. Although national law may be impracticable, greater unity in state statutes is urgently required.

Four causes generally recognized as just grounds for divorce—adultery, desertion, non-support and excessive cruelty, meet with little criticism, although the latter, under the name of "mental anguish," has been grossly abused. But "omnibus clauses" should be abolished. Including forty-two different

grounds for divorce their lax interpretation produces untold mischief and makes of marriage a travesty.

The divine purpose and justification of marriage is happiness. When this fails the purpose is unaccomplished, the home's sanctity is destroyed, and society is often better served by divorce than by enforced home-life. Although reform is needed, severe restriction of our divorce laws should be framed only after broad and careful consideration. The better remedy lies in restricting our marriage laws. Carroll D. Wright attributes to their laxity one-third of our present divorce evil, and study shows that the investment of power in unworthy clerical and civic officials and laxity in requiring marriage returns have robbed marriage of its solemn and sacred significance.

Yet a truer cause lies in the disintegration of the family life and of those ties which make the home circle. Many agencies aid this tendency. Our industrial system, often removing the husband for long periods from the home; our cities compelling tenement life, as is the case with 80 per cent. of New York's population; the low wage, rendering workmen unable to worthily support a family and forcing the wife to sacrifice the duties of the home for those of the sweat shop—these all tend to destroy the privacy and sacredness of family ties. Throughout our national life we see this spirit manifesting itself. Our newspapers make affection the theme of doubtful jest and caricature, domestic unhappiness as humor. Even among the so-called "better classes" marital infidelity is looked upon with constantly decreasing abhorrence.

In the new "emancipation of woman" we find a yet deeper cause of divorce. Contemporaneous with this movement statistics show a great decrease in marriages with a relative increase in illegitimate births and divorce. Woman's entrance into man's industrial sphere has lessened the workingman's wage without permitting the wife, if she is faithful to the necessary duties of the home, to earn her share of the required income. The business office and social club have lessened the devotion of woman, generally speaking, to the highest interests of the home and have aroused a spirit of uneasy reaching after greater independence which, although beneficial in its proper place and degree, may, if carried too far, greatly endanger the safety of our family life.

I have thus briefly sketched the causes contributing toward the situation which confronts us. The solution of the difficulty

lies first in legislation. Remarriage should be forbidden until a certain period of years after divorce. Many more trivial grounds of divorce should be eliminated, thus causing society to feel more keenly the obligations of the marriage vow. Marriage should be surrounded with greater dignity and impressiveness. The power should be carefully vested, strict returns should be required, and every safeguard should be afforded the ignorant and weak. Finally, the state should have power to forbid marriage with criminals or other social members likely to be dangerous to social welfare.

Yet legislation alone has ever been powerless to effect social reform. The true remedy lies in more general education of the people along this line. Let the mask of false modesty be removed. Let our press fill its columns with wholesome discussion, let our pulpits boldly speak their message, let the parents guide the younger in this most vital of personal and social relations and we shall see our divorce problem solved by truer and wiser marriages.

—EUGENE BERNARD SMITH, '04.

Alumni Round-Table.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'72.—George E. Gay has charge of the Massachusetts School Exhibit at the World's Fair.

'74.—Hon. Reuel W. Rogers, of Belfast, has been re-appointed by Governor Hill, Judge of the Municipal Court of the city of Belfast.

'74.—Hon. Augustine Simmons of North Anson has been nominated by the Republicans for Judge of Probate of Somerset County.

'76.—Hiram W. Ring is now living with his family in Seattle, Washington. Mr. Ring has been very ill for the past year, and is now unable to do any business.

'86.—Professor W. H. Hartshorn addressed the York County Teachers' Association meeting at Saco, May 27th.

'88.—Miss Lucy A. Frost teaches Zoölogy, Biology, and Hygiene in the Dorchester High School. A fine new High School building has recently been erected in Dorchester and there are at present 1,034 pupils and 34 regular teachers.

'88.—Rev. A. C. Townsend is pastor of the Congregational Church at Albion, Nebraska.

'89.—Hon. Wilbur Judkins delivered the memorial address at Lewiston City Hall, May 30.

'90.—Rev. H. J. Piper is in charge of a church in the suburbs of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Piper have been very successful here, having among other things raised a debt of a thousand dollars which had encumbered the church.

'94.—A pleasant reception was recently given at the Worthington Street School, Springfield, Mass., to Sherman I. Graves, together with his wife and son, by the teachers of the school; not only the present teachers, but also those who were in the school when Mr. Graves was principal. Mr. Graves is now supervising principal of the Strong district in New Haven, Conn.

'97.—Carl E. Milliken was about college recently. He delivered the Memorial Day address at Sherman, Me.

'97.—R. B. Stanley was in town Memorial Day.

'98.—R. H. Tukey has been elected to a fellowship at Yale for 1904-1905. He will receive his degree of Ph.D. in the spring of 1905.

'98.—L. W. Pease is pastor of the Wheelock and South Wheelock, Vermont, Free Baptist churches.

'99.—Miss Bertha M. Brown is pleasantly located in Providence, R. I.

'99.—On June 23 occurred, at the residence of Hon. G. W. Furbush, the marriage of his daughter, Miss Edith Blanche Furbush, to Ernest Victor Call.

1900.—R. S. M. Emrich, who graduated this spring from Hartford Theological Seminary, has been awarded a fellowship for one year's travel abroad.

1900.—Carlyle P. Hussey has received his degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hussey is now in Lewiston.

1900.—Ernest V. Call has recently graduated from Bowdoin Medical School.

1900.—Clara Trask is teaching in the High School at Williamstown.

1900.—S. O. Clason graduates this year from Bowdoin Medical School.

'01.—Miss Lucy Small visited college recently.

Around the Editors' Table.

VACATION time has come again,—for some a time of leisure,—for others, of work in other lines. To those, however, whose summer moments are not to be wholly occupied, the editors would make a slight suggestion. As students we wish our magazine to compare favorably with those of other colleges. To do this, the student body must work. It is not enough simply to provide articles already prepared in English, there is need of special STUDENT work. In Bates College there is abundance of literary ability, all we need is to call it into service. Therefore, the STUDENT editors offer two prizes;—one, for the best written essay,—another for the best written story, the same to be handed to the editors before October 1, 1904. We hope that every student will participate in this contest.

WE are pleased to submit the following article found in a recent issue of the magazine, *The United States Trade Reports*, published in Cincinnati, Ohio. This comes from an unprejudiced source, for no person connected with the college was in any way responsible for its appearance and friends of Bates will be glad to know that the work of the institution is being appreciated and commended outside our State and outside New England.

"We are pleased that so many have written to us in accordance with our offer of free advice asking us to recommend to them some school for the education of their sons and daughters. While such an inquiry is not of the nature usually submitted to us, we are only too pleased to be of service to our patrons on such an important subject as this.

In consequence we sent instructions to our representatives to look up this matter carefully, and gather such information as would prove of practical value to our readers. Having made a careful investigation of the standing and character of the leading schools in the country, and with due respect to those which offer good advantages, we beg to draw our readers' attention to the Bates College, at Lewiston, Me.

This school offers exceptional advantages, and at terms most reasonable. The courses of study are broad and liberal, and embrace every requirement of modern education, refinement and culture. The Faculty is composed of instructors, especially qual-

ified in theory as well as practice to teach, and one of the many advantages of this school is the attention bestowed upon the individual education of the pupil.

The thorough preparation that this institution gives for public speaking, is shown by the honors won in the last eight years in ten out of eleven intercollegiate debates—three of these with universities.

The buildings occupied are large and commodious, modern in construction and equipment, and every facility is provided for the pupil. In fact, the entire tone and influence, moral, social and physical, are all that could be asked for by any parent solicitous for the welfare of his child.

Therefore, in view of these carefully ascertained facts, we have not the slightest hesitancy in so strongly indorsing the Bates College, at Lewiston, Me."

AFTER a year of patient study most of us would like vacation to mean rest. To many a Bates student it means hard toil, but "a man's a man for a' that." To a few, not wholly to be envied after all, vacation means entire freedom from duty, even a shady lawn with a hammock and books doubtless. Then comes the question as to what shall be read. Is it to be simply the latest novel or indeed a sample of yellow covered literature? It ought not to be. Nothing is so pernicious to the mind as most of the so-called "summer books." We may feel too wearied to delve deep into scientific treatises, but does that debar something of value? Now is the time to read the history of some interesting region with the fascinating biography of some of its inhabitants to round out the historical outline. Also is the chance given to read those books which time has proved worthy, and yet the busy year has given no time to enjoy. Poetry must not be forgotten. What is more cultivating, helpful, uplifting than good poetry? It can be found to suit every taste and need. A couple of "nature books" would bring us nearer to the children of the woods and fields, and, from our quiet corner, show us many a woodland secret. With careful choice, may our selection bring value and enjoyment!

WHAT does the "Bates spirit" mean to you personally? Does it stand for the power that compels men to plead lack of time when asked to further the college interests, or can

you measure it by what you do? We are delighted whenever we hear that Bates is admired outside the world of her supporters, and we have reason to be. But did you ever think of the work that men have had to do, and of the work that needs to be done now, when calls for help are coming so fast. We have a college paper, the standard of which we want to make high. You don't expect the few, who have charge, to do the whole work, but it certainly is easy to defer taking a part until another time. To speak more specifically,—the alumni editor needs the assistance of every student to make that department of value, the local editor could make the home section more interesting if the students would aid.

Bates has an admirable record in debate. The report goes out that she has three literary societies where special attention is given to debating and public speaking. So far it is true, but what would the outsider think of such a report if he could visit any of our societies and see the lagging interest that exists during a good part of the time. All honor to those who work. By means of them the name of Bates is known beyond the limits of the campus. Honor to those who try to work,—their lot is the hardest of all. But for those who are so wrapped up in their own little sphere that they find no time or inclination, we can only hope they may open their eyes and make desperate efforts to become active.

OUR college year we regard as a time of progress. We are continually advancing. Our horizon is broadening, our world growing bigger. Under the discipline of study our minds are unfolding and expanding. We are not where we were last September. And shall not our vacation, also, mark a period of progress in our lives? Of course it should not be a progress obtained by hard application to books. That would not be a vacation. But neither should it be a time of intellectual stagnation. Two months! Shall they pass in vain?

We shall read during some of those restful vacation hours. We shall all, doubtless, read entertaining fiction those hot days when mental effort approaches the impossible. We may read fiction some days when it is not hot. Good fiction is, of course, not to be condemned, but may we be sure to choose wisely. May we not fail to appreciate the best in books and to find in everything we read something which shall broaden our views and raise us higher in the intellectual plane.

Some may give little time to reading. Some will travel during the summer. Their minds will be stored with happy remembrances; and the new thoughts which they have gained, through meeting people in distant lands, will almost transform them. Shall we who have not this happiest of educational privileges, we who must remain at home all summer, fail to have our lives strengthened by contact with our fellow-beings? No. If we go home, we shall discern new developments in old friends. We shall meet new people. May we look for the admirable qualities in everyone. May we analyze the motives of our friends and learn to understand them as never before. May we applaud their successes without giving a thought to their failures. Thus not only shall we be led to entertain more kindly benevolent feelings for all; but the qualities which we admire in others will be developed unconsciously in our own lives. Our vacation will have brought to us true progress.

LOVE IN ACTION.

Henry Drummond in one of his most beautiful and valuable little works says—and how truly!—that “love is the greatest thing in the world.” Now helpfulness, kindness, service, are but the expression of love. They are love in action. And unless love thus manifests itself in action, it is an indication that it is of that weak and sickly nature which needs exercise, growth, and development, that it may grow and become strong, healthy, vigorous and true, instead of remaining a little, weak, indefinite, sentimental nothing.

As in the natural world it is a well known law that whatever has no use, serves no purpose, shrivels up, so it is a law of our own being that he who makes himself of no use, of no service to the great body of mankind, who is concerned only with his own diminutive self, finds that self, small as it is, growing smaller and smaller, and those finer and better and grander qualities of his nature, those that give the chief charm and happiness to life, shrivelling up. But he who makes the object of his life service, helpfulness and kindness to others, finds his whole nature growing and expanding, himself becoming large-hearted, magnanimous, kind, loving, sympathetic, joyous and happy, his life becoming beautiful and rich. For, instead of living one little life, he has entered into a countless number of lives and shares with them each joy, each success, each happiness.

Our prevailing thoughts determine the mental atmosphere we create around us, and all who come within its influence are affected in some way according to the quality of that atmosphere. Much has been written and said about personal magnetism. Yet, to our minds, in its true sense and as distinguished from purely animal magnetism, personal magnetism is nothing more nor less than the forces sent out from the soul of a great-hearted, tender-hearted, magnanimous, loving, sympathetic man or woman. For did you ever know a mean, vindictive, self-centered soul to possess it? One sees in his fellow-men the reflection of his own soul. "Would we have all the world love us, we must first then love all the world."

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Once again, we sympathize with a member of the Faculty, this time with Dr. Leonard, who was called to Providence a few weeks before the close of the term by the illness and death of his mother.

The last meeting of the societies was given by the Class of '04 in the college chapel. The program was not long but was exceedingly interesting. After the entertainment, refreshments were served in the society and recitation rooms.

The prize of ten dollars offered to the Senior in the French department who, during the year, should read, without translating, the greatest amount of French, was won by Miss Eva I. Phillips, who completed twenty-two volumes.

A movement has been made in the societies toward the society-building. Each society has decided to run the work on one-half the present dues and each member is to pay one dollar more than this, the amount to go toward the proposed building.

The speakers at the Junior exhibition, on Monday evening of commencement week were Albert Kilburn Baldwin, John Everard DeMeyer, Orin Merton Holman, William Lewis Parsons, Frank Clifford Stockwell, Chester Clinton Tuttle, Mary Alice Lincoln, Marion Ethel Mitchell, Monira Louise Norton, Grace May Peabody, Ada Maud Reed, Maud Lillian Thurston. Miss M. E. Bartlett was excused, as she had left the college for a trip through western Europe.

Next year's program for the *Cercle Francais*, if carried out as planned, will be rather more elaborate than those of the past. Among the special features are a play to be given by the members of the club; a series of bright and entertaining short stories

by modern authors, to be read by Mrs. Veditz; the introduction of several new games, invented especially for the acquirement of facility in conversation; a lecture on Hugo by Professor C. Fontaine of New York City; a series of "Word-Pictures of Parisian Life and Scenes" and a lecture on "The Treasures of the Louvre," all profusely illustrated with photographs of places and of the Louvre originals, to be given by Dr. Veditz.

Election of officers for the societies took place in May as follows:

Eurosophia.—President, Abbott, '05; Vice-President, Phillips, '06; Secretary, Miss French, '07; Treasurer, Wight, '07; Executive Committee, Blake, '05.

Polymnia.—President, De Meyer, '05; Vice-President, Johnson, '06; Secretary, Miss Davis, '07; Treasurer, Wiggin, '06; Executive Committee, Parsons, '05.

Pigeria.—President, Holman, '05; Vice-President, Peavy, '06; Secretary, Miss Willard, '07; Treasurer, McIntire, '07; Executive Committee, Miss Briggs, '05.

Ivy Day at Bates took place June 21, in Hathorn Hall. At the close of the exercises the Ivy was planted on the west side of the entrance to the Library. The program of exercises was:

	MUSIC.		
	PRAYER.		
	MUSIC.		
Oration.			John Stillman Reed.
	MUSIC.		
Presentation. Poem.			Albert Kilburn Baldwin, Mary Alice Lincoln.
	MUSIC.		
	TOASTS.		
	ODE.		
	MUSIC.		

Athletics.

THE base-ball season for 1904 closed with the Colby game on June 11th. This year Bates is obliged to take fourth place in the Maine Intercollegiate League, but, all things considered, perhaps the record of the team is all that could be expected. From last year's regular team only three men were left in college,—Doe, Austin and Wood. This meant that the team must be made up of almost all new material and this for the most part from the Freshman Class.

Outside the State the Bates nine made the most creditable showing in years, defeating both Boston College and Tufts, and holding down Harvard six to two. Of the eleven schedule games played Bates won five and lost six.

Following is a record of the college games played during the season:

APRIL 23—BOWDOIN AT BRUNSWICK.

After playing Hebron a practice game Bates met Bowdoin, for the first college contest. It was a close, hard-fought, ten-inning game, resulting in the score of seven to six in favor of Bowdoin.

The score:

BOWDOIN.						BATES.					
	AB	BH	PO	A	E		AB	BH	PO	A	E
White, ss.....	6	1	2	2	1	Wood, 2b.....	6	3	6	1	0
Stone, c.....	5	2	2	2	0	Austin, ss.....	5	0	2	0	0
Clarke, 2b.....	6	4	3	4	1	Doe, p.....	4	0	2	4	0
Cox, rb.....	5	2	0	0	0	Bowman,	2	0	7	2	1
Wiggin, rb.....	4	3	15	0	0	Rogers, lf.....	5	2	1	0	0
Gould, 3b.....	3	0	2	5	1	Bowers, 3b.....	4	0	0	2	4
Kinsman, cf.....	5	1	1	0	0	Kendall, rb.....	3	3	8	0	0
Redman, lf.....	3	0	3	0	0	Dwinal, c.f.....	6	1	2	0	0
Oakes, p.....	5	1	3	2	0	McIntyre, rf.....	3	0	1	0	0
*Piper	1	1	0	0	0	Wight, rf.....	1	0	0	0	0
Houghton, lf.....	1	0	0	0	0	Totals	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	44	15	31	15	3	Totals	39	9	29	9	5

Two-base hits—Stone, Clarke, Cox, Rogers, Kendall. Three-base hits—Stone, Clark, Wood. Stolen bases—Cox, White, Clark. Sacrifice hits—Gould 2. First base on balls—By Oakes, Austin, Doe; Bowdoin 2, Bower, Wight; by Doe, Wiggin. Struck out—By Oakes, Austin, Doe, McIntire; by Doe, Stone, Clarke, Kinsman 3, Houghton. Time—2h. 30m. Umpire—Hassett.

MAY 5—HARVARD AT CAMBRIDGE.

The first college game played on the Massachusetts trip resulted in a victory for Harvard, six to two. The feature of the game from Bates' point of view was the pitching of Doe.

The score:

HARVARD.						BATES.					
	AB	BH	PO	A	E		AB	BH	PO	A	E
Carr, 3b.....	4	2	3	4	1	Bowman,	4	0	6	0	0
Kernan, rf.....	4	0	2	0	0	Austin, cf.....	3	0	1	0	0
Randall, 1b.....	3	0	10	1	0	Kendall, rb.....	4	0	10	0	0
Matthews, ss.....	3	0	2	1	0	Wood, 2b.....	4	0	3	4	0
Clarkson, cf.....	4	3	0	0	0	Wight, ss.....	4	0	1	3	1
Stevenson, 2b.....	3	2	1	2	1	Rogers, 1b.....	3	1	1	0	0
Marshall, 1b.....	4	0	1	0	0	Bower, 3b.....	3	1	0	1	1
Quigley, c.....	4	2	7	1	0	Rounds, rf.....	3	1	1	0	0
Coburn, p.....	3	0	1	3	0	Doe, p.....	3	0	1	2	0
Totals	32	9	27	12	2	Totals	31	3	24	10	2

Runs made—Matthews, Clarkson 2, Stevenson, Marshall, Quigley, Rogers, Bower. Two-base hits—Clarkson 2, Quigley, Rogers. Three-base hit—Quigley. Home run—Stevenson. Stolen bases—Carr, Matthews, Clarkson, Stevenson, Marshall, Rounds. First base on balls—Randall, Matthews, Austin. Struck out—By Coburn 7, by Doe 6. Hit by pitched ball—Austin. Umpire—Miah Murray.

MAY 6—BOSTON COLLEGE AT BOSTON.

Bates won her first college game of the season against Boston College by the score of three to two. For Bates Johnson, the Freshman pitcher, was in the box and pitched a star game. The summary:

BATES.						BOSTON COLLEGE.					
AB	BH	PO	A	E		AB	BH	PO	A	E	
Bowman, c.....	4	0	10	0	0	Barrett, lf.....	4	0	2	0	0
Austin, cf.....	4	0	1	0	0	Green, 3b.....	4	0	3	3	1
Kendall, rb.....	4	1	13	0	1	Ledd, 2b.....	4	0	2	2	3
Wood, 2b.....	4	1	0	5	0	Lions, 1b.....	4	1	8	1	0
Wight, ss.....	4	0	0	2	0	Driscoll, p.....	4	0	2	3	0
Rogers, lf.....	4	2	1	0	0	Crowley, rf.....	4	1	2	0	0
Bower, 3b.....	4	2	1	2	0	McClaney, ss.....	4	0	1	1	1
Rounds, Doe, rf....	4	1	0	0	0	Dorr, cf.....	4	2	1	0	0
Johnson, p.....	4	2	1	5	0	McCarthy, c.....	3	0	3	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Totals	36	9	27	14	1	Totals	35	4	24	10	5

Runs made—By Bowers 2, Rogers, Lions, Crowley. Two-base hit—Wood. Stolen bases—Driscoll, Crowley. Struck out—By Johnson 10, by Driscoll 3. Umpire—McCusker.

MAY 7—TUFTS AT MEDFORD.

The Bates team probably played their fastest game of the season when they met and defeated the strong Tufts team by the close score of two to nothing. The *Herald* says: "The Maine men were in fine form and played fast, clean ball from start to finish. Doe pitched a remarkable game, allowing only one hit."

The score:

BATES.						TUFTS.					
AB	BH	PO	A	E		AB	BH	PO	A	E	
Bowman, c.....	2	0	8	3	1	Lamb, c.....	2	0	4	1	0
Austin, cf.....	4	2	1	0	0	MacCorry, lf.....	4	0	1	0	
Kendall, rb.....	4	0	15	0	1	Donavan, 2b, c., rb	4	0	4	3	1
Wood, 2b.....	4	0	0	2	0	Saunders, ss.....	3	1	3	1	0
Wight, ss.....	3	0	0	1	0	Simon, 3b.....	3	0	2	1	1
Rogers, lf.....	4	1	0	0	0	Hennelly, rb, c....	3	0	9	2	1
Bower, 3b.....	3	0	1	4	0	McCarthy, cf.....	3	0	1	0	0
Rounds, rf.....	4	0	1	0	0	Patch, 2, p.....	3	0	0	4	0
Doe, p.....	4	0	1	6	0	Dickinson, rf.....	3	0	1	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	Wallace, 2b.....	2	0	2	1	0
Totals	32	3	27	16	2		—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	Totals	30	1	27	13	3

Runs—Wight and Rogers. Stolen bases—Bowman 1, Saunders 3. First base on balls—Off Donovan 2, off Patch 1. Struck out—By Doe 9, by Patch 4. Time—1h. 35m. Umpires—Woodbury of Tufts and Bond of Maine.

MAY 12—UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT AUBURN.

In a fine exhibition of base-ball played on Auburn Park May 12th, Bates defeated Maine five to two. Both teams played fast ball. Bates won by heavy batting and fast fielding.

The score:

BATES.

	AB	BH	PO	A	E
Bowman,	5	2	5	1	0
Austin, cf.....	5	I	I	0	0
Kendall, 3b.....	4	3	13	0	2
Wood, 2b.....	4	0	0	3	0
Wight, 2b.....	4	I	I	4	0
Rogers, cf.....	4	0	I	0	0
Bower, 3b.....	4	2	3	2	0
Rounds, rf.....	4	0	3	0	1
Doe, p.....	4	0	0	5	2

Totals 38 9 27 15 5

Runs made—By Austin, Kimball, Wight, Rogers, Rounds, Mitchell, Collins. Stolen bases—Bird, Kendall, Wood, Rogers. Struck out—By Doe, 5; by Frost, 5. Umpire—Hassett.

U. OF M.

	AB	BH	PO	A	E
Mitchell, cf.....	5	0	2	I	0
Collins, rb.....	4	0	9	0	0
Violette, c.....	4	0	5	2	0
Larrabee, ss.....	4	I	2	4	2
Hosmer, lf.....	4	I	I	0	0
Quint, Burns, 2b.....	4	I	2	0	0
MacDonald, rf.....	4	0	2	0	I
Bird, 3b.....	4	I	I	0	0
Frost, p.....	4	0	0	2	0

Totals 37 4 24 9 3

MAY 21—BOWDOIN AT AUBURN.

In a game of the usual snap and vigor of a Bates-Bowdoin contest, Bates defeated Bowdoin six to one on May 21st.

BATES.

	AB	BH	PO	A	E
Bowman, c.....	5	2	10	I	I
Austin, cf.....	4	0	2	0	0
Kendall, rb.....	4	I	8	0	0
Wood, 2b.....	4	I	3	5	0
Wight, ss.....	3	0	3	2	6
Rogers, lf.....	4	0	0	0	0
Bower, 3b.....	4	2	0	0	I
Rounds, rf.....	2	0	0	0	I
Johnson, rf.....	2	0	0	0	0
Doe, p.....	4	2	I	3	0

Totals 36 8 27 11 2

Runs made—Bowman, Kendall, Wood 2, Rogers, Bower, Stone. Two-base hit—Doe. Stolen base—Doe. Struck out—By Doe, White, Wiggin, Gould, Kinsman 3, Oakes 2; by Oakes, Rogers, White; by Cox, Austin, Rogers, Johnson 2. Umpire—James Hassett.

BOWDOIN.

	AB	BH	PO	A	E
White, ss.....	4	I	3	6	0
Stone,	3	0	6	2	I
Clark, lf.....	4	I	2	0	0
Cox, rf, p.....	4	0	0	0	0
Wiggin, rb.....	4	0	10	0	2
Hodgson, 2b.....	3	0	2	3	I
Gould, 3b.....	3	0	0	I	0
Kinsman, cf.....	3	0	I	I	0
Oakes, p., rf.....	3	0	0	3	0
Piper, rf.....	I	I	0	0	0

Totals 32 3 24 16 6

Runs made—Bowman, Kendall, Wood 2, Rogers, Bower, Stone. Two-base hit—Doe. Stolen base—Doe. Struck out—By Doe, White, Wiggin, Gould, Kinsman 3, Oakes 2; by Oakes, Rogers, White; by Cox, Austin, Rogers, Johnson 2. Umpire—James Hassett.

MAY 28—U. OF M. AT ORONO.

After the victory over Bowdoin Bates occupied first place in the Maine league but her standing was destined to quickly fall. As has been the result of every sort of athletic contest between Maine and Bates at Orono for the past three years, Bates lost in a critical game on Maine's diamond May 28. The score was six to one.

The summary:

U. OF M.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
McDonald, rf...	4	I	0	0	I	0
Collins, rb.....	4	I	0	12	0	0
Violette, c.....	4	I	2	9	0	0
Mitchell, cf.....	4	I	I	2	0	0
Larrabee, ss....	4	I	I	I	5	I
Frost, p.....	4	0	2	0	I	0
Hosmer, lf.....	4	I	I	2	0	0
Burns, 2b.....	4	0	I	I	0	0
Bird, 3b.....	4	0	I	0	0	0

Totals 36 6 9 27 7 I

BATES.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Bowman, c.....	4	0	I	7	0	0
Austin, c., ff...	4	0	I	0	0	I
Kendall, rb.....	4	0	0	13	I	I
Wood, 2b.....	4	0	I	I	6	I
Wight, ss.....	4	I	I	I	0	0
Rogers, lf.....	4	0	0	I	0	0
Bower, 2b.....	4	0	I	0	I	I
Rounds, rf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Doe, p.....	3	0	I	I	6	0

Totals 34 I 6 24 14 4

Two-base hits—Violette 2, Burns, Doe. Three-base hit—Wood. Struck out, by Frost, Austin 2, Kendall, Rogers 2, Bower—6; by Doe, McDonald 2, Larrabee, Burns 2—5. Umpire—Quiun.

MAY 30—BOWDOIN AT LEWISTON.

Bates lost the annual Memorial Day exhibition game with Bowdoin, score one to nothing. It was a pitchers' battle and in truth a battle royal.

The score:

BOWDOIN.						BATES.					
AB	BH	PO	A	E		AB	BH	PO	A	E	
White, ss.....	4	0	1	2	0	Bowman, c.....	4	0	II	0	0
Stone,	4	0	8	3	0	Austin, cf.....	4	1	0	0	0
Clarke, lf.....	4	1	0	0	0	Kendall, rb.....	3	1	5	0	0
Cox, p.....	4	1	0	2	0	Wood, 2b.....	3	0	3	2	0
Wiggin, 1b.....	4	2	II	0	1	Bower, 3b.....	3	0	2	2	1
Hodgson, 2b.....	4	0	3	2	0	Wight, ss.....	3	0	1	0	0
Oakes, rf.....	4	0	1	0	0	Rogers, If.....	3	0	2	1	0
Gould, 3b.....	4	1	1	0	0	Doe, rf.....	3	0	0	0	0
Kinsman, cf.....	4	0	2	0	0	Johnson, p.....	3	0	3	0	0
Totals	36	5	27	9	1	Totals	29	2	27	5	1

Runs made—Clarke. Three-base hit—Clarke. Stolen bases—Stone, Hodgson. Struck out—By Cox, Austin, Kendall, Wood, Wight, Rogers, Johnson 2; by Johnson, White, Stone, Clarke 2, Cox, Wiggin 2, Hodgson, Gould, Kinsman 2. Passed ball—Bowman. Umpire—James Hassett.

JUNE 4—COLBY AT LEWISTON.

The first Colby game resulted in an easy victory for Colby, the score being ten to five. Both teams fielded well, but Colby's superior work at the bat made the game one-sided.

The score:

COLBY.						BATES.						
AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	
Cowing, c.....	5	2	2	4	3	0	Bowman, c.....	5	I	1	5	2
Coombs, p.....	5	3	3	I	3	I	Austin, cf.....	4	I	2	2	0
Newman, rf.....	5	2	I	I	0	2	Kendall, rb.....	4	I	0	13	0
Craig, 3b.....	5	I	1	2	I	0	Wood, 2b.....	4	I	I	0	3
Willey, 1b.....	5	I	I	14	I	2	Wight, ss.....	4	0	I	4	I
Pugsley, ss.....	5	0	I	I	3	2	Bower, 3b.....	4	0	0	2	I
Tilton, 2b.....	5	0	I	2	4	0	Rogers, If.....	4	I	I	0	0
Leighton, cf....	5	I	I	I	0	0	Johnson, rf, p..	4	0	I	0	2
Pile, lf.....	4	0	0	I	0	0	Doe, rf, p.....	4	0	I	5	0
Totals	44	10	II	27	15	7	Totals	37	5	7	27	14

Runs made by Bowman, Austin, Kendall, Wood, Rogers, Cowing 2, Coombs 3, Newman 2, Craig, Willey, Pugsley, Leighton. Stolen bases—Leighton Austin. Struck out—By Doe, Craig; by Johnson, Pugsley, Tilton 2, Pile; by Coombs, Bowman, Austin, Kendall, Rogers. Umpire—James Hassett.

JUNE 11—COLBY AT WATERVILLE.

The last Maine college game of the season was played between Bates and Colby and a victory for Colby gave her the championship. The score was seven to three.

The summary:

COLBY.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Cowing, c.....	4	1	1	10	2	0
Coombs, p.....	4	2	3	2	2	0
Newman, rf.....	3	2	2	0	0	1
Craig, 3b.....	4	1	1	1	1	0
Leighton, cf.....	4	0	0	1	0	0
Willey, 1b.....	4	0	0	12	1	0
Pugsley, ss.....	4	0	0	0	4	0
Tilton, 2b.....	4	0	0	1	4	1
Pile, lf.....	3	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	7	7	27	10	2

BATES.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Bowman, c.....	4	0	0	5	1	0
Austin, cf.....	3	1	0	1	0	1
Kendall, 1b.....	4	0	0	12	0	0
Wood, 2b.....	4	1	1	3	3	0
Wight, ss.....	4	0	1	1	4	2
Bowers, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	2	2
Rogers, lf.....	3	1	2	0	0	0
Rounds, rf.....	3	0	0	0	1	0
Doe, p.....	3	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	31	3	4	24	13	6

Earned runs—Colby 4, Bates 1. Struck out—By Coombs, 10; by Doe, 6. Umpire—Hassett.

Exchanges.

THE *Vassar Miscellany* is one of the most interesting periodicals received this month. It is largely fiction and the stories are sparkling with originality. "Manuel," the story of a Mexican boy whose devotion to a young man newly arrived from the east led him to sacrifice his own life, is truly pathetic and has the naturalness of development so necessary to the success of a story of this kind. The poem, "A Roman Lullabye," is ingenious and brings to our imagination the true sentiments of a mother trustingly consigning her loved child to the care of the Roman gods.

The *Mount Holyoke* for June does not rank with the May number. The stories seem a little lacking in naturalness, although they hold the interest. We quote from the poetry of the May number.

WHAT CAME UP THE LANE.

Slowly she came; a maiden wondrous fair,
In garments tender green, and trailing soft
Along her path; where'er her light feet pressed the earth
New flowers bloomed, while from the waiting trees
Burst the imprisoned leaves, and all the lane
Grew one long, beauteous aisle, where
Spring had passed.

—The Mount Holyoke.

FOR THEE AND FOR ME.

There's a cold wind blowing 'cross the plain,
And a dark cloud scudding 'cross the sky,
And a tall tree bending 'cross the stream,
For me.

There's a warm light glowing from the fire,
And a swift wheel's humming from the hearth,
And a sweet, low cooing from the child,
For thee.

—The Mount Holyoke.

IN A CONVENT GARDEN.

A sunny spot beside a garden wall,
A rose tree growing there and throwing tall
Its green arms upward, bearing blossoms small,
Fragrant and white, from which the petals fall.

A winding path that runs where roses blow,
A little wind that wavers to and fro,
A nun who wanders in the light, and slow
Paces the garden path with head bent low.

What does she dream of in that garden fair?
Only of roses filling the soft air
With fragrance? Does no other thought or care
Come to her, lingering in the stillness there?

—*The Mount Holyoke.*

"The Romance of a Toxicologist," in the *Georgetown Journal*, departs from the usual trend of college stories, dealing with attempted murder, but ending happily in the discovery of the villain and the bestowal of the laurel on the true hero.

The Buff and Blue is an essay number. "The Influence of the Poets," shows a sympathetic spirit, but deals too much with the objective. In fact the essays all give the impression of a conscious struggle on the part of the authors rather than a spontaneity and pleasure in writing.

MISS INNOCENCE.

Dear little girl with your simple ways,
Your artless and unthinking grace,
As the violet's opening bloom is fair
So is thy innocent face.

Do you not know your loveliness,
Your witchery quaint and sweet?
Do you not know that your own dear self
Has brought my heart to your feet?

Ah, no! to you is your power unknown,
And so may it be, I pray;
For you to know your dainty charm
Would take the charm away.

—*The Tuftonian.*

The preparatory schools have sent in some high grade publications this month. Those most worthy of mention are: *The Stranger*, *The Bouncer*, *The Derby Academy Quill*, *The Vermont Academy Life*, *The Hamptonia*.

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No. 7

September, 1904

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The STUDENT is for sale at Smith's Drug Store, cor. Main and Bates Streets, Lewiston.

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Literary.

A BALLAD OF THE MOUNTAINS.

As sweet as wild rose's opening bud,
 As pure as lily bell,
 Young Eva roamed the Hartford wood
 And loved the free life well.

For 'neath the fragrant breathing pines,
 Where nothing could annoy,
 She found the hidden pleasure mines
 Reserved for youthful joy.

No mother's love the maiden knew,
 No mother's guiding hand,
 Since infant days she simply drew
 Her life from mountains grand.

When baby-feet could scarcely tread
 The cradled upland way,
 She made of flowery banks a bed,
 And rested from her play.

And oft in girlish glee she tossed
 Bright blossoms in the brook,
 Or on a fallen tree trunk crossed
 To find a shady nook.

While maiden fancy filled her mind
 With sweetly strange delight,
 She watched the sunset glamour wind
 Its mantle round the night.

With misty warp and moonbeam woof
 She wove her wedding veil,
 A rare creation, reason proof,
 Adorned with dew-drops pale.

And when true Love, with winsome wiles,
 To lovely Eva came,
 Beneath the light of his bright smiles
 The web remained the same.

But when at last, one cruel day,
 Her young hopes all proved vain,
 The misty warp melted away,
 The veil was rent in twain.

No longer walked she in the shade
 Where slanting sunbeams gleamed,

Nor where seductive moonbeams made
Seem real what she had dreamed.

The roughest, wildest paths she took,
When fierce winds tore the sky,
And loved the noisy, angry brook,
Its waters all awry.

Of surging flood she seemed a part
While passion whirled her brain;
She thought the tissues of her heart
Must burst beneath the strain.

But mountain steeps and woodland balm
Had given inward strength;
The storm abated and a calm
Reigned in her heart at length.

Then, leaning hard on Nature's breast,
She felt the world-heart throb,
And from her soul, so much oppressed,
Escaped a freighted sob.

It bore away rebellious grief
For losses all her own,
And made her wish to give relief
To those she had not known.

For sighing winds and leaden clouds
From o'er the mountains came;
And seemed to tell of woe and shrouds
In other parts the same.

Then Eva in a new, sweet love
That gave her heart fresh life,
With leaf of hope, like Noah's dove,
Passed through the world of strife.

Each mourning heart, each doubting mind,
Rejoiced when she drew near,
For she, who was so strong and kind,
Assuaged its grief and fear.

And when illusive moonbeams lent
Their charm to her sweet face,
Some thought an angel had been sent
To take the woman's place.

E. M. B., '05.

A PLEA FOR FAIR PLAY.

FIRST PRIZE JUNIOR ORATION.

WHAT do we owe to the negro of America? This question furnishes one of the most complicated and difficult problems with which the American people have to deal at the present time. Were it possible to divest the question of the ethnic element of prejudice it would be made less difficult of solution and the methods of adjusting other great questions could be applied to it. As it is, the hope of the problem lies in the fact that there is a sense of fair play in the bosom of the American people which will assert itself when appealed to in the proper spirit and that sterling qualities of mind and soul in any human being, whether black or white, are bound to make themselves felt for good and will eventually be recognized. It is to this sense of fair play that we must look for relief.

In approaching the solution of the question, it is necessary to have that calmness and coolness, that deliberation and sense of justice with which we approach any other question in business or national affairs. On other subjects we use our reason, not our feelings, but in considering the subject of the colored man, there are evidences of passion, a tendency to exaggerate and to make a sensation out of the most innocent and meaningless events. This is not the way to settle great national questions. While the north and the south argue in heated passion, the negro suffers. It is hard to find those who can so far control themselves as to discuss this question with complete absence of prejudice. In most cases there is an effort to prove the negro either a devil or an angel; he is neither, but just an ordinary human being and as such subject to all the limitations and possibilities of human beings.

Our republic is the outgrowth of the desire for liberty that is natural in every human breast—freedom of body, mind, and soul. In pulpit and rostrum, through the press and in schools, in legislative halls and on many a battle-field we have constantly upheld the doctrine that the most complete development of each human being can come only through his being permitted to exercise the most complete freedom compatible with the freedom of others. The negro has had wrought into every fibre of his being a belief that if freedom is good for one race it is equally helpful and necessary to the well-being of the other. The immortal words of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death," have found a response in his soul. Because the black man has in him that

which spurs him on to the acquiring of those qualities which we consider most essential, let us have respect for him and confidence in his future. He needs to be treated as a rational being, having the motives, aspirations, and ideals common to the present day civilization, and as a citizen of the United States, entitled to all the rights and privileges which that term implies. Fair play demands of us that we be willing to live up to the golden rule by conceding unto him what we maintain for ourselves.

It should never be forgotten that the negroes were forced to come into this country against their will. Both as slaves and as freed men they have served the interests of the country nobly. They have cleared forests, tunneled mountains, built railways, grown the cotton and rice, and have ever been ready to defend that noble ensign of the republic—our flag. Theirs has been a faithful, peaceful service, and in the face of all this, I cannot believe, I will not believe, that a country which invites into its midst every type of European, from the highest to the very dregs of the earth, and gives these comers shelter, protection, and the highest encouragement, will refuse to accord the same protection and encouragement to its black citizens. The negro asks not for social recognition or for social equality. All that he seeks is opportunity,—that the same law which is made by the white man and applied to the one race, be applied with equal certainty and exactness to the other. When in any country there are laws which are not respected, which are made to mean one thing when applied to one race and another thing when applied to another race, there is not only injustice, for which in the end the nation must pay the penalty, but there is hardening and blunting of the conscience, there is sapping of the growth of human beings in kindness, justice, and the higher, purer, and sweeter things of life. If it is impossible to give exact justice, let equal justice be administered to each party. The negro asks for no special privileges, but simply that he may be given a living chance. Can we afford to take the position that the door of hope, the door of opportunity, is to be closed upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color? Such an attitude would, according to my convictions, be fundamentally wrong. If, as it is often held, the great bulk of the colored people are not fit in point of character and influence to hold positions of trust and responsibility, it seems to me it is worth while putting a premium upon the effort among them, to acquire the character and standing which would fit them. This

would be fair play. No race can degrade another without degrading itself.

No race can assist in uplifting another without itself being broadened and made more Christ-like.

A. K. BALDWIN, '05.

EARTH'S BATTLE-FIELDS.

SECOND PRIZE JUNIOR ORATION.

TO-DAY as the clash of arms comes faintly to our ears our eyes turn instinctively toward the bloodstained battlefields of the Eastern hemisphere. Yes, here again the ever-thirsty earth once more greedily drinks the blood of contending nations.

For a moment let us push aside the curtain of the ages and look for an instant down the long lane of the years at those memorable struggles of the past.

What scenes of barbaric splendor unfold before our eyes! On mountain, hill, and plain are marshaled hosts of every hue. Far, far away in the twilight of the ages the flash of mighty spears, the gleam of burnished shields comes to our bewildered view, but there is no sound, for the distance is too great. The Trojan heroes are but a picture; their shouts, paeans of victory or groans of agony, can only be imagined. There myriad fought with myriad.

But see, behold that courageous band fighting so valiantly on that little plain by the sea. Youthful democracy now contends with hoary-headed despotism. Athens, the child of the West, dares to combat with the giant East, the rich, the populous, the invincible Orient. Victorious? aye! To-day behind a barricade of two thousand years we look upon that deed and marvel at its greatness.

Sweeping with a single glance past Mettaurus where Carthage received her mortal wound; past the battlefield on which Arminius, our Germanic ancestor, fought for the purity of Germany's daughters and the freedom of the Teutonic race; past the arena where the Crescent and the Cross met in deadly combat on the plains of Tours, we come at last to that memorable field of batt'e in the south of England. What means the host on yonder hill? What question now requires a settlement written in the warm blood of man? The prize is as glorious as the combatants are brave. The crown of England shall grace the victor's brow. The Saxon Harold defends his throne from the Norman duke.

Slowly but steadily Duke William ascends the hill to snatch from the grasp of Harold the British ensign. He meets a valiant defender of the emblem of that land. Three times the war goddess smiles on Harold and three times the Norman is forced down. For six long weary hours destiny's balance trembles. The night comes on and with it the arrow fatal to the Saxon. The scale is turned. All hope is lost. Proud England bows before her conqueror.

Again we pass scenes of martial splendor. Once more in mournful medley we hear sighs of suffering, words of parting, and prayers for the dying. Yet with unmoved brow an ever-increasing band moves on to certain death. No sight, however gruesome, no weapon, however deadly, causes for a moment a break in the procession. Among these scenes of grandeur with their background of graves is none more interesting, more pitiful, than that famous charge at Gettysburg. I need not mention the details—you know them well; how the Federal and Confederate forces stood face to face; how at one o'clock on the third day of July, 1863, Lee, with 150 cannon, suddenly opened fire on the opposing army; how a little later a battle line of 18,000 disciplined veterans swept up the slope even to the mouths of the Federal cannon. You know how cruelly the Northern guns cut them down. I need not tell you that during that day and the two preceding the lives of 53,000 men were sacrificed to decide the slave question. This battle, appalling at first sight, demands our admiration for the principle for which it stood.

Saddened with the thought of our country's dead, let us turn to those other scenes of conflict where the sound of the invigorating war-trumpet never resounds; where the scene of combat is not a lofty eminence or rocky ravine; where the combatant is not urged on by the plaudits of sympathetic comrades or the flight of frightened foes, but where the still small voice of the conscience takes the place of the ringing notes of the commander.

The mothers of the past and of the present rise up before me, heroines who have their conflicts, their battlefields no less real than those of the fathers of the race. Remember the parting words of the Spartan woman, "Return with your shield or on it." Call to your mind the mother of Frederick Douglas as by night she wearily trudged twelve miles through the Southern swamp for the privilege of pressing to her bosom for one brief hour the form of her little son. Recall the heroism of Garrison's mother as she faced the cruel alternative, home or relig-

ion. Think of our own true mothers who kiss our childish wounds, comfort our youthful woes and sympathize with our more mature aspirations. On her brow once so fair is left the trace of nights of worry and watching by our fevered forms. Her hand bears the marks of toil for us, yet all forgetful of self, her true heart is filled with pictures of a happy future for us. Her eyes ever are filled with a loving light. Think of them, of her, and the allegiance of the Norman knights is but the cold, dull picture of loving service. Think of their heroic self-sacrifice, their steadfast loyalty, their noble standards, and no one will hesitate to take half the roses from the stern-faced warrior band and to lay them tenderly on their hallowed brows, or with equal reverence to bow before the peerless crown of womanhood decked with the rare jewels courage, constancy, and love.

MAUD L. THURSTON, 1905.

THOUGHTS OF THE NIGHT.

As we sit and watch the fire,
While the sparks die one by one
And the old clock in the corner
Ticks the hours passing on,

Oftentimes our minds turn backward
To the thoughts of other years;
To the time when we were children,
Children free from care or fears.

When each day seemed never ending
And the future far away,
Hidden as it were forever,
By its mystic curtains gray.

And we wonder shall we ever
Come to know things as they are,
Or as children keep on viewing
This great world as from afar.

Shall we ever cease complaining
Of the things that others do,
Which, perhaps, we do no better,
Though we might, 'tis doubtless true.

And we ponder thus for hours,
Though the fire is no more
And the only thing to greet us
Is the moonlight on the floor.

Lying there, so still and ghost-like,
 That we shudder as we think,
 That within this world of beauty
 Men should good with evil link,

As they struggle on forever
 In their greedy rush for gold,
 With their thoughts on self entire,
 With a friendship that is cold.

And we wonder will there ever
 Come a time when crime will cease,
 And the world be clothed triumphant,
 In a glorious reign of peace.

Let us profit by the lessons
 We may learn from day to day,
 As we ponder o'er the pages
 Of the world's great history.

Let us never be discouraged,
 But onward ever press,
 Till within the land of glory
 We shall reach the goal at last.

JOHN G. PATTEN, 1905.

ILLUSTRATING A FRESHMAN "DEC."

"**A** BIT of nonsense, now and then, is relished by the wisest men." This old adage is not, perhaps, an inappropriate thought to be placed at the beginning of a narration of such events as will be found in the following account of an episode which occurred many years ago in a well-known institution of higher learning.

"Come in," shouted one of the occupants of Number 40, College Hall, in response to a violent knocking at the door. The visitor found three of his college companions hard at work on the Greek lesson for the next day.

"How's the world using you folks?" was his greeting as he joined the trio. "Got your Greek? I couldn't get more than half of it even with my horse."

"Hard luck," was the sympathetic rejoinder. "Prof. knows all about it. It's not been long since he was there himself."

"That reminds me," interrupted one. "Have you ever heard about the trick some fellows once played on him? I heard that he went to see his fiancée one dark night and some of the fellows were ready with a tangle of barbed wire in the walk leading to

the door. Our professor encountered the wire, tearing both his clothes and temper. He hurried away and they heard him conjugating some strange words, probably of Greek origin."

"Gave a little extemporaneous speech, did he?" suggested one of the group. "You know that Freshman who rooms next to me? He has been practicing his speech for that grand annual exhibition commonly known as Freshman "decs," which are due in a day or two. He is giving 'The Storming of Mission Ridge,' I believe they call it, and I can hear him shouting: 'Number one, fire! Number two, fire! Number three, fire!'"

"Getting excited, was he?" inquired one.

"Just a little," continued the speaker. "But I am afraid our Freshman friend will be found lacking some of the courage and enthusiasm which he shows in rehearsals, and I would suggest that we help emphasize some passages in that fiery "dec" when it is being given."

"A good idea. What do you say?" The thought of doing something to help along a fellow-student in such a predicament strongly appealed to those assembled in Number 40.

"Here is a suggestion and I'll help the next man carry it out." Then, in a lower voice, the intended perpetrator of charitable deeds continued:

"You know the upper hall over chapel? Well, you've noticed the trap door leading to some mysterious place above, of course. I thought that if we could arrange in some way to let fall some heavy thing when our friend hollers 'fire,' we could thereby very forcibly illustrate that part of the speech."

"Sure we can," said one, who voiced the sentiments of all. "We're with you. All those in favor make it manifest by the usual sign. Contrary minded. 'Tis a vote. Go ahead, old man. What are your plans?"

"I haven't planned anything," replied the upper-classman. "One of those heavy dumb-bells and some bowling alley balls from the gym would do. The "decs" come day after to-morrow in the evening. We'll rig up some kind of a tackle and get things ready to-morrow night. Say, chum, let's go to my room and plug out a little Math. So long."

The next night arrangements were satisfactorily made for illustrating the speech, "Storming of Mission Ridge." Everything was ready to be put in place in a short space of time. A board had been removed from the trap door through which the ropes could be passed and also that the door might be found

locked from the outside when the inevitable investigation should be made. To further divert suspicion, hooks had been placed in the casing from which the investigators might suppose the things had been suspended. A near-by open window with a rope hanging to the ground would lead to the conclusion that the perpetrators of the deed had made their escape. An inclined plank was ready to be placed firmly in position so that the bowling-alley balls, after striking on it, would receive sufficient momentum to roll the length of the hall and down stairs.

There was a large audience assembled in the chapel to hear the declamations. One of the conspirators had a seat next to a window. Another was outside where he could plainly see the window and get the signal. He would instantly pass it on to the two others who were in the attic, ready to cut the ropes which held the illustrations.

The first six numbers were successfully given and the audience appreciated the efforts of the students.

"The next number, 'Storming of Mission Ridge,'" announced the professor. The speaker confidently ascended to the platform and began: "Imagine a chain of Federal forts, built in between walls of living men. Imagine a chain of mountains crowned with batteries

Imagine, thought the wise and learned Sophomore of the signal service. The orator continued: "Strong and steady a voice rang out: 'Number one, fire!'" At the beginning of the sentence, the most interested Sophomore in the chapel placed his elbow on the window sill and rested his head in his hand.

That was the signal, and, at precisely the right time, two seventy-five pound dumb-bells were cut loose and fell with a crash on the floor above. Globes fell from the chandeliers in the chapel. The audience started, fearing the building was about to collapse. Immediately after the first report, several others followed in quick succession as the bowling-alley balls fell, and, striking on the inclined plane, rolled the length of the hall and down stairs.

Needless to say the part of the audience composed of non-college people was thoroughly alarmed and rushed for the door. It was with difficulty that the professors assured the people that it was nothing but some innocent caper of (as is always the case) the wicked Sophomores.

The investigation was made but no search revealed anything of consequence, as the two upperclassmen remained in the attic with the door securely fastened on the outside and the rope and

open window showing, beyond all possibility of a doubt, where the escape was made. Near morning the self-confined prisoners escaped to their rooms, having made use of the loose board in the door as an exit.

Suspicion never centered on the guilty party and all, including four upper-classmen, have often speculated on the how and who of the night when "Storming of Mission Ridge" was illustrated.

E. TUTTLE, '05.

THE PRIEST'S WORK.

PÈRE DOMINIQUE was a young priest who had just completed his course in college, and had received his degrees. The ordination and the high mass had been celebrated, and a chain with a golden cross which he was to wear forever had been put around his neck by the bishop. There had been much pomp and ceremony, but Père Dominique did not like it, and he felt relieved when he could go to his room. There, in the bare, desolate chamber, before a crucifix he knelt, and again, in the sight of none but his God, consecrated himself to his work. "Dear Heavenly Father," he prayed, "the work to which I have given myself must be taken up on the morrow. Wilt Thou, in Thine infinite power, help and strengthen me; under the shadow of Thy wings keep me from the corrupting influences of the world, and make me a help to the people around me." He remained kneeling for a few moments, then kissed the cross, and arose. There was a calm, peaceful look in his eyes as he stood there, and no one would have thought that he had once been surrounded by pleasures and all that money could afford, and that he had loved these things.

The work that was given to Père Dominique was among the poor people in the city. From morning till night he went around among them. "Père Dominique," the children would shout, and at the cry all would leave their play, and run to meet him, crowding around him, and waiting to have him take them by the hand. Old women, leaning over the fences to exchange a morning greeting, stopped their gossiping when "The Father" approached, and smiled and chatted with him. Old men, too old or otherwise indisposed to work, sat on their front steps and waited for him to talk over the affairs of the day with them. Homes that were dark and dirty were lighted up by his presence, for he had a smile and a pleasant word for everyone.

For five years he continued his work in the same district, devoting all his time to it. During that time some had come into his care, others had gone out, but among those that were left he had many dear friends. There was one family in which he was especially interested. At the beginning of the work he had been called to this home at the death of the father. The wife with her little daughter Mary had been left alone. The child had a beautiful sweet face, rosy cheeks, blue eyes, and light curly hair that she wore in a braid. Her mother was young, and the two seemed like sisters. They had been through trials together, and were trying to keep their little home by working during the day. But before the first year of Père Dominique's work was done he was called to their home by the death of the mother. He had known that she must die, and he had been there every day. He had watched Mary as she took care of her mother, and she seemed to him, as she moved softly about the little room, like an angel. There came before his mind, as he watched her beautiful face, the figure of the Madonna. When her mother had been buried, and Mary returned to her home, she realized that she was alone, and she buried her face in her hands, and wished she were dead. Père Dominique came to her; he talked with her and tried to comfort her. He did not pray with her, he only talked in a simple, loving way, and told her he would help her. She stayed there, alone a few days, and then he came again and took her to a beautiful home for girls.

One night Père Dominique rose from his bed, and went to the window. He had been trying to sleep, but he could not for he was thinking of Mary. For four years he had been to see her every day at the Home, and after each visit there he had felt restless, and on this night he was more restless than ever. He knew he loved her,—he could not help it, though he tried to put her from his mind. For four years he had been trying to think of some way to help her, but his vows which he had made prevented him from doing what he wanted. Each year she became more beautiful to him, each year the plans for helping her became more vivid in his mind. For a long time he stood by the window, thinking, but at last he turned away, saying: "I will do it—in spite of my vows I will."

Two nights later he and Mary were hurrying away to a distant state where they were to spend the rest of their life. They seemed to be anxious to get away, and became happier as they

went farther and farther off. In the western city which they had chosen for their home they were married and settled down in a little house. They had very little money, but they lived comfortably together, supporting themselves by means of a little garden, in which they worked together. Once in a while he thought of his former life, but at the sight of Mary and his little home he was happy and contented.

For twenty years they lived together enjoying each other, and not seeking the friendship of any of the people around them, and so when Mary died her husband was left entirely alone. Then he realized more than ever before what he had done, but he was thankful. Too old to begin any business with which he might occupy his mind, he became restless and anxious to get away from the place where all that was near him was associated with Mary. He sold his house and all that was in it, and started for his old home city.

Sick and heart-broken he went to the monastery as naturally as if he had been there all his life. He begged for a night's lodging, and they took him in. There was no one there to recognize him, for the old priests he had known had died, and the younger ones could not remember him.

The inside of the building was not changed, and he recognized his own room when the priest showed him where he might sleep. He was glad to lie down and go to sleep, thinking of the life he had led. As he slept he dreamed that he was in Heaven with his Mary, and while he dreamed his spirit went to hers. In the morning when the priests went to call him they found him with a smile on his face, and a small gold cross clasped in his hand, and on the cross was inscribed "Père Dominique."

1906.

Alumni Round-Table.

A NOTE TO THE ALUMNI FROM THE BUSINESS MANAGER.

WE believe that the Bates alumni understand that it is only by the prompt payment of subscriptions that the publication of the STUDENT is made possible. So please notice the slip bearing your name pasted on the outside of the wrapper. If it is not marked paid to '05 your yearly subscription of \$1.00 is due, and we trust we may receive same at once. Instead of look-

ing for a receipt for subscriptions look for the mark after your name on the next issue.

All subscriptions should be addressed to the Business Manager.

This is a new feature in the management of the STUDENT and it is hoped that it will meet the favor of the alumni, for it saves the unpleasant "dun," simplifies and economizes.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'72.—Dr. A. M. Garcelon was elected to the legislature from Lewiston at last election.

'74.—Augustine Simmons was elected Judge of Probate in Somerset County at last election.

'77.—Hon. Henry W. Oakes has been re-elected a member of the House of Representatives from Auburn, Me.

'79.—Allison E. Tuttle has been elected principal of St. Albans, Vermont, High School.

'81.—Hon. Ruel Robinson of Camden was the Republican candidate for State Senator from Knox County, and was defeated by only a small plurality.

'85.—Morrill N. Drew was re-elected a member of the House from Portland. He is a prominent candidate for Speaker of the House.

'85.—Frank A. Morey has been elected to the House from Lewiston.

'85.—George A. Goodwin has been elected to the House from Sanford, Me.

'87.—Arthur S. Littlefield has been re-elected to the House from Rockland, Me.

'87.—John R. Dunton is elected County Attorney of Waldo County.

'88.—Ralph A. Parker, Maine Medical, 1904, is an assistant in the Lewiston Hospital.

'95.—W. S. C. Russell is teaching Biology in the Springfield (Mass.) High School.

'96.—Luther S. Mason is a leading physician in Bangor, Me.

'96.—H. S. Peacock is Captain of Company A, First Maine Regiment. This company has just returned from Manassas.

'96.—George W. Thomas, Esq., of New York City, and Ina M. Parsons, both '96, were married September 6th in Lowell, Mass. Since graduation Miss Parsons has been teaching in the Claremont, N. H., High School. Mr. Thomas is engaged in the practice of law. They will reside at 73 West 92d Street. This is the first '96 class wedding.

'96.—F. W. Hilton has been elected principal of Eastport High School.

'96.—Edgar I. Hanscom, Maine Medical School, 1903, is an assistant in Howard Hospital, Providence, R. I.

'97.—Horatio P. Parker declined his re-election as principal of the Hallowell High School, and has gone into business in Boston.

'97.—Fred W. Burrill has been elected principal of Franklin Falls, N. H., High School.

'97.—Carl E. Milliken has been elected to the Maine House of Representatives from Island Falls.

'97.—Herbert L. Palmer is principal of Patten Academy.

'98.—Ada M. Tasker has resigned her position in the New Bedford High School to accept a similar one in Somerville.

'98.—Mary H. Perkins has returned to her position in the English department in the Central High School, Springfield, Mass.

'99.—Delbert M. Stewart was graduated from Maine Medical School last June and is now located at Togus as assistant physician.

'99.—Everett Peacock has been elected principal of the higher grade of schools in Van Buren, Me.

'99.—Perley E. Graffam is principal of Mechanic Falls High School.

'99.—Thomas A. Roberts has been elected Superintendent of Schools in Lebanon, N. H.

1900.—Silas O. Clason, who was graduated from Maine Medical School, 1904, is an assistant in Howard Hospital, Providence, R. I.

1900.—Albert M. Jones, Maine Medical School, 1904, is an assistant in Bangor Hospital.

1900.—Ernest L. Call, Maine Medical School, 1904, is an assistant in Lewiston Hospital.

'01.—Mr. W. K. Bachelder, who has been teaching with marked success in the Philippines, was this year re-elected to the principalship of the summer normal school for native teachers at Bacolod. He has also been appointed acting division superintendent of the province of Occidental Negros, having under his direction fifty or sixty American teachers. This is a very responsible position, and involves not only great executive ability but also the exercise of tact and careful management. The appointment is most creditable to Mr. Bachelder and to the college that graduated him.

'01.—Ralph W. Goss, Maine Medical School, 1904, now has an appointment at Togus Military Asylum as interne.

'01.—Herman H. Stuart has been elected principal of Guilford High School.

'01.—Miss Vickery is teaching English in Grafton, Mass.

'01.—Miss Bennett is teaching in the Lubec High School.

'01.—Elwin K. Jordan, who has been preaching this summer at Lincoln, Me., has returned to Hartford to continue his studies.

'02.—Erastus L. Wall has been elected principal of Exeter, Me., High School.

'02.—Ernest F. Clason is principal of South Paris High School.

'02.—Charles O. Turner, formerly of this class, is principal of Ashland High School.

'02.—Willard M. Drake is sub-principal of Augusta High School.

'03.—Allison P. Howes has been elected a member of the Maine House of Representatives from the class towns of Palmyra and Pittsfield.

'03.—Ralph L. Hunt has been re-elected sub-principal of Calais High School.

'03.—Charles P. Allen has been elected principal of Garland High School.

'03.—Norris S. Lord has been elected principal of Lisbon High School.

'03.—Miss Katharine Kendrick is assistant in Litchfield Academy.

'03.—Miss Frances Miller, who during the past year has been taking graduate work at Radcliff, is assistant this year in the Yarmouth High School.

'03.—Miss Susie Kendrick is assistant in Monmouth Academy.

'03.—Marion Tasker is assistant in South Hadley, Mass., High School.

'03.—Harry M. Towne was at college early in the term coaching the foot-ball squad.

'03.—George E. Stebbins is taking graduate work at Clark University.

'03.—On July 6th occurred the marriage of Miss Nellie Louise Prince to Mr. George Morris, in New Boston, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are residing in Nantucket, R. I.

'03.—Miss Vivian Putnam has resigned her position at Monmouth Academy and has accepted a position in Bridgton Academy for the coming year.

'03.—Carl D. Sawyer has been spending the summer at Woods Holl in the government experiment station. He has returned to McGill Medical.

'04.—Walton S. Adams has been elected principal of New Gloucester High School.

'04.—Harry L. Bradford has been elected principal of Rangeley High School.

'04.—E. A. Case is principal of Hallowell High School.

'04.—Miss Bessie Cooper is assistant in Houlton High School.

'04.—Miss Alice Frost is teaching in Dexter High School.

'04.—Miss Jane Given is teaching in Bowdoinham High School.

'04.—Miss Effie Hamilton is teaching English and History in Thornton Academy, Saco.

'04.—Frank Hammond is principal of Athens Academy.

'04.—George Harmon is principal of Island Falls High School.

'04.—Fletcher H. Knollin is pastor of a church in Hartford, Conn. On July 1st Mr. Knollin was married to Miss Violet Douglas Perry of Petticodiac, N. B.

'04.—Earle Lane is assistant in Chemistry at Bates.

'04.—Miss Harriet Milliken attended the City Conference of Young Women's Christian Associations, held at Lake George in July. Miss Milliken will be at her home in Augusta this year.

'04.—Nelson S. Mitchell is principal of the High School at North Troy, Vermont.

'04.—Miss Maude Parkin is teaching in New Boston, N. H.

'04.—Miss Amber Parlin is assistant in Hallowell High School.

'04.—Perley W. Plant is principal of Springfield (Me.) Normal School.

'04.—Frank W. Rounds coached the foot-ball men early in the term. This year he will teach athletics in the Chicago University Private School.

'04.—George A. Senter is attending Cobb Divinity School.

'04.—John A. Sinclair is teaching sciences in Perkins Institute.

'04.—E. B. Smith is a Bible agent in Maine.

'04.—Miss Mary Lynne Space is teaching in Central New York.

'04.—A. K. Spofford is instructor in English in Dartmouth College.

'04.—F. M. Swan, Jr., is in an insurance office in Portland.

'04.—Miss Edith Thompson is teaching in Brewer High School.

'04.—G. L. Weymouth has entered Harvard Law School.

'04.—Miss Edna North is assistant in Guilford High School.

'04.—J. C. Briggs has entered Harvard Law School.

'04.—Nelson S. Mitchell is principal of the High School at North Troy, Vermont.

'04.—Bradford H. Robbins is principal of Jay High School.

Around the Editors' Table.

"GREATER love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." The students of Bates have had one of the grandest privileges ever accorded any institution, that of knowing one whose soul was expanded and uplifted by a love second only to that of Jesus Christ, one whose purity and loveliness of character so far transcended our own as the rays of a star of Heaven surpass those of a flickering candle. It was as though God had allowed his tenderest, loveliest flower to bloom here for a season; but the soil was too hard, the winds too cold, and with loving care He transplanted it in a garden where it could lift its innocent gaze to Heaven's sunlight, where angels should be its guardians and the flowers of Eden its companions.

Amy Florence Clark was the most talented girl of the college. We can still hear her sweet voice, oh, so sweet it sounds, too sweet for earth. We can see the angels stop to listen, see them weep with emotion as she pours out her heart in the melody. Can it be that her beautiful sunny face will be seen here no more? Will she not play the morning hymn at chapel? Will she not sing for the girls at twilight? Will she not enter with them into the joys of college life in which she found so much pleasure but yesterday? It is because we love her so much that we long to have her with us. And yet *her* love was so grand and true that she gladly gave up even life, bright and promising as it was, in her effort to save a friend. The beauty of character, the self sacrifice, the love which made that life so perfect, have touched every student of Bates College. Our lives are better for having known her. She has given us a higher conception of love in the family through her devotion to her home. She has led us to a clearer understanding of divine love, through her sacrifice for her friend. We feel that "She was made perfect in a little while and accomplished the work of years."

As editors of the STUDENT, we take this opportunity of expressing our sincerest sympathy and that of the college to Mr. and Mrs. Clark. *Our* sorrow is deep. *Their* sorrow only God can understand. Yet we are happy in this, that our spirits received the benediction of communion with hers and that a Father whose love she understood and exemplified is still leading her upward and onward where joy and peace shall accord to the perfect harmonies of her own soul.

THE heart of the average fitting school student quails at the thought of a college entrance examination. The unfamiliar examiners, the dread of failure, and the awe with which college fills the would-be Freshman, may tend toward a diminished rather than an increased brilliancy.

But merely for the moment, however. In the long run, college entrance examinations cause greater endeavor in the years at the fitting school, and, in addition, the student enters college with his knowledge ready at hand,—not merely waiting to be recalled or perhaps newly learned during the first years of his college course.

Colleges have received, from fitting schools whose certificates have hitherto been accepted, students inadequately prepared in one or more subjects. The result has been that those students, if few, have had to suffer because of poor preparation. If many, they have lowered the educational standard of the college. Within the last year, therefore, preparatory schools have been examined, and now in many of our states, a great per cent. of these schools have been taken from the list of those with power to grant certificates for college entrance.

While regretting this fact, if, perhaps, our own home school is one of the number, we must, at the same time, appreciate the wisdom of this movement. If American education is to win the predominance we hope, American standards must ever be rising. The fitting school must make the student better prepared for college, and above all, the college must not be held back by students whose place is, not in college, but in the earlier stages of preparatory work. The bird whose wings are fastened must stay upon the earth; the college with unqualified students is powerless to rise.

AT the beginning of another year, for some the first in college, as we are arranging our schedules and planning our time we all want to save a good share to spend in the library. The building with its rooms so large and airy is certainly enough to draw us inside. And after that we cannot fail to interest ourselves in some of the books and magazines to be found there. Every Freshman will wish, of course, first to make a pilgrimage to the art-room on the second floor, to see the portrait of our beloved Professor Stanton and that of President Cheney, the founder of our college and its untiring worker.

In the reference room below are dictionaries, cyclopedias,

atlases, bound volumes of magazines, with an exhaustive index. With these we want to get familiar right away. Then the reading-room,—here are the current magazines, both American and English. There is no pleasanter way to spend an hour between recitations than in the reading-room. In the stack-room are books on science, books on literature, fiction, both the standard and more recent works. All these books are worth our reading.

But the thing of first importance is not so much to read all the books as to know how and where to find what we want. It is not for the law student to learn all the statutes of the commonwealth so much as it is for him to know just where to turn to find the ones dealing with the case in hand. For this work an understanding of the system of classification and order of arrangement is invaluable. To help the student in learning these very things is just the purpose of the librarian and her assistants. Time thus spent early in the course is well spent. The knowledge gained cannot fail to be of use not only during college but all through life as well.

ONCE again we meet about the editors' board to discuss some of the vital questions concerning the welfare of our college. It is often easier to give advice than to heed it, but can we not make practical use of the many suggestions we have heard in regard to the appearance of parties when away from the college on expeditions of various sorts. If there is any propriety in matters of this kind it is easy to go a little beyond the bounds. We expect to hear the college yell, the class yell and the songs; they are interesting rather than otherwise. But have not the people, along the roads where we walk, some little rights which we are bound to respect. The golden rule that we learned in childhood is as good for college students as for primary children; as applicable on a class ride as when we are busy with our books.

A GOOD motto with which to begin the new college year is: *Loyalty and Hard Work.* After the busy summer most of us have passed, the sight of the campus sends a thrill of delight to our hearts, and with the taking up once more of college life, doubtless Bates means to each of us more than ever before. With those who previously have been enrolled as students love for Bates has increased, and with those who come to us for the

first time love for Bates is already enkindled. All of us, then, in consistence with the devotion we feel, at the start should pledge a new and firmer loyalty to the institution of which we are a part. This we can express in many ways. In the first place there are certain things for which Bates stands and which have been essential to the high character development attained by her men and women graduates. There are principles peculiar to our college, which have been the chief promoter of its growth and success. Keep in mind the things for which Bates stands. Be true to her foundation principles. It will exalt you.

Beyond this your duty to yourself and to the friends who make it possible for you to be here is to do *hard work*. You are here virtually to make the most of four years of your life and attain the highest possible development in all desirable directions. A failure to do this is an injury to yourself. Opportunities passed never return, and here are the opportunities which to be realized demand absolute continued honest hard work. There is, to be sure, such a thing as overwork, but from this less trouble arises than from underwork. Of course a student should be versatile, not narrowly confined to his books. There are many phases of college life—we speak particularly to the entering class—and the privilege of engaging in all is extended to every one. In this way alone can you obtain the essential breadth of knowledge.

Loyalty we owe our college. To improve our opportunities is what we owe ourselves. These should be the keynote of the present year.

AS we take up our work at the beginning of a new year, we are oppressed by the amount of work piled before us. We are likely to forget and to call it drudgery. Yet the essentials of life, the fundamentals such as courage, promptitude, power of attention, self-control, all come through downright hard work. After all it is not from books and class work that we get our most important education, but from our daily tasks which so many would call drudgery. To lay the great foundations for success, we must be drudges, but can we not make matters easier when we put our ideals back of this daily round as something to work towards and make real. Let us agree with that man who said, "Blessed be Drudgery,—the secret of all culture."

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

R. L. Heminway has resumed his studies with '07.

1905 welcomes back Bessey who was obliged to leave last year on account of ill health.

The death of Miss Clark, 1907, brings great sorrow to her many friends in college. With rare powers as a musician, both in vocal and instrumental lines, and with great ability as a reader, her loss will be deeply felt in the social life at Bates.

There is but little change in the Faculty, from last year. Prof. Clark has returned from his studies at Clark University and has resumed his course in Physics. In place of G. E. Stebbins, '03, and H. H. Thayer, '03, assistants in Physics and Chemistry last year, we have J. C. Sweeney, '04, and E. C. Lane, '04.

After a long time of waiting, Bates now sees work begun on the dormitory for the young ladies. This is situated near Cheney House on the old ball field. In ground area it is slightly larger than Parker Hall. It will contain a ladies' gymnasium and a reception hall, besides the rooms for the students. Work on the walls is well under way and it is hoped that the building will be ready for occupancy by the first of the winter term.

Again a Freshman Class has been welcomed to the Bates halls and campus by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. Once more the old gymnasium has been crowded by groups of students trying to make new acquaintances and friendships. The hall was prettily decorated, the windows covered with garnet, rows of autumn leaves giving color to the walls, and opposite the entrance were the numerals "1908." The students were received by members of the faculty, Mr. Redden, Vice-President of the Y. M. C. A., and Miss Perkins, President of the Y. W. C. A. Music for the evening was furnished by Payne & Plummer's Orchestra.

During the evening remarks were made by President Chase and Dr. Veditz. Mr. DeMeyer, manager of foot-ball, spoke of the interests in that direction, and Vice-President Redden welcomed the entering class in behalf of the associations. A reading by Holmes, '07, and a vocal duet by Paige and Winslow were greatly enjoyed. Light refreshments were served. The promenades were dedicated to classes; the first to the new class, and the last to 1905 as their last promenade at a reception of this sort.

Much interest centers about the list of prize-winners for the year ending last June. Among the list of prizes are a few new ones. The Coe scholarship has been awarded but once before. It gives the income of \$3,000 to the man of the Senior Class whose conduct and scholarship for the three years previous have been most meritorious. This year it is awarded to Mr. Stockwell of 1905. A prize of \$50 has also been endowed by Mr. W. H. H. Bryant of Boston, to be awarded to the member of the Senior Class preparing the best article on the subject, "Arbitration Instead of War." The prize was won by Mr. David of 1904. A prize offered by the "Colonial Dames" to the young ladies of the Junior and Senior classes of Bates, Colby, and the U. of M. was won by a Bates young lady, Miss Russell of 1904. The other prizes are for English Composition to Miss Park, '06; for Debate to Mr. Jordan, '06. The first prize in the Junior Exhibition was awarded to Mr. Baldwin; the second, to Miss Thurston. The scholarship prizes, one for the best scholarship among the men, and one, for the women of the three lower classes, were won as follows: 1905, Mr. Stockwell and Miss Mitchell; 1906, Mr. Jordan and Miss Pratt; 1907, Mr. Davis and Miss Chase.

Athletics.

The season's foot-ball practice is on in earnest. Each afternoon a squad of some thirty men appear on Garcelon Field to take vigorous coaching. As yet we cannot tell just how strong our eleven will be. Last year Bates was obliged to take fourth place in both foot-ball and base-ball, and it is now time that she had her turn. The material looks promising and in F. B. Moody and Royce D. Purinton we have two coaches who are graduates of Bates, thoroughly interested in our welfare and men of proven abilities.

Of last year's regular team seven men remain in college: Kendall, Reed, Mahoney, Libbey, Turner, Baldwin and Connor, and this year the entering class promises to contribute a liberal part to the strength of the team. Fourteen sturdy men many of them experienced, and all determined to make a creditable showing on the gridiron, all out each night for practice. They are Ruth, Ricker High School; Frazer, Merrimac High, Mass.;

Hepburn, Lunduland, Mass.; Ellsworth, Northborough; Shumaker, Ansonia, Conn.; Noble, Amherst, Conn.; Harris, East Pittston; Goodwin, French, Taylor, Herrick, and Messenger.

One college game has already been played and another of importance will be played in Garcelon Field October 1st. To attain success our team this fall must have the hearty support of the students, and it is the avowed duty of every member of the four classes to attend the games, to be on the field during practice when possible and encourage in every way the men who are fighting for Bates. They will do their best. Captain Reed will work with his usual determination to make the team a winning team. Let us not fail in doing our part completely and cheerfully.

THE FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE BASE-BALL GAME.

The annual Freshman-Sophomore base-ball game, which took place September 10th, resulted in a victory for the Freshmen, the score being nine to three. The game was accompanied by the usual spectacular and noisy demonstration, but the Freshman team refused to be bothered and played fast, snappy base-ball, clearly outclassing their opponents.

The Sophomores were weakened perceptibly by the absence of their regular catcher, Bowman, and considering their condition they played a commendable game.

SOPHOMORES.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Wight, 2b.....	3	0	0	2	0	0
Rogers, ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
*Cooley, c.....	3	0	0	8	3	1
McIntire, cf.....	3	1	2	2	2	0
Johnson, p.....	3	1	0	0	1	1
*Foster, 1b.....	3	1	0	5	0	1
Jackson, 3b.....	3	0	0	3	0	0
Whittum, 1f.....	3	0	1	1	0	0
Sullivan rf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	3	3	21	6	3

*Cooley and Foster changed places in the fourth.

FRESHMEN.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Lord, 3b	5	1	1	0	0	0
Carey, c.....	5	0	0	10	0	0
Irish, p.....	5	3	3	1	2	0
French, 1b	5	1	1	9	1	0

Messinger, 2b.....	5	2	1	3	2	0
Hepburn, ss.....	5	1	3	1	0	0
Fraser, lf.....	5	1	0	1	1	1
Wilder, rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Hines, cf.....	4	0	1	1	0	1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
	43	9	9	21	6	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

1908	2	0	1	4	1	0	1—9
1907	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3

Base on balls—Off Irish, 3; off Johnson, 2. Struck out—By Irish, 10; by Johnson, 8. Two base hits—Irish, 1; Hepburn, 1. Stolen bases—Irish, 4; French, 2; Hepburn, 2; Hines, 1; Foster, 1. Time—2 hours. Attendance—800. Umpire—Moody.

The features of the game were the hitting of Irish and Hepburn, who each secured two singles and a two-bagger out of five times at bat, the work of Messinger at second and the famous Carey and Irish battery. The Freshmen have some promising material and the chances for a good college team next spring are bright.

BATES, 6; NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE, 0.

Bates played her first foot-ball game of the season and won her first victory Saturday, September 24th, in a snappy contest with New Hampshire State College on Garcelon Field.

The game was an interesting one to watch. The home team outplayed the visitors, but it was in weight and bulk rather than snap and life. Many thought that Bates should have secured more than one touchdown on the light New Hampshire team, but the fact that Bates had been in practice but little over a week accounts for the apparent lack of agility on the part of the backs and linemen.

Bates scored in the first half, rushing the ball almost the entire length of the field for a touchdown. The star work was done by Cone of New Hampshire and Captain Reed and Johnson of Bates. Kendall at half played a fast game.

Line-up and summary:

BATES.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Mahoney, l. e.....	r. e., Leonard.
Reade, l. t.....	r. t., Jenness.
Johnson, l. g.....	r. g., Tinkham.
Thurston, c.....	c., Chesley.

Turner, r. g.	l. g., Campbell.
Jackson, r. g.	
Foster, r. t.	l. t., Fuller.
Libbey, r. e.	l. e., Hasty.
Wight, q. b.	q. b., Batchelder.
Kendall, l. h. b.	l. h. b., Cone.
Connor, r. h. b.	l. h. b., Morton.
Messenger, r. h. b.	r. h. b., Pettee.
Schumacker, f. b.	f. b., Stockwell.

Score—Bates 6, New Hampshire 0. Touchdown—Kendall. Goal from touchdown—Johnson. Umpire—Cooley, Bates. Referee—Word, New Hampshire. Official linesman—George S. McCarty; assistants, Peavey and Pike. Timers—Parsons, Bates; Mudget, New Hampshire. Time—10- and 12-minute halves.

Exchanges.

THE exchange editor cannot run into the danger of criticizing too harshly or praising too lavishly this month. She has that feeling of being "all alone in the world" this September. Her friends have not returned from their summer vacations. In vain does she seek the postman, in vain does she hold the receiver, waiting for a message from the college world. Can it be that the line is broken? Oh, no. When the *Bowdoin Quill*, the *Brunonian*, the *Smith Monthly*, the *Georgetown Journal*, the *Mount Holyoke* and the scores of other old friends get back from the seashore, they will "call up" Bates, wish her "Good Evening," and say they will call around for an hour's friendly chat. Then we shall know what is going on in the college world and how these restful days have developed the genius of our college men and women.

Bates opens earlier than most colleges, and this accounts for the small list of exchanges at hand. The June numbers also were not in excess and being mostly commencement numbers, were sent out rather late. So we must be content to wait another month, wishing for our brother editors a successful and pleasant year, and plenty of good material for debates among our "ex-men."

Books Reviewed.

"The best literature is one means which God uses to bring men to higher ideals and we need all the helps we can get to the best life. Let us not despise the help of good books."

FOUQUE'S UNDINE. Edited by J. H. Senger, Ph.D., Associate Professor of German in the University of California.

"Undine" is the story of a German knight who married a water fairy and his tragic fate. It is one of the most popular and touching of fairy tales, with its pathetic presentation of a woman to whom love has given a soul, and who believes herself happy in its possession, despite all the suffering that the divine gift entails. In this edition, it is presented with helpful annotations and complete vocabulary and prefaced with an able and scholarly introduction, giving the life of the author and the sources of the tale.

Price, 50c. American Book Co., New York.

SCHEFFEL'S DER TROMPETER VON SAKKINGEN. Edited by Valentin Buehner, Hugh School, San Jose, California.

This is the story of Werner Kirchhofer, a musician of Sakkingen, and Margareta von Schonan. The latter was sent by her father to the Imperial Court at Vienna, in order that she might forget her lover, who was of lower rank. He followed her and after a romantic search, discovered her and enlisted the sympathies of the Emperor, who at last reconciled the father to the marriage of the young people. The sentiment and humor are fresh and unforced. The spirit and swing of the lines, with the clear and uncomplicated style fit it for second or third year reading.

Price, 75c. American Book Co., New York.

REVISED EDITION OF ROLFE'S SHAKESPEARE. Hamlet. Midsummer-Night's Dream. The Tempest. Julius Cæsar. Othello. Macbeth. Twelfth Night. Edited with notes by William J. Rolfe, Litt.D., formerly Head Master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass.

The popularity of Dr. Rolfe's edition of Shakespeare has been extraordinary, and since its first publication it has been used more widely both by the schools and by the general reading public than any other. These volumes of the new edition have been entirely revised and reset, and appear with every possible mechanical improvement. The changes made in revision have been mainly due to the change that has taken place in educational methods in the last thirty-five years, and reflect the results of the editor's studies and the experience gained by the use of the first edition in schools and clubs. The greater part of the notes on textual variations have been omitted, as the text of Shakespeare is now virtually settled. In place of many of the "critical notes" Dr. Rolfe has substituted notes of his own, and has also added more of the same kind in the appendix. A concise account of Shakespeare's metre has also been inserted. Minor changes have been made throughout, the notes having been abridged or expanded as seemed best, and new ones are added in many instances. While the present edition is substantially new, yet it may be

used together with the old edition in the same class without serious inconvenience.

Price, 56c each. American Book Co., New York.

LITTLE MITCHELL. By Margaret W. Morley, author of "A Song of Life," "Life and Love," "The Bee People," etc.

This entertaining volume tells the story of a little mountain squirrel. In this, as in her other books, Miss Morley reveals the true spirit of nature, and proves herself to be an accurate observer and a lover of life. "Little Mitchell" makes delightful reading for children, for whom it was especially written, but it is none the less attractive to their elders. The story takes us first into the mountains of North Carolina where the baby squirrel is found. Then are described his journey to Boston and his after life in that city. Many illustrations give added pleasure to the Book.

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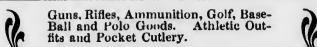
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Literary.

DREAM-WORLD PEOPLE.

In the dim and fading twilight
 Floats my dream-world's shadowy people.
 Flit they there within the moonlight,
 Floats my dream-world's shadowy people.
 Dwell they there beyond my window.
 Oh, the fancies that come flitting
 'Fore my eyes and through my brain
 Of my winsome, dream-world people,
 Coming o'er and o'er again.
 Brilliant morrows bring they dreams of,
 Thoughts of worlds untried though yearned for,
 Thoughts of cities all unconquered,
 Thoughts of laurels all ungathered.
 Flitting, frail and fairy fancies
 Suited well to twilight hours.
 Yet are taught by lasting magic,
 Wrought by unknown fairy powers.
 All about me, all around me
 Float their tender, fairy faces,
 Gleaming softly in the moonlight,
 Dainty, fascinating graces,
 As with tender smiles they woo me,
 Weaving fairy spells about me,
 Calling me to rule my dream-world,
 Rule a far, uncertain dream-world?
 But they stretch out pleading fingers,
 Turning toward me sadd'ning faces,
 E'en as from me fade their features
 And reluctant seem to go.
 And they beckon, beckon, beckon,
 'Mid the passing to and fro.
 And a voice unseen, unceasing,
 Calls and calls, nor stills its teasing.
 Can I, durst I, faintly follow?
 Shall I find my dream-world hollow?
 Shall I find its people shallow?
 Shall I find myself a shadow?
 Calling! calling! still it's calling
 Murmurs round me, growing clearer.
 Shadowy wings unfold above me;
 Worlds mysterious stretch before me;
 Coming! Coming! Oh, I'm coming!
 Strangely sweet the murmur deepens,
 Coming, coming to my dream-world,
 Thronéd by a dream-world people.

MAUD A. REED, '05.

GOETHE'S RELIGION.

GOETHE. One of the world's men. Germany alone cannot claim him. The momentum of his genius has carried its influence over his own country's borders to all nations in the western world. He is a universal man.

Goethe's religion. What was it? He has not left us a complete expression of his religious beliefs in a formal doctrine. We must seek for it in a mass of literature,—poetry, plays, and letters. We cannot dissect the man and find the particular religious fibres of his soul to describe. Goethe's activities form a unit and we cannot separate his religion from the rest of him without marring the effect of the totality of his genius. To understand a part we must understand the whole, and to understand the whole of the man Goethe is a big task. I shall not attempt it. I shall not attempt even to give an adequate idea of his religion, but, approaching the subject entirely from a personal standpoint, I shall give only a few general ideas that have impressed me from the study of the "Faust."

In trying to extract from this great drama and formulate the general truths embodied in it, there are difficulties. We cannot always know just how much of Goethe's personal thought is put into the mouths of his characters. Is Goethe himself speaking, or is it Mephistopheles, Marguerite, Faust? We cannot always know what particular time in Goethe's mental evolution the ideas represent, for his religious moods were always changing and the "Faust" covers a long period of his life. Most important of all is the fact that we cannot always understand. We comprehend only what we are mentally prepared for, only what we have experienced in our own mental evolution. We must see with our own eyes, and we *may* miss the truth.

The difficulty of separating his "religion" from the rest of him I have avoided by using the term "religion" very broadly, taking it to mean all those ideas which Goethe held in regard to God, the Universe, Christ, and ethical standards. There are the three points of view,—pure religion in its narrow sense, or the emotional expression of belief; philosophy, the intellectual expression of belief; and ethics, the expression of belief in conduct.

One of the most striking elements of the "Faust" which meets us in the very beginning and which pervades the whole tragedy is the Titanic spirit of the character Faust. He is a very learned doctor, has mastered all departments of learning, but is still faced

with the fact that after all his study he has failed to learn the really vital thing, the one thing worth knowing, the one mystery of existence. He longs to know the hidden sources of life, the ultimate essence of things; he longs to have the power of a god to snatch fire from heaven itself. He resorts to magic and first summons from the spirit world the lowliest one, the Earth-spirit. To Faust's longings he makes the reply that Faust cannot even understand him, Faust can understand only that which he is like, only that which he has already in his own soul. "Du gleichst dem Geist den du begriefst!" What an answer to the Titanic Faust who wants to know the mysteries of the Universe!

Faust is Goethe in his aspiration, and can we not see here a glimpse of Goethe's philosophy? Faust longed for the knowledge of a god, but found he could not go beyond the boundaries of his own finite mind. Does not Goethe mean to teach in this definite, poetic form a larger truth, that the human mind has finite limitations, that it cannot comprehend the Divinity; that in spite of the longings to know the Divine, in spite of the doctrine that we have the divine revealed to us, still there is the boundary of the Possible forever encompassing our human intellects and a realm of the Impossible as vast as the universe itself, a realm of the Infinite into which the finite mind of man cannot penetrate. Divinity to Goethe is something larger, grander, far more incomprehensible and inscrutable than some lesser minds would have us believe. I have a quotation in Goethe's own words that bears this out. He says, "If God were to deliver and reveal unto us such mysteries we should not be able to comprehend them. All religions have not been given directly by God himself, but they being the work of excellent men are adapted to the needs of the comprehension of a large number of their like. If they were the work of God himself no one would comprehend them, but being the work of man they do not express the inexpressible." Faust has learned to renounce the Unattainable and limit himself to the possible.

Let me next recall the garden scene in the "Faust" where Marguerite and Faust are talking religion. Marguerite is a type, one who accepts everything ready-made from the priest, swallows every doctrine and every superstition and never questions the reasonableness or the validity of what she believes. In Faust we have the type of man who has thought his own thoughts, and he is so far above Marguerite in his conception of God and the Universe that she cannot understand him at all. She is the type

of extreme dogmatism; he, of modern scientists and thinkers who are calling into question the old fundamental assumptions and who are seeking a deeper foundation for belief.

Marguerite asks Faust if he believes in God. Faust replies:

"Who dare express Him?
And who profess Him,
Saying: 'I believe in Him.'
Who feeling, seeing,
Deny his being,
Saying: 'I believe Him not.'"

In these few lines we find the expression of the vastness of Goethe's conception of the Divinity. We see his realization, humble and reverent, of our crude understanding and our finite limitations. He goes on:

"The All-enfolding,
The All-upholding,
Folds and upholds He not
Thee, me, Himself?"

Here is expressed the all-pervasiveness of the Spirit that is behind and within the Universe. Here is the expression of a trusting belief in the Unity of the Power that is embodied in every phenomenon of the Universe.

In the next few lines there is a reference to Nature:

"Arches not there the sky above us?
Lies not beneath us, firm, the earth?
And rise not, on us shining
Friendly, the everlasting stars?"

We feel here Goethe's idea of the close relationship between the Divinity and Nature. The two cannot be separated. Goethe once said, "I believe in God, is a beautiful and praiseworthy phrase;—but to recognize God in all His manifestations—that is true holiness on earth." So he makes Faust see God in the sky, the stars, the firm earth. "To recognize God in *all* his manifestations," Goethe says, and so Faust continues:

"Look I not eye to eye, on thee,
And feel'st not, thronging
To head and heart, the force
Still weaving its eternal secret
Invisible, visible 'round thy life?
Cast as it is, fill with that force thy heart,
And when thou in the feeling wholly blessed art,
Call it, then, what thou wilt,—
Call it Bliss! Heart! Love! God!"

I have no name to give it.
Feeling is all in all,
The Name is sound and smoke,
Obscuring Heaven's clear glow!"

I do not pretend to get the full meaning out of these lines, for I always have the feeling that there is still more in them than we are yet prepared to understand. But to me they mean briefly this, that not only does God manifest himself in the material world of Nature, in the stars, the earth, the myriad forms of life, but that He is to be recognized—seen again—in the human soul; in the very emotions of the human heart; that as He is manifested in the force that keeps the stars in their p'lace in the Universe, that keeps the earth in her orbit, so likewise is He manifested in the great and mysterious force that wells up and expresses itself in human feeling—in the emotions of love.

He is the spirit that is in all things. He is visible, He is invisible. He is weaving an eternal secret round every bit of phenomenon, an eternal secret because our little minds cannot understand any one thing in all its relation to the Universe—an eternal secret because the Infinite may be sought to Infinity and then be Infinite.

The loftiest thought in Faust's speech is the climax,

"Name ist Schall und Raurh
Umnebelud Himmelsgluth."

Name is sound and smoke, obscuring Heaven's clear glow. God is infinite, so vastly beyond our conception that if we name Him, if we draw a line around Him, if we define Him in terms of ourselves, if we liken Him, the Unknown to the Known, we must err somewhat from the truth, we are led astray by our definition, the real spirit is hidden and the truth obscured. The Israelites had a vague conception of a Deity and they characterized Him as a Being with human qualities and emotions. Goethe did not object to believing there was a God, he did object to the anthropomorphic conceptions of God; he did object to creating God in man's image, to believing that man, a tiny speck in the Universe, should conceive that the Founder of the Universe should have the attributes of himself or should be understood perfectly and revealed to him. "The anthropomorphic conceptions of God," says Goethe, "may be useful, but the conception of God derived from the study of His works is infinitely greater and yet as infinitely removed from any completely true and adequate idea as the Earth is from Heaven."

Goethe had the reverence that comes from the study of the natural world, not the reverence of tradition, that impels to blind acceptance or shrinks from investigation. He had the reverence for the highest truth he was capable of finding and this truth he sought. He doubted, and was led to faith not by denying his doubt but by following it out to its logical conclusions. Through doubt he was led into a higher belief. Goethe's beliefs, as we have seen, are not always in strict accordance with the Christian theology. But he did not, like the poet Shelley, wage war against Christianity, he passed through the perplexities of his times and rose above them. He was tolerant in all his opinions. He believed that all religions are the representation of human aspirations for truth. They are the embodiments more or less imperfect, of man's conception of the Infinite, and all religions, like other social ideas, are subject to their development in accordance with the development of humanity. They are not absolute religions divinely revealed but rather are they the highest thoughts on Unknown Things that human beings are capable of in a particular stage of evolution.

Against dogmatic teaching Goethe opposed the fundamental rule, that all conceptions of the Deity must necessarily be our individual conceptions valid for us but not to the same extent for others. Each one has his own religion, must have it as an individual possession.

He said of the Scriptures that we should appropriate all that could help to strengthen and develop our personalities; and of the four Gospels he said, "There is in them a reflection of a greatness which emanated from the person of Jesus and which was of as divine a kind as was ever seen upon earth. If I am asked whether it is in my nature to pay Him devout reverence, I say, 'certainly!' I bow before Him as the divine manifestation of the highest morality. If I am asked whether it is in my nature to reverence the sun, I again say, 'certainly!' For he is likewise a manifestation of the highest being. I adore in him the light and the productive power of God by which we all live, move, and have our being."

Here is the germ of Goethe's poetical pantheism. Goethe is a universal man rising above institutions and separate creeds and absorbing into his soul elements from all religions and forming one of his own. So in Goethe we find something of the pantheist. He conceived the whole universe as divine, not a lifeless mass, but the living manifestation of Divine Energy ever

flowing forth into activity. He, like Spinoza, inquired without passion, reasoned without foregone conclusions, and strove to understand fact. His worship was Nature worship, his moral system an idealization of Humanity.

Goethe's characteristic breadth of mind and loftiness of conception gave him a high moral standard. In the Faust we see the embodiment of the highest moral truth. Faust seeks happiness for himself. He does not find it in any field of personal gratification; he finds it only when he has given up its search and has given his life in wholesome service to his fellows. This is Goethe's standard. True happiness is found only in sinking self in the welfare of Humanity. This highest type of altruism is the loftiest conception of morality of which the world seems capable at present. It is the soul of the Faust. George Eliot teaches the truth in her novels, Tennyson has it embodied in his poems, Herbert Spencer in his ethics, it is the teaching of the Christ.

However imperfect our estimate of Goethe has been, I feel that we have here and there hit upon a truth and have at least become a little acquainted with the loftiness of the mind and religion of Goethe who could take and absorb into himself so much of the world's truth and beauty. BESSIE L. BRAY, '04.

MY DREAM.

Upon the misty curtain of my sight
My truant fancy draws your face,
Set dim in mem'ry's softest silver light,
And wreathed around with wondrous grace.

Amid the dusky shadows of your hair,
Beneath the softness of your eyes,
There glows the purest light that angels wear.
A radiance caught from star-lit skies.

I fain would let the misty curtain fall
And hold you fast within my heart—
But thou, thou wilt not heed my far-flung call,
My dream, how far away thou art!

Ross M. BRADLEY, '06.

A TRIP TO SADDLEBACK.

WE started—four of us,—the village barber, the parson, a friend and I, from the busy street of a little white-housed village of northwestern Maine. For the first five miles we were to ride; so we hurried along to the livery stable to

board our coach. Two big work horses with untrimmed fetlocks pranced into their places and then the coachman clambered up to his seat. Out of the village we went on the gallop. Before us was a steep climb, which did not in the least, however, dismay the driver. He turned around long enough to say, "Guess Bill Jones's been spoilin' these hosses, lettin' 'em walk up hill."

As we climbed higher and higher we gained a more beautiful view,—a lake just beyond the village with its shores completely fringed with woods,—then another still farther away came into view. Now we were jouncing along between stretches of rough mountain pasture-land. Here the driver ventured another remark: "Saw a thund'r'in' big moose 'long here last winter." There was no sign of him now, however, though those big gray boulders almost appeared to move.

Leaving the team, we started out again on foot, down through an old wood road. The ruts still showed, but the grass was growing in the horse path. Possibly four such looking tramps had trod this road before, but I think it is doubtful. Four slouch hats of four different shades, four flannel shirts, a shot-gun, a rifle, a bundle of fishing gear and a guide's pack, were the most noticeable features of the scene. But it little mattered, for only one human being did we look upon for the next twenty-four hours.

Now, a mile or two through pastures and small thicket growth brought us to a deserted and forlorn set of farm buildings. The boards were stained only by the sun and rain, the bricks had fallen off the chimney and the big barn door had fallen in. Making our way down through the tall grass we came to a boat-house. Out we rolled the boats and winding down the brook among the alders came upon a broad and beautiful pond. The owner of the camps toward which we were aiming had given us explicit directions. "When you get into Dead River Pond, follow the right bank till you come to a point and right across from that is an inlet where the Saddleback trail begins." Having confidence in this we rowed along leisurely, enjoying the scenery. Over there loomed up the great mountain ridge, one solid mass of green. Here was the point, plainly enough, and the landing must be right straight across. But there were three inlets and each one divided into three parts. Up each and every one of these we poled our boats, till their prows grated against some old log and the heavy alder bushes

closed in over our heads. Still we could find no landing. Back to the point, and thence two of the party struck off through the cedar swamp toward a big yellow farm-house that stood on the hill. Just back from the pebbly shore was a little clearing with a huge, rough-barked oak at one side. Under this we took refuge from a passing shower and awaited the return of the path-seekers. Now and then the piercing note of a whistle the barber had taken with him cut the air. Every five minutes we fired off a rifle shot and it rattled and re-echoed over the water for several seconds. The clear, plaintive call of a "yellow-legs" enticed us off along the reedy shore; the distant laugh of a loon was borne to us across the pond; but, there, wading into the water was a handsome buck. Before my friend could get the rifle to his shoulder the deer had scented or seen us and scrambled back into the woods.

The other two had now returned with the desired information. There was no waste of time. Up through alders and cedars we came to a hardwood growth. The trail was overhung with young birches and maples. Here was a turn in the path and before us was a stream perhaps twenty feet wide, with no bridge. However, by means of brush and fallen trees we made our way across; only to get into a rather interesting situation. Up an old dead pine scurried a black bear cub which we had interrupted at his meal of raspberries. The barber vainly blazed away at him several times, and at last the youngster, as he peered at us around the trunk, decided to descend, and descend he did,—indeed he seemed to drop ten feet at a time, noisily clawing the bark as he came down. And once into the bushes, he disappeared completely. Though we had wanted him, we did not want anything of his mother, and were not sorry that she did not force herself upon us as there was only one rifle in the crowd. With this thought uppermost in our minds, we gladly made good time for the next half mile of ascent, though it was over a corduroy road.

Now we were up in the big timber. The trail wound among the standing trees, over their big roots, under and over fallen trees, among rocks and boulders. But through all this, in the dusk, we went on the run, without spraining our ankles or breaking our necks. Now the path changed into a steep and rocky climb. When we reached the top of "half-mile cliff," as it is called, we were glad to stop a minute and drink out of the brims of our hats from a cool spring that was almost in our

pathway. Now up again, through deep woods, over the "saddle"—four thousand feet above the sea-level—and then down a short distance, we came once more into the sunlight. Here was a clearing and there ahead were the camps,—neat little log structures, with a platform in front. Down the slope was a little pond, and over there the setting sun was lighting up the bald and jagged height, which constitutes the "withers" of the "Saddleback." Everything had a quiet air about it. All was silent but the evening song of a few strange birds. It was a scene filled with all the beauties of wilderness. After supper, we were glad to sleep,—though occasionally disturbed by the wild screech of a bob-cat.

W. C. JORDAN, '06.

ENCORE.

At close of day, when sound of many feet
In homeward hastening cheered the shadowy street,
I wended gladly in the classic shade
Unto a home that kindly love had made.
The open door, the seat that loving hands
Had placed for one who many hearts commands,
Received me. On the walls the gift and grace
Of penciled art and chastely chiseled face,
The hearth-fire mellowed with an added light
To rapt forgetfulness of coming night;
In casement and recess the serried tomes
Reposed as in the crypted catacombs,
Tongueless, to speak, voiceless, yet eloquent;
From age to age thus genius' light is lent.
But more than these a gracious man was there,
Rich crowned with years told by his silver hair,
Though in his face wisdom's fair lines could show
Not a dissemblance of the long ago,
When from his lips my latest lesson fell,
And in th' untried, to fail or to excel,
As when the eagle's nest is rent, the young
Assay to flight the dizzy crags among,
My trepid way I took along the steep,
Far heights above, below unfathomed deep.
A nameless joy imbued the passing hour,
As thought in contact twined and wreathed a bower
Of fact and fancy, past and present sheen,
That dissipated bodings of th' unseen;
And while in chosen converse there we sate,
Clear voiced he spake of the transcendent state
Beyond the zone that metes the passing years,
Where time is lost among the cycling spheres.
"For me," he said, "it hath some great surprise,

Some nameless beauty for new-sighted eyes,
But simple as the starlight and the dew;
Such is the Power that maketh all things new."
To us, contemplating a theme so high,
Little betokened the trite word, good-bye.

FRANKLIN F. PHILLIPS, '77.

THE PRINCE.

FAR away in a beautiful valley there lived a king, rich and powerful, with subjects many and lands wide. His only child, a maiden pure and lovely as a flower, was now nearing her sixteenth birthday, and on that day the king had decreed a most wonderful feast to which all the princes and nobles of the land—and even the common people were invited. The day drew near and the people thought of but little else. They talked about the little princess and wondered what she would be like both in beauty and in character. No one had ever seen her, for since her mother's death, fifteen years before, the little princess had been brought up in seclusion, knowing nothing of the sorrows and pleasures of the world. Yet the humble subjects loved her already, for was she not the daughter of the good queen who had known and loved her people, ruling them with gentle, kindly hand. Since her death it had gone hard with the people, for the king, though just, was merciless. But now the loved queen's daughter would fill the mother's place and all would be well again.

At length the great day, the sixteenth birthday of the princess, had come. For the first time her Royal Highness would see the world. Great were the preparations in the palace, dazzling indeed the splendor of the hall. Then in the hushed silence the princess came—a girl of slender, delicate frame and lovely face. Shyly she advanced to a seat near her father's throne, glad to escape for an instant the admiring gaze of the people. Everything seemed wonderfully beautiful and joyous to her as she looked around over the magnificent hall. Early in the morning her father had sent for her and had gently told her that upon that day it was his wish that she choose a noble husband, one worthy of her vast inheritance. As the pure young princess thought of the words of her father her soft cheek glowed red, and bashfully she glanced at the long line of nobles and courtiers. They were so handsome, so courageous, surely the earth must be ennobled by their very living on it. "Oh,"

thought the little princess, "how good it is to be in the world. How glad life is."

In the midst of the feast there rushed into the hall a dusty, blood-stained messenger. With trembling hand he gave a letter to the king. The king read, then scowling, rose and addressed his knights. "My knights, this is a letter from our greatest and our cruellest enemy, asking for help. There has been an insurrection of savages from the North who have plundered and laid waste his towns. They have put to death his subjects. He himself is their captive and if we do not send a large army immediately to his rescue, he will be tortured to death. Shall we avenge this monster who has wronged and persecuted us? Answer me, my knights." With one accord the knights cried, "No." The little princess looked over the whole hall but not one pitying face could she see. Her own grew pale. She cried, "Oh, my father, whatever the king may have done, give him succour in his deep distress. Were he ever so wicked, in this his great need, help him." The king smiled—"My fair daughter, you little know the mad joy of vengeance. Much has this king wronged and baffled us, and were he burning before our very eyes not one finger would my knights or I raise to help him."

The princess sank back with the look of one who waking from a dream does not know his surroundings. As if there had been no interruption, the feast continued to a splendid close, and when the music ceased the king addressed his lovely daughter—"My daughter, I am growing old; my kingdom stands in need of a strong arm to guard and defend it. I solemnly ask you, the last of all my race, on this your sixteenth birthday, to choose a prince worthy of upholding our name and vast kingdom." Gazing at her pleadingly, he awaited her answer. Without hesitation, she cried—"Your Majesty, the King, my father, my prince is not among these people who gloat over the fallen without one spark of true knightliness. If he had been, he would have fled, indignant at your thoughts of mean revenge. I will return to my beautiful tower where no sounds of a wicked and polluted world can penetrate, and there, pure and spotless, will I await my prince." Amid the deep, breathless silence that followed her words the trembling princess fled from the room, fled back to her innocent tower there to await her prince. Patiently she waited there full ten years, shut away from the world nor hearing aught of its busy life. But the ten years though quiet were not happy ones. The princess thought of the poor sub-

jects in such want of her gentle hand. She thought of her father, cruel indeed, but still her father, whom her waiting maid, breaking her oath of silence, had told her had grown old and gray since the night when she forsook him. She thought of the prince. Why did he not come? But she had kept herself pure for him and she would keep herself pure for him though she grew weary and faint at his delay. Now ten long years had passed and this very morning the waiting maid, once more breaking her oath of silence, had told the princess that there was a horrible plague sweeping over the country, that the king had died and the subjects were suffering cruelly.

Then at last, the princess awoke from her long dream and saw what she had only dimly seen before—that she had missed her true duty. Busied in keeping herself pure and noble she had forgotten compassion, mercy, love. With a wail of pain she ran from her tower down into the plague-stricken valley, with her own hands to help the sick and suffering. Like a ministering angel she knelt at the beds of the dying. It was she who gave them peace and rest. Short, yet awful, was the attack of the plague and when it was over the princess, wan and weary, but with peace at last in her heart, knelt and prayed for forgiveness for her long sin and for strength and wisdom to guide her subjects aright. Long she prayed, and when she arose she saw coming toward her—the Prince. CAROLINE W. CHASE, '07.

Alumni Round-Table.

A NOTE TO THE ALUMNI FROM THE BUSINESS MANAGER.

WE believe that the Bates alumni understand that it is only by the prompt payment of subscriptions that the publication of the STUDENT is made possible. So please notice the slip bearing your name pasted on the outside of the wrapper. If it is not marked paid to '05 your yearly subscription of \$1.00 is due, and we trust we may receive same at once. Instead of looking for a receipt for subscriptions look for the mark after your name on the next issue.

All subscriptions should be addressed to the Business Manager.

This is a new feature in the management of the STUDENT and it is hoped that it will meet the favor of the alumni, for it saves the unpleasant "dun," simplifies and economizes.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'68.—President George C. Chase delivered addresses during the summer at Monmouth Academy Reunion, at Litchfield Academy Reunion, and at United Centennial Celebration.

'71.—George W. Flint is teaching in East Jeffrey, N. H.

'72.—E. J. Goodwin is Deputy Superintendent of State of New York, with an office at Albany.

'76.—Amaziah Getchell of Fort Ignace, Wisconsin, an optician of some note, recently died while undergoing a critical surgical operation.

'76.—Hiram Waldo Ring died at Seattle, Washington, September 15. Mr. Ring was born in Richmond, Maine, June 18, 1851. After graduation he taught in Wiscasset, Me., Hopkinton, Mass., New Market, N. H., and Ogden, Utah, until 1891, when he went into real estate business in Ogden. Some seven years ago he moved to Seattle, where he was engaged in the same business. A year ago he had a severe shock from which he never recovered. He left a widow and a son.

'77.—Benjamin T. Hathaway is superintendent of schools near Redwing, Minn.

'77.—Giles A. Stewart is superintendent of schools in New Bristol, Conn.

'78.—Clarence E. Brockway is secretary and treasurer of Massachusetts Superintendents' Association. Mr. Brockway is superintendent of schools in West Springfield.

'79.—Edgar M. Briggs was married to Miss Louise N. White of Cambridge, Mass., on July 13, 1904.

'81.—Rev. C. W. Williams, pastor of the Free Baptist Church in South Chelmsford, Mass., visited college recently.

'86.—Professor W. H. Hartshorn lectured during the summer before the Maine Summer Literary School, held in Augusta from August 9th to 23d.

'91.—F. L. Pugsley is studying in Boston University Law School.

'91.—Mrs. Gertrude Littlefield Nickerson visited college recently.

'92.—H. E. Walter is taking graduate work at Harvard.

'93.—C. C. Spratt is studying in Harvard.

'94.—Miss Bessie W. Gerrish has returned from Europe and is teaching French in Jordan High School, Lewiston.

'94.—On September 20 occurred the marriage of Julian Woodman and Miss Annie Lea Wade of Providence. They will reside at 61 Laurel Street, Melrose, Mass.

'97.—Miss C. Anna Snell is teaching Mathematics and English in Melrose High School.

'98.—Dr. Henry Hawkins of Sullivan and Miss Ellen W. Smith of Richmond, were married at Richmond, September 15th, by Rev. R. W. Churchill, Cobb Divinity School, '83. Dr. and Mrs. Hawkins will reside in Dorchester, Mass., where Dr. Hawkins will practice his profession.

'98.—Miss Percie Morrison is studying and teaching for a year in Germany.

'99.—Mrs. Ina Maxim Moulton is living at Northampton, Mass.

'99.—Miss Annie Roberts is studying osteopathy.

'99.—Miss Muriel Chase has entered upon a course at Yale, leading to the degree of Ph.D.

1900.—Richard S. M. Emrich was married to Miss Jeanette Wallace in July. During the summer Mr. Emrich preached at Pownal, Me. This year he is taking graduate work at Hartford School of Biblical Pedagogy. In September, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Emrich will go to Turkey, where Mr. Emrich will become professor in Maidin College and Mrs. Emrich will engage in kindergarten work.

1900.—Miss Hattie Skillings is teaching in the Commercial Department of the Franklin (Mass.) High School.

'01.—Lincoln J. Roys and Miss Alice M. Cartland were married in Lewiston, August 3, 1904.

'01.—Miss Josephine B. Neal is one of four assistants in the Berlin (N. H.) High School. She has charge of the Department of Mathematics and Science.

'01.—On August 9, Carlon E. Wheeler was married to Miss Ora S. Morse of Hudson Mass. They will reside at 109 West Street, Leominster, Mass.

'01.—Miss Annie E. Bailey is teaching in Gray.

'01.—Frank W. Halliday, formerly of this class, was married in July to Miss Helen E. Pierce of Monmouth. Mr. Halliday is a graduate of Dartmouth, and holds a fine position in a military academy at Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y., where they will reside.

'02.—Charles O. Turner, ex-'02, has returned to college in the Class of 1907.

'02.—Miss Ellie L. Tucker is assistant in Franklin Falls (N. H.) High School.

'02.—Miss Georgiana Lunt is assistant in Edward Little High School, Auburn.

- '02.—E. R. Bemis is principal of Litchfield Academy.
'02.—Miss Angie L. Purinton is teaching in Rumford Falls.
'02.—Ernest L. McLean is studying in Boston University Law School.
'03.—Miss Theresa E. Jordan is assistant in Edward Little High School, Auburn.
'03.—Miss Lucy Freeman is assistant principal in Deep River (Conn.) High School.
'04.—Miss Lucy M. Billings is teaching in Richmond Grammar School.
'04.—Miss Bessie A. Lugrin is assistant in Winthrop High School.
'04.—Harry E. Fortier is assistant principal of Dow Academy, Franconia, N. H.
'04.—Carroll L. McKusick is teaching French and Greek in Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.
'04.—Miss Virabel Morrison is assistant in Livermore Falls High School.
'04.—A. K. Spofford has a scholarship in Pedagogy in Dartmouth College.
'04.—J. C. Sweeney is assistant in Physics at Bates.
'04.—Miss Carrie M. Alexander is assistant in Athens Academy.
'04.—Miss Emma Bray is canvassing for Stoddard lectures in New Haven, Conn.
'04.—Miss Bessie Bray teaches History, Germany and Elocution in Franklin (Mass.) High School.
'04.—Miss Anella Wheeler is teaching in Franklin (Mass.) Grammar School.
'04.—Misses Russell, Phillips and Sands are at their homes in Lewiston.
'04.—Ernest M. Holman is preaching in Melrose and taking work in the theological department of Boston University.
'04.—Miss Ethelyn White is teaching History and English Literature in the Richmond (Vt.) High School.
'04.—Miss Elsie Reynolds is at her home in Livermore Falls. She is studying music.
'04.—Miss Elmira Wallace is teaching in Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond, Va.
'04.—Charles H. B. Seliger is pastor of the Methodist Church in Oxford, Maine.
'04.—J. H. Gould is pastor of a church in Norridgewock.

Around the Editors' Table.

WHAT use is the editorial? Does it add any value to the paper? Does it have any effect on the college life or the private life of the student? Is it sure to be read? Will anybody ever think of its substance and try to profit by the sage advice of the philosophical editor? These are a few of the little inquiries that come as I begin to write my eighth article along these lines. We have had stirring appeals to the college spirit displayed in foot-ball, base-ball, track, and debate; we have spoken of the value of books and have given hints as to how to enjoy such company; love of society has been touched upon; and now I want to ask you to cast your eye carefully over the editorials. Read those of the present magazine and, if they suit, read some of the past articles. Read them because they are intended to help better the condition of our student body; read them for what thoughts you may get; read them because you want to; read them if with no other reason than to criticise.

WHY not apply the old psychological law, "*Ad plura intentus minus est ad singula sensus*," to study? School-girls' preparation of lessons with gossip and text-book mingled in strange confusion is, perhaps, a worn-out theme, yet it is paralleled by half the students in college. It is not infrequent that we read a page while our mind is on the foot-ball field or last night's entertainment. When the hand reaches involuntarily to turn the leaf we realize that we have no idea of the subjects over which our eyes have traversed. We read it again, giving half of our attention this time, and possibly get half of the meaning contained. But when we have finished, only a few facts remain with us. The rest is an indistinct mass requiring another reading, and we complain that the course is hard and takes too much of our time.

The habit of concentrating the mind on one thing at a time, putting everything else aside, is certainly a valuable one for us as students to acquire. Few of us have minds capable of doing justice to two things at once. We simply divide our capacity for doing either. Let us test our powers of concentration to-day. When we pretend to study let us fortify ourselves against interruptions, let us determine to get the thought of *every sentence* and to have the lesson learned at a definite time.

We shall soon find that we save time and energy by doing one thing at a time and doing that "with our might."

FOOT-BALL.

THE all-important feature of college life now before the student is foot-ball. Other interests for the present are subordinate and it is right that they should be. The interest, the spirit, the hopes and all that is best are directed toward the gridiron and the garnet-stockinged veterans who are making Bates' record this season. Every year there are heard frequent complaints to the effect that our team is not receiving the support of the student body and this year is no exception. It may seem a bit disloyal and inconsistent with the sentiment of the foot-ball interest, but we believe that the Bates College foot-ball team, as a rule, receives the support and co-operation of the students. We believe that this year every member of college would make sacrifices for the welfare of our foot-ball team and know that many actually are making sacrifices. All have a word of encouragement, all are ready to help and anxious when the opportunity is given, by their presence on the gridiron, to urge the men on to the attainment of their best work. Even in defeat if defeat be honorable as Bates' defeats are, the students show, with few exceptions, no desire to desert the team but stand behind them to the end, bitter or sweet, as it may be. We do not believe that we are surpassed by our rival colleges in the matter of supporting the foot-ball team any more than we would be surpassed by them in any other way.

Furthermore we believe that we have every reason not only to support but to be proud of our athletic teams, not because they are always victorious, for such is impossible,—no team can win every contest. They deserve our support, the support they receive, because of their earnest, persistent hard work. They are worthy of our pride because they are truly representative of Bates, the college we cherish.

CHAPEL,—what does the word mean to us? To some, perhaps it brings pictures of the quaint, vine-covered English chapel, of which we have read, with their dim and shadowy arches and pervasive atmosphere of calm and rest; to others, it calls to view, the little wooden chapel nestling close beside its church in some quiet New England village; to all Bates stu-

dents, it brings to mind our college chapel,—plain, unpretentious, yet ever breathing messages of peace and help to those who will but listen.

We love these spots. We look with reverence upon the English picture; we love, with all the strength of childhood's love, those little wooden chapels where some of us as children, learned to know of Christ; we love, with our maturer years' affection, the chapel where we, as men and women with a common aim, meet to commune with God.

We revere and love them—yes,—yet here as everywhere in life, how deep our love may be we never know until that which we have loved is taken from us. We love some friend, perhaps —love them truly and well—but yet how thoughtless of their happiness sometimes. And if that friend be gathered Home, how then our thoughtlessness grieves our hearts! So with our chapel. We love it and all for which it stands. We mean to do the best that in us lies, but we grow strangely thoughtless. We forget that for those few moments we are in the House of God; we forget to make our hearts receptive to the lesson that is read. Our minds wander, and perhaps we sit there merely through habit, and because we must.

Ah, that is not the way to show our love and reverence. Did we but stop to realize for what purpose we are met, we would enter and leave quietly, respectfully, we would not throw our books upon the seats, or sit and whisper with our neighbor. Our hearts would grow responsive and, with Ruskin, we would feel that in true reverence is the chief joy and power of life.

ONE of our graduates, N. C. Bruce, Principal of the St. Joseph (Missouri) Colored High School, is doing a great work for his people in that city. An industrial department has this year been established in connection with the school. Concerning it Mr. Bruce is quoted as saying:

"The industrial education that I advocate is very different from the training of a few hundred girls to cook and sew, and boys to handle tools and learn a mechanical trade. I believe in that complete industrial, moral and book learning, which together develop habits of industry and economy, and that will enable our young people to turn to the nearest opportunity of gaining self-respect, which comes of being of use to a community."

"My industrial school scheme, therefore, includes every kind of wholesome education, with special emphasis on the practical, which takes hold of the people where they are and helps them off their high-horses of false dreams and uncanny comparisons to the point where they can see themselves where others see them and set about the serious task of working out their own salvation. I believe in the 'toil terribly' argument, to be silent, making hard and earnest work the answer to loafers and cowards who strike in the dark and revile by proxy. . . . Whatever is said or done, I am going to work with no thought for false issues, criminations, abuses, misrepresentations, and the offenses that will come thick and fast against the mover, as against all who have striven to lead from error into truth, from following shadows to a desire for the more excellent."

We take the space to quote these words because in them are contained, we believe, the only real solution for many problems which are to-day confronting the people of America. Many difficulties which now obtain in dealing, not only with the negro, but with all classes of society would vanish, could we but bring men and women to see that the nearest opportunity of gaining self-respect, comes by being of use to the community.

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

As the leaves fall and the trees become bare, eyes are turned from all parts of the campus toward the new dormitory. Although nowhere near completion, the work is progressing rapidly and gives promise of a handsome building.

Once in a while, a little spirit of enthusiasm enters into our college boys, and when it does, look for something to happen. It must have been a genuine surprise to our foot-ball boys on their return from Cambridge to hear the old Bates yell as soon as they reached the railroad station at a little after one o'clock in the morning. Let's welcome our team more often in the same way.

We have been fortunate, at college, in being able to listen to Mr. Biederwolf, who has been holding evangelistic services in the city, and Prof. Maxwell who conducts the singing at these services. Once in place of the regular union meeting, and once in connection with the chapel exercises, Mr. Biederwolf addressed the students, and Mr. Maxwell sang, with fine effect.

The decision of Mr. Peavey, '06, to finish his college course at Harvard instead of Bates, comes with regret to his friends here. This necessitated the election of a new assistant manager in foot-ball and also a vice-president of Piæria. In a meeting of the Athletic Association, Mr. Austin, '06, was elected assistant manager. His resignation, soon afterward, was followed by the election of Mr. Giles, '06. In Piæria Mr. James, '06, was elected vice-president.

The season of class-rides is over. Everybody seems to have had a good time, and is satisfied. Early in the term the Seniors took their ride to Squirrel Island, having a two-hours ride on the water, a picnic dinner, a stroll, and a long ride back. The Junior ride came latest, including a trip to New Meadows. When the Sophomores had their ride, they went to Merrymeeting Park and to Bath. The Freshmen were particularly fortunate and unfortunate. On their first ride to Lake Auburn, they were unable to ride on the lake because of heavy wind, so they tried a second time but without success. However, two trolley rides in as many weeks are not to be despised, so the Freshmen have sufficient cause to be satisfied.

Athletics.

BATES, 20; HEBRON, 0.

Bates defeated Hebron September 28, on the Maine State Fair Grounds, twenty to nothing. The game was one-sided, Bates showing a vast superiority except during a part of the first half when Hebron rushed the ball through Bates' line for 60 yards.

Bates scored two touchdowns during each half. Hebron used straight line plunges for their gains. Bates made many pretty end runs. The star work for Bates was done by Connor at full and Kendall at half. The former once broke through Hebron's line and ran 18 yards for a touchdown.

The summary:

BATES.	HEBTON.
Mahoney, Dolloff, l.e..	r.e., Ellis.
Reed, l.t..	r.t., Andrews.
Johnson, l.g..	r.g., Corson.
Thurston, c..	c., Boynton.
Turner, r.g..	r.g., Stanley.
Schumacher, r.t..	r.t., Trask.
Foster, r.t.	
Libby, Foster, r.e..	l.e., Loring.
Wight, q.b..	q.b., Seiders.
Kendall, r.h.b..	r.h.b., Abbott.
Schumacher, f.b..	f.b., Morrill.
Connor, f.b..	
Frazer, l.h.b..	l.h.b., Butterfield. l.h.b., Barlowe.

Time—15-m. and 12-m. periods.

BATES, 0; HOLY CROSS, 0.

In one of the most exciting games of foot-ball ever seen on Garcelon Field, Bates played Holy Cross a tie game on October 1st. The outcome of the game was a surprise. Most Lewiston people thought Holy Cross would defeat Bates by a large score, but Bates proved fully the equal of the Worcester team, rushing the ball during both halves 125 yards while the visitors advanced it only 95 yards.

Both teams went into the game with a snap and vigor on offensive as well as defensive work and both played to win. In the first half the game was played mostly in the Holy Cross territory but in the second half in Bates' field. Once near the close of the game Bates' goal was in danger.

The star work for Bates was done by Johnson at guard and Schumacher at tackle. For Holy Cross McManus and Cronin played the strongest games. In the first half Bates tried Lord and Messenger as halfbacks and both played in a commendable manner. This was the first game of foot-ball ever played between Bates and Holy Cross. The line-up:

BATES.	HOLY CROSS.
Libby, r.e.....	l.e., Ford.
Schumacher, r.t.....	l.t., O'Donnell.
Foster, r.t.	
Turner, r.g.....	l.g., Carney.
Thurston, c.....	c., Callahan.
Johnson, l.g.....	r.g., Cronin.
Reed, l.t.....	r.t., McCarty.
Mahoney, l.e.....	r.t., Kenney.
Wight, q.b.....	r.e., Campbell.
Lord, r.h.b.....	q.b., Larkin.
Kendall, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Carrigan.
Messenger, l.h.b.....	r.h.b., Reed.
Frazer, l.h.b.	
Connor, f.b.....	f.b., McManus.
Schumacher, f.b.	

Umpire—P. W. Hehir, Worcester. Referee—Carlos Dorticos, U. of M. Linesman—Douglas. Time—two 15-m. periods.

BATES, 0; EXETER, 29.

Says the special correspondent to the *Journal* from Exeter: "Bates College was up against Phillips-Exeter's mighty eleven, at this place, October 8, and considering the quality and condition of the home team the Bates men did well to hold them down to the score of 29 to nothing, in 20- and 18-minute halves."

Bates' offensive work was good. She rarely failed to make her distance through Exeter's line, which would average 20 pounds heavier than Bates. Exeter made her greatest gains around the ends.

In the first half Exeter scored three touchdowns, two of them being secured from costly fumbles on the part of Bates. Bates probably would have scored the first half if it had not been for the fumble on Exeter's 33-yard line.

The opening of the second half was spectacular. Jones received the kick-off on his 10-yard line and with superb interference ran for a touchdown with Hart beside him throughout the run. Bankart missed the goal. Exeter then put in numerous substitutes. She scored once more, however, and at the game's close was at Bates' one-yard line.

The summary:

PHILLIPS-EXETER.	BATES.
Vaughn, l.e.....	l.e., Messenger.
Pattee, l.e.....	l.e., Mahoney.
Peyton, l.t.....	l.t., Reed.
McFayden, l.g.....	l.g., Johnson.
Bankart, c.....	c., Thurston.
Allen, Blanchard, r.g.....	r.g., Turner.
Power, r.t.....	r.t., Schumacher, Foster.
O'Brien, Burch, r.e.....	r.e., Libbey.
T. Jones, q.b.....	q.b., Wight.
H. Jones, Tanner, l.h.b.....	l.h.b., Kendall.
Hart, West, r.h.b.....	r.h.b., Lord, Messenger.
Cooney, f.b.....	f.b., Connors.
Lane, f.b.....	f.b., Schumacher.

Score—Exeter, 29. Touchdowns—Hart 2, H. Jones, Jones, Tanner. Goals from touchdowns—Bankart, 4. Umpire—F. B. Moody of Lewiston. Referee—R. E. Stevenson. Time—20- and 18-min. periods.

BATES, 0; HARVARD, II.

The best game of foot-ball Bates ever played against Harvard took place on Soldiers' Field, October 12. Bates fought a hard, plucky game from start to finish and had a surprise in store for the big crimson eleven.

Says the *Boston Herald*: "Twenty-two men in the field and a ball does not constitute foot-ball, and the 1,500 people who braved the rain and hail at Soldiers' Field yesterday, saw Harvard work her hardest to score eleven points against Bates. It was the natural expectation that after the showing made against Maine Harvard would run up a much greater score on Bates than Exeter, who made 29 points to Bates' nothing. Harvard had a heavier line and heavier backs, and yet Bates was able to gain at will through Harvard's line, and only twice were they held for downs by the Crimson."

In the first half Harvard kicked off and Bates made four first downs, carrying the ball 25 yards before Bates was forced to kick, Harvard getting the ball on her 30-yard line. The ball was rushed back some 20 yards by short rushes. Reynolds dropped back to punt but ran instead, making 30 yards. Another series of short rushes sent Mills over the line. Noyes missed the goal. At the beginning of the second half after a series of short runs Mills was again sent over and Noyes kicked the goal. Line-up and summary:

HARVARD.	BATES.
Shurtleff, l.e.....	l.e., Mahoney.
Meier, l.t.....	l.t., Reed.
Paul, l.t.....	l.g., Foster.

Parker, l.g.....	l.g., Johnson.
White, c.....	c., Thurston.
Squires, r.g.....	r.g., Turner.
Carr, r.t.....	r.t., Schumacher.
Filley, r.e.....	r.e., Messenger.
Hall, r.e.	
Noyes, q.b.....	q.b., Wight.
Kernan, q.b.	
Wendall, l.h.b.....	l.h.b., Lord.
Nesmith, l.h.b.	
Reynolds, r.h.b.....	r.h.b., Kendall.
Mills, f.b.....	f.b., Connor.

Umpire—Hoag. Referee—Brown. Touchdowns—Mills, 2. Goal—Noyes. Score—Harvard, 11; Bates, 0. Time—Two 15-minute halves.

Exchanges.

OUR list of exchanges is limited this month, but of those which we have received the *Brunonian* takes the lead. It appears in covers of a new and attractive design showing us, at a glance, that a new board of editors have succeeded "1904." The paper is certainly a credit to the new staff, ranking high in comparison with *Brunonians* of the past. It consists largely of fiction, but the stories are bright and to the point. Perhaps the highest tribute we can pay them is to say they begin at the beginning and end at the end. "The Blazing Scar" is a weird, fantastic story. It shows some imaginative power and originality on the part of the writer. In it sound and sense harmonize. We feel the spirit of the work from the beginning and are prepared for the mysterious disappearance of the more mysterious Hindu. "From the Valley of the Shadow" is written in a style somewhat similar to "The Blazing Scar." It is a short sketch, but tremendous in its suggestiveness. "The Story of McChesney" is pathetic. The characters each have a distinct individuality and a naturalness which makes us feel as if we heard them speak. "A Journey up the Rhine" contains plenty of information but fails to arouse our interest in the beauties mentioned. Possibly this is due to the fact that so many things are merely mentioned with little attention to detail.

IN A PINE GROVE.

Ye cloisters of eternal poesy,
Where man may flee to feel the Rhythmic All,
And in the soul-embalming rise and fall
Of breezes wavering wondrous melody,
Dream vaguely of a deep felicity,
And looking up through the green-vaulted hall
See lingering clouds in mystic runes enthrall
The fitful gleam in azure tapestrie;

Awhile ye rear your Druid crests aloft,
Ye give a rich cathedral to the man
That hates the hounding discord of the mart;

Who, listening to thy soothsaying full oft,
Will in the silence of the heaven scan
A poetry that heals his heavy lot.

—*The Brunonian.*

The Ottawa Campus has also improved its personal appearance and comes arrayed in white and gold. Two "drawings and wood-cuts" in colors by Earl Shultz, add to the attractiveness of the paper. "Fairburn Armstrong," a story of Norse sea-life and the magic and mysteries of the past, is well told. We quote from the poetry:

THE UNSEEN.

Shall we only trust what the ear can hear,
What the hand can grasp and the eye make clear;
Shall the dearest hopes of the human heart
In our inmost being have no part,
Because we fail to understand
The movements of an Unseen Hand.

—*The Ottawa Campus.*

CHEERFULNESS.

It isn't raining rain to me;
It's raining daffodils.
In every dimpled drop I see
Wild flowers on the hills.

The clouds of gray engulf the day,
And overwhelm the town;
It isn't raining rain to me;
It's raining roses down.

A health unto the happy;
A fig for him who frets.
It isn't raining rain to me;
It's raining violets.

—*The Ottawa Campus.*

Books Reviewed.

"If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. * * * Give a man this taste and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making a happy man."

—*Sir John Herschel.*

BATES'S EURIPIDES—IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS. Edited by William Nickerson Bates, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Greek, University of Pennsylvania.

This attractive and scholarly edition has been prepared to meet the needs especially of students who are reading their first Greek play. The introduction explains the development of the drama, the process of bringing out a play, the Greek theatre and the problem of the stage, and other matters with which a student who takes up the Greek drama should be familiar, including a complete scheme of those meters used in the play which offer any difficulties. The volume contains, also, for the use of the instructor, a complete critical appendix, containing a list of the variations

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Price, \$1. American Book Co., New York.

LATIN COMPOSITION. By Basil L. Gildersleeve, Professor of Greek in Johns Hopkins University, and Gonzalez Lodge, Professor of Latin in Bryn Mawr College.

This manual consists of two parts. In the first, the student is practised in various forms of subordinate sentence; in the second part he has to deal with continuous composition. In both divisions, the exercises are divided into fifteen groups of four arranged in the first part according to the topics of study, in the second section, according to the degree of difficulty. The book is excellent in every way, well supplied with notes and references to standard Latin Grammar.

Price, 75c. University Publishing Co., N. Y.

CAESAR'S GALlic WAR. Edited by H. T. Towle and P. R. Jenks, Boys High School, Brooklyn.

Here is a practical edition for working students. The introduction presents an account of the Roman commonwealth, and of Caesar's career; also an illustrated summary of the organization and equipment of the Roman army, and a short description of Gaul and its people. The commentary is intended to give the student needful assistance, but nothing more. The appendix is unique in character and practical in aim. It furnishes a complete syntax of the Gallic War in clear, compact form. Inter-

est is added to the study of the text by the insertion of many illustrations, showing the appearance and military equipment of the Roman soldier and his war implements. There are also numerous maps and campaign plans printed in colors. Every teacher of Caesar should have the book, and can scarcely afford to be without it.

Price, \$1.25. University Publishing Co., N. Y.

CICERO'S ORATIONS. Edited by Robert W. Turnstall, Classical Master in Jacob Tome Institute.

In this edition, the introduction contains all that is essential for preliminary study. It includes a necessary historical background in a systematic form. The editor's aim has been to make the book as practical as possible, and as it is for young students, he has laid the main emphasis on the linguistic side of the subject. Particular attention has been given to the running argument that breaks the Latin text. This has been expanded beyond the usual limits, and the coherence of each speech made so plain as to be easily seen and felt by the student, whose appreciation of the speech as a whole will be correspondingly increased. The speeches in this selection are given in their chronological order, but since it is usual to begin with the Catilinarians, these four speeches have more elementary notes than the others, and all the long vowels have been marked.

Price, \$1.25. University Publishing Co., New York.

COLLEGE TRAINING AND THE BUSINESS MAN. By Charles F. Thwing, LL.D., President of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College.

In five essays entitled "General Administration," "Banking," "Transportation," "Insurance," and "In Human Relations," Dr. Thwing gives the results of his consultations with business men on these subjects as related to college training. Any parent considering a college education for his boy might study the book with profit. Two classes of boys ought not to go to college: the boy who lacks intellectual interests and the one who lacks strong will. The general impression received from the opinions given is that the college man is trained to think and act, thus he will make his way far quicker than his rival who entered business earlier. The requirements of a college course should be so arranged as to weed out the lazy and indifferent student, while the active and intelligent boy should have all the work he can do healthfully. When this is done there will be less discussion concerning the value of college training.

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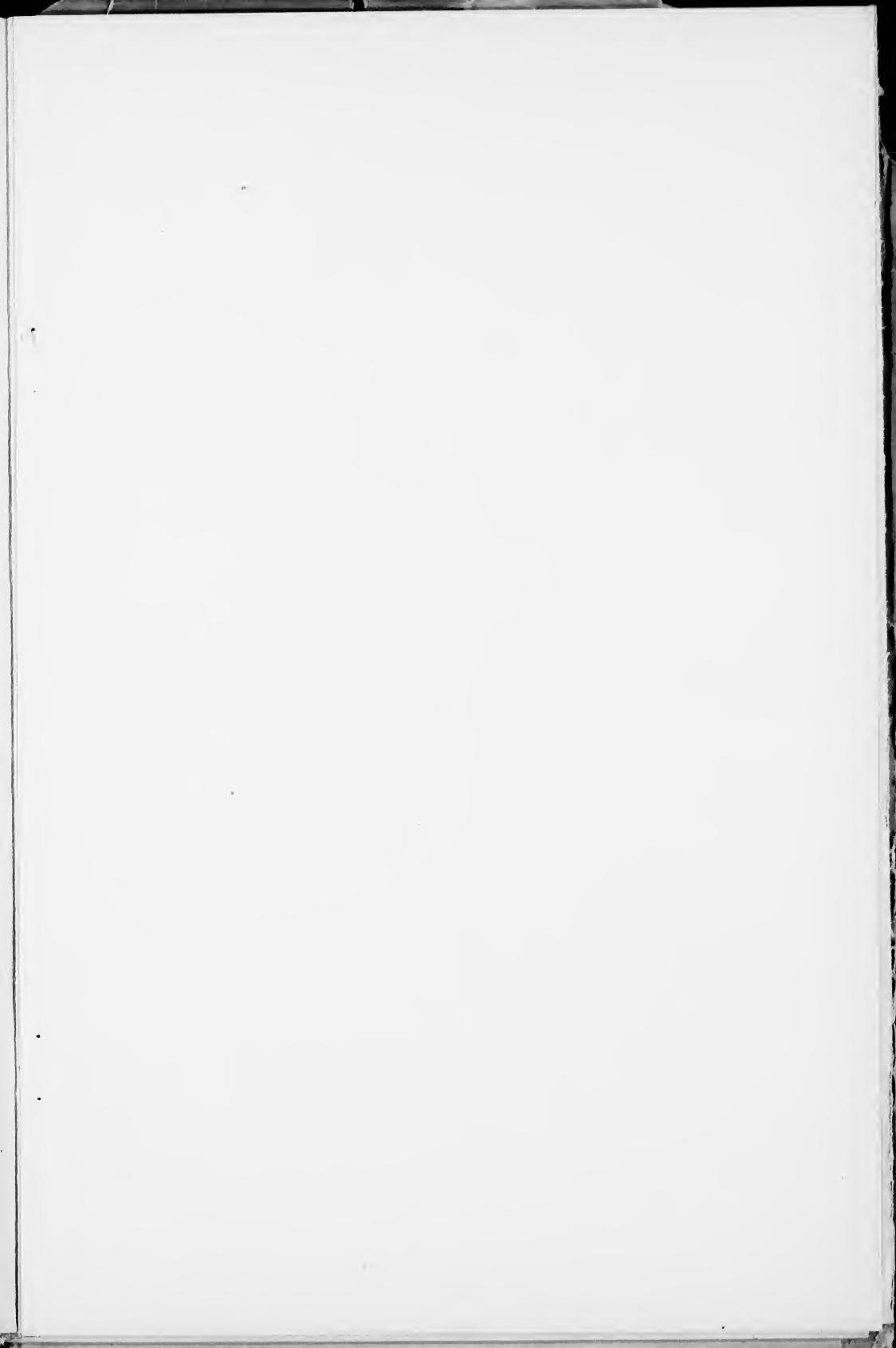
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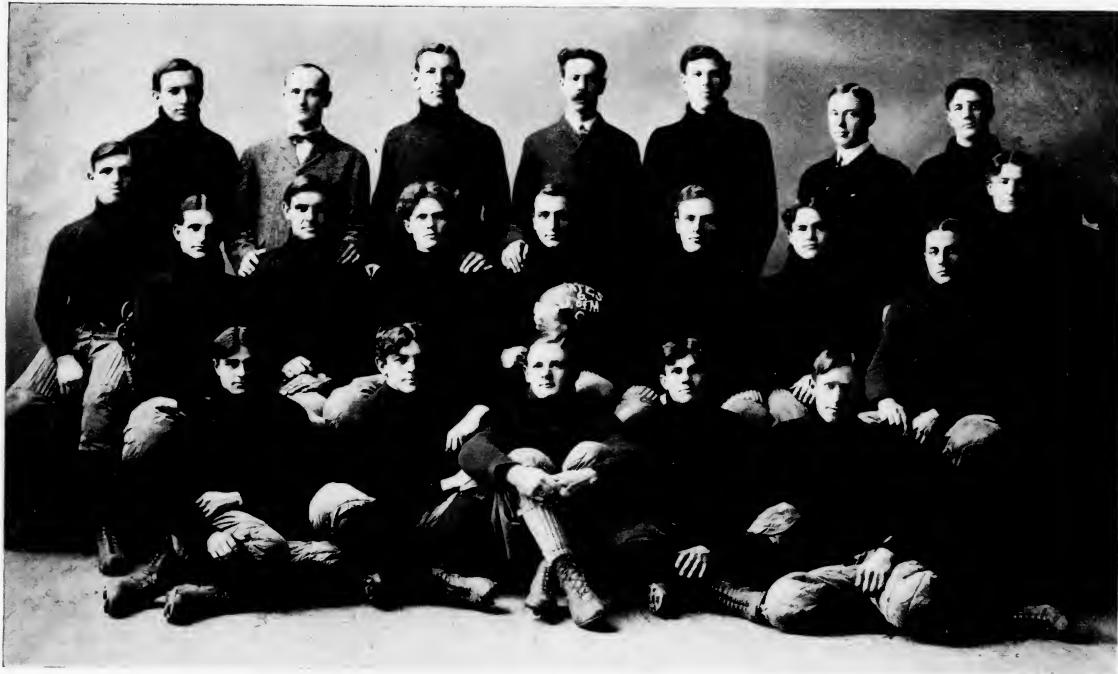


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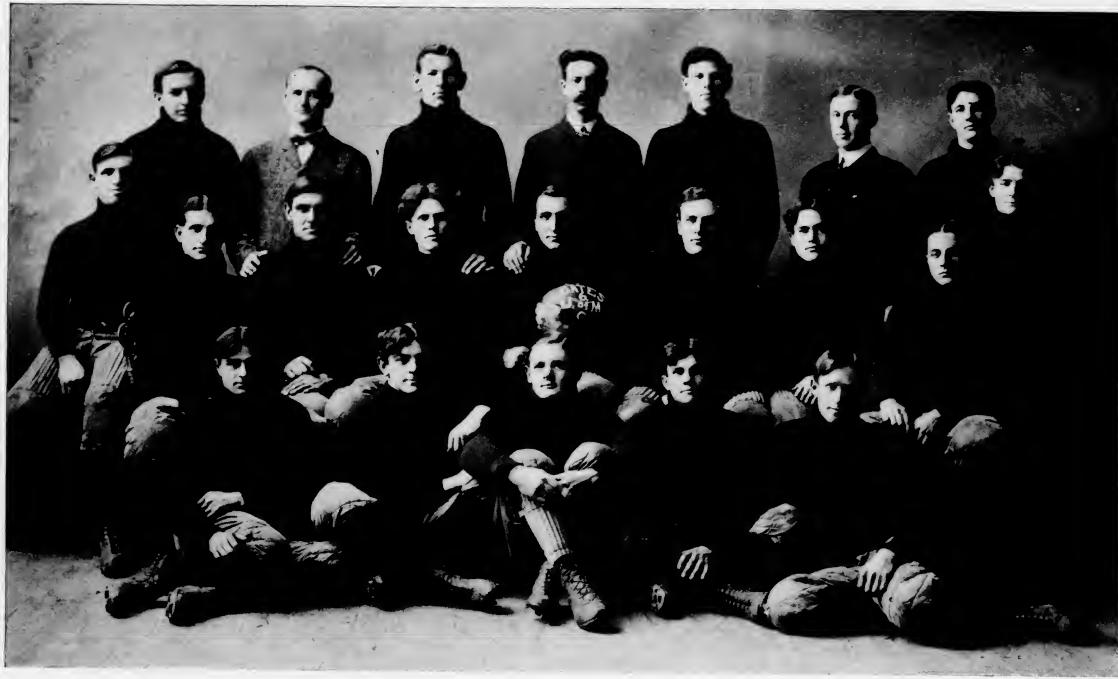


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Fraser, sub. r. h. b.; French, sub. l. h. b.

THIRD ROW, sitting: Messenger, r. e.; Foster, sub. f. b.; Phillips, sub. f. b.; Wight, q. b.; Hepburn, sub. q. b.

THE
BATES STUDENT.

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The STUDENT is for sale at Smith's Drug Store, cor. Main and Bates Streets, Lewiston.

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Literary.

WANING.

The wind is howling, cold and drear,
 The leaves are falling, brown and sear,
 The brooks are swollen and complaining,
 Autumn's life is slowly waning,
 Drawing to its close.

All sounds of joy have passed away,
 The trees look bare and bleak and gray,
 And the frowning, scowling sky
 Seems to warn and prophesy
 That Autumn's life is fading.

The song-birds to the South have flown,
 The pine-trees softly, sadly moan,
 And all the grim world signifies,
 As the cold wind sobs and sighs,
 That Winter's coming on.

The days are short and chill and drear,
 The hearth's bright gleam brings welcome cheer.
 The crows' "caw caw" and boding cry,
 The pine-trees' rustling, sobbing sigh
 Grows hoarse amid the snow.

And in the sky, the Moon's faint light
 Dimmed by the cloudy, wintry night
 Blinks and quavers, winks and leers
 As the tired march of the weary years
 Tramps slowly by.

Tramps past the twentieth century line
 Only to read the "Onward" sign—
 No rest is marked on Time's scarred map—
 The Old Year hastens without a nap
 To meet Eternity.

And so the seasons hasten on,
 December days are past and gone,
 The Old Years linger, only stay
 To see the New Years blithe and gay
 And leave one last farewell.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN FICTION.

AN individual's life best indicates his ideals. No less truly does the life of a people in its varied activities, manifest the national ideals. Through its customs, public institutions, art and literature, the nation speaks to the world. But customs are constantly changing; public institutions are unstable; works of art are defaced by the destructive power of time; the most truthful, as well as the most enduring expression of a nation's life is its literature.

And what form of literature reveals most clearly the heart of a people? Is it poetry, with its wealth of imagery? Is it history, with its confused mass of fact? Is it philosophy, full of subtle reasoning? Say rather that it is fiction; for fiction blends the actual with the ideal; it clothes fact in attractive dress; it depicts the passion and strife, the hope and fear, the mingling of wisdom and folly which make up human life.

The last two centuries have witnessed a marvellous development of the world's fiction. It has grown with the nations—broadened with their conceptions of life. With some of them it has, perhaps, reached the height of its splendor.

But there is in the West a nation whose life had scarcely begun when European countries were glorying in their wealth of literature, a nation whose development has been so different from theirs that its great literature is not a thing of the past, but of the future; a nation possessing unsurpassed possibilities for fiction—our own America!

The war which gave her independence left her scant leisure for literary work. In the years which followed, pressing social and political matters demanded all her energies. The question with her was not literature, but life. Even up to the Civil War, American fiction, with few exceptions, was unknown to the world. But out of that war, so terrible in its ravages, so momentous in its issue, grew the consciousness of a national solidarity. The union was firmly established. During the past half-century the watchword, in every department of American life, has been "Progress." Fiction exemplifies it. To-day not only does it number its hundreds of contributors, but in one phase of it, the short story, America is the acknowledged leader.

Crude and unformed as much of our fiction has been, it has nevertheless manifested, now and then, signs which augur well. With all its limitations of time and circumstance, the past has given us the fruit of Irving's fancy, of Hawthorne's vivid imag-

ination. Our recent literature is rich in the historical and local novel. True it is that America has no far-reaching historical background; she cannot, like England, point to a past which antedates the dark ages; she cannot, like France, boast of an illustrious line of kings, whose reigns were bright with deeds of chivalry. But what of that? Have the world's greatest novels been founded on remote history? The French Revolution, an event of the eighteenth century, formed the setting for that great work of Hugo's, "Les Misérables." America, too, underwent a revolution, noble in its motives, glorious in its results. What better background for a novel than the War of '76?

In Europe, social extremes are the basis of many novels. In America, too, there are extremes, not of titled aristocrat and humble peasant, but of wealth and poverty. On the one hand, the riches of a few; on the other, the poverty of thousands.

In our country, sectional diversity, both of scenery and people, offers a great field to the novelist. In the North, the rugged soil imparts to the people its strength; in the West, the Rockies typify the life of their inhabitants; the South glows with the warmth of a tropical sun.

A factor yet more potent in shaping the American fiction of the coming century, is the mingling of many races. All roads lead to America. In this land men of every class and condition find a home, and the consequent clash of ideals, the difficulty of adaptation to new surroundings—the thousand and one complications which arise, suggest plots innumerable.

Thus far much of our fiction has been imitative. Does that argue against the freedom of the future? France copied from Grecian models. England and Germany, in their turn, were once servile followers of France. But these countries have long since thrown off the shackles of imitation; to-day their literature ranks with the most splendid in the world. And can it be, shall it be, that the American spirit of freedom, which dominates our lives, shall not prevail in our literature? The world no longer questions our social and political independence, it is manifest in every phase of our activity. At first feeble, now strengthening with each year, that same spirit of independence is becoming more and more the key-note of our literature. It will, it must, dominate our future fiction.

Let America, then, look forward to a literature, broad as her domain, varied as her life; to a fiction not founded on remote history, but glowing with the life of the West, the color of the

South, the vigor of national enterprise; above all, to a fiction that shall convince the world, in language not to be doubted, of the truth, beauty, and strength of American ideals.

MAY E. GOULD, 1905.

THE THEORY OF INDEPENDENCE.

"YOU have quite lost your individuality," announced Miss Mather.

Althea stirred uneasily.

"I don't understand you, Cousin Harriet," she said.

"Ever since your mother died, and you've been keeping house for Jim, you haven't had an opinion of your own. It's Jim, Jim, Jim, all the time. You can't stir without him. Why, if the girls plan to ask you to a spread all at once somebody looks solemn and says: 'Althea's brother. *He* can't come.' So then they know it's no use to ask you." Miss Mather drew an angry breath.

"You—you provoke me," she declared. "I do believe you'd rather spend an evening watching Jim draw a plan for some house and keeping his ink well filled, than to go to a real *ball*!"

"Oh, yes," agreed Althea involuntarily. Then she smiled.

"I—I don't like balls," she said. "I'm afraid of them."

"Stuff and nonsense," Miss Mather said shortly. "You wouldn't be if you were my child. It is not natural."

She adjusted her glass with majestic deliberation. "It's Jim," she said positively. "You have become a pocket edition of Jim." She paused, pleased with the phrase. "A pocket edition of Jim," she repeated contentedly.

Althea burrowed further into the deep chair; she was very little. "Oh, no," she protested. "Oh, no, indeed."

Really, Cousin Harriet was going too far. Miss Mather smiled leniently.

"Perhaps," she said, as one who, being in the right, can well afford a temporary concession. "Perhaps. But why aren't you going to Miriam's wedding?"

"Jim,—" began Althea innocently, and flushed.

"Exactly," remarked Miss Mather with dry relish. "*Jim* doesn't want you to. Exactly."

She arose and smiled down on the tiny figure in the big chair. "Well, I must go," she announced. "Really, you will see I am right, my dear."

The afternoon lagged. It was raining dismally and Althea reflected that it would be quite three hours, at the least, before Jim could leave the office. At the thought, she fell to wondering. Was it true that she was ridiculously dependent on Jim? She was still a little resentful, a little hurt by Cousin Harriet's brusqueness. And Miriam's wedding—what chums they had been—in the days when the home was still unbroken. Miriam had lived only across the street and they had loved each other with the love that is real friendship—and Miriam was to be married, without her. With a sudden impulse, she went to the tiny desk and re-read the note from Miriam. She had been almost pleased at Jim's playful denial of her friend's request.

"No, I can't spare you," he had said decidedly. Then he had crossed to the other side of the little square table, and patted her shoulder in his big, friendly way: Vaguely Althea had balanced the friendliness against the easy decisiveness of his refusal and had been content. Now, all at once, she remembered the decision in his voice.

After all, it was absurd,—not to see one's dearest friend married! And to be gone so short a time! Really, it was rather selfish of Jim. Everyone would be there—the Fowler girls, Katherine Eastman,—all of them. In a sudden wave of homesickness she remembered, without her usual sense of amusement, one of Miss Mather's favorite utterances. "Home ties, my dear," she was wont to say impressively, "Home ties, my dear, should never be allowed to obliterate one's individuality."

Really, Cousin Harriet was right. She ought to go.

Jim, who was tall, muscular and intelligent, received the news with calmness. Indeed, so undisturbed was he that Althea wondered uneasily why she had been so defiant in announcing it.

In the home train, surrounded by Jim's forethought, with books and flowers, Althea had her first premonitory intuition. When he had said "good-by" there was a tender amusement in Jim's gray eyes. Straightway, Althea's mind went back over the intervening years to when, a very stubborn little girl, she had insisted on staying the night at her cousin's. Her mother's eyes had looked into hers very kindly on that day.

She had never before travelled alone, and she looked down the long aisle with childish interest. A stout old gentleman in front was sleeping audibly, the woman across the aisle was looking out of the window with a bored expression. The rest were reading newspapers. Nobody regarded her with even the most

languid interest. If the thought of taking the long journey alone has appealed to her as an exhibition of independence, she was forced to conclude it was a profitless one. Even Cousin Harriet was not here to applaud!

She looked down at the crowded seat, but flowers, apart from their associations, are not much company. As for books, Jim's hastily selected "best seller" seemed strangely "grown up" and unattractive. Althea was conscious of a sudden longing for her own worn "Little Women," and "Sara Crewe." What a nice girl "Jo" was and how she always stood by "Laurie." Nonsense!

Suddenly the woman across the aisle smiled expectantly at the door, and threw down her book.

"I'm so glad you came," she cried to the man who swung down the aisle.

"I thought you wouldn't like to get in alone at night," Althea heard him say. She squared her shoulders petulantly, and stared out of the fast darkening window.

The train whirred over the familiar country. Althea remembered nervously that the home station was always crowded. Why had she not told Jim to telegraph them she was coming. They would not expect her.

Perhaps,—she sat up hopefully—perhaps, after all, there would be no room for her and she would have to go back on the "midnight."

The train panted heavily into the station. There was the usual rush forward, the usual harsh cries of the hackmen, the usual confusion of shifting lights. Althea stared about her helplessly.

"Kerridge, lady?"

"I don't"—began Althea, and stopped, for some one at her side was waving the man back.

"I came on the smoker," explained the big, friendly voice.
"Walk sharp, now."

So Althea, piloted through the crowd by a mighty arm, cried happily to herself.

1906.

MY WISH.

Oh, would I had the power!
I'd speed on wings of air
And bid the troubled world rejoice
And rise from blind despair.

Oh would I had the voice!
To all the world I'd sing
A sweeter song from day to day,
Till men should know my King.

ROSS M. BRADLEY, '06.

THE GENIUS OF THE GREEKS.

IT seems marvelous that almost at the dawn of history we find a race which stands forth pre-eminent in its superior genius. Such are the Greeks who stand first among the nations as having done most to promote human knowledge, human art, and human culture.

It has always been difficult to understand fully the reason for this, but many influences have contributed to it. The geographical and climatic conditions contributed their influence. Greece was a land of beauty and diverse scenery suited to nurture and foster the fancy and imagination. The existing condition of society with its slave class gave to the Greeks leisure for culture and refinement. Such were the surrounding influences on a people of exquisite sensibility, originality, and inventive genius. Then, too, their inherent sense of beauty impelled them toward art and literature as the artistic forms through which the genius of the race expressed itself, and to use the language of philosophical mysticism it fulfilled its destiny as a prime agent in the manifestation of the World-spirit.

No organic development in the history of the human mind has been better known or richer and at the same time more simple than that of the Grecian genius. Unconsciously the Greeks absorbed and assimilated to themselves, the loveliness surrounding them; to learn how they transmuted the splendor of the world into aesthetic forms requires a glance at their literature and sculpture.

Their love of beauty and sound led to poetry, which is always the earliest species of literature in a nation's development because poetry is artistic and appeals to the emotions, in truth, the natural outpouring of the heart, whereas prose is scientific and requires more intellectual development. The first developments of Greek poetry were immediately connected with religion, and that worship, the enthusiastic devotion of which, was embodied in poetry was the worship of nature. Their very flexible, rich, and graceful language gave them scope and power in their poetry which has never since been attainable; it suggested to them music and rhythm; it induced harmony and grace of expression.

Greek genius was endowed with the faculty of distinguishing, differentiating, and vitalizing. Therefore, with the very earliest stirrings of conscious art in Greece we remark a powerful specializing tendency. Separate forms of music and metre

are devoted with unerring instinct of a truly æsthetic race to the expression of the several moods and passions of the soul.

To an era of intense activity by which the nation had been nobly roused, its interest in human emotion and the individual awakened, the drama owes its development. Action and the delineation of human emotion are of prime importance. Nemesis was the ruling notion in the Greek tragedy. The Greek drama is religious, human, mythological, ethical, and artistic. In form it is simple, in spirit ideal, in influence refining. It owes its power to the qualities of regularity and simplicity.

Art was the popular expression of the genius of a people to whom it appealed strongly as a clear and intelligible language. The national games, the religious pageants, the theatrical shows, and the gymnastic exercises of the Greeks were sculpturesque. In fact, the whole race lived out its sculpture before it learned to express itself in marble.

Greek art attained in its reproduction of human form, not merely to the expression of the highest indwelling spirit of human intelligence, but to the expression also of the great human passions; of the powerful movements as well as of the calm and peaceful order of the soul as finding in the affections of the body a language, the elements of which the artist might analyze, and then combine, order, and recompose.

Greek sculpture was idealistic. The artist under primitive conditions is the exponent of the general tendencies of his people. To represent mental images accurately was their aim. the office of the imagination in Greek sculpture, in its handling of divine persons, was to condense the impressions of natural things into human form.

Why is it that they are still our teachers, in art, of grandeur and purity both of conception and execution? The broad intention of the Greek artist is the main reason its effect upon the world has never diminished and why its lessons are eternal. All that was special, momentary, and transitory was avoided and the large enduring features are portrayed with calm and majestic dignity. We may even notice a certain calmness, almost a coldness, and it is this very coldness which has secured the sympathy of distant ages, of strange nations.

The restraint of emotion was the feature which gives to Greek sculpture its eternal freshness and attracts the ever renewed sympathy of mankind. For these works which are full of feeling, but of repressed feeling, not only carry with them the hearts

of men in their broad representation of human emotions, but even allow every spectator of every age to realize his own particular feelings under their large and comprehensive types.

The Greeks alone owned the gift of innate beauty and unerring taste. The spirit of human loveliness was there breathed fully into all the forms of art. Greek genius, in spite of an immoral and worthless theology, worked out in its higher manifestation a morality approaching in many points the best type of modern Christianity.

GRACE M. PEABODY, 1905.

Alumni Round-Table.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Will each alumnus who reads this page, and who during the past year has made a change in location or position, send a notice to this effect to the STUDENT before December 10. The present board wishes its last issue to be its best. You can help very materially to make it so.

'68.—President Chase delivered an address before the Bangor Convention of Maine Teachers which convened in October.

'72.—George E. Gay resigned the position of Superintendent of Schools in Malden, Mass., to become a member of the Commission in charge of the Educational Exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

'73.—President James H. Baker delivered the commencement address at the State Normal School in Greeley, his subject being, "Always a Learner." On June 22 he delivered the principal address at the commencement exercises of the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio.

'75.—Professor J. Raymond Brackett has been spending the summer in Europe. He has been at Oxford, England, the greater part of the time.

'76.—Rev. G. L. White of New Hampton, N. H., visited college recently. He has a son in the Sophomore Class.

'76.—A Life of Dr. O. R. Bachelder, missionary to India, has been published this year by the Morning Star Publishing Company. This book was written by Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, '76.

'77.—Hon. O. B. Clason attended the Bates-Bowdoin game.

'80.—Hon. W. H. Judkins has recently returned from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

'81.—Hon. Charles Cook has recently purchased a residence on State Street, Portland.

'85.—Charles T. Walter is Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs for Vermont.

'86.—Professor W. H. Hartshorn was delegate from Bates to the election of the president of _____ College.

'87.—J. R. Dunton is principal of the grammar schools and superintendent of schools in Augusta. He spent Thanksgiving day in Lewiston.

'88.—Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow has been pastor of Hope Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass., since September, 1898. He has done splendid service for the church. He has made a feature of the Sunday night meetings, giving series of lectures himself, and now the attendance is regularly large. During his pastorate Mr. Woodrow has received into the church 363 members, which is a net gain to the church membership of 163. He has been aided in his work by competent business and professional men, by tireless women, and by hosts of young people. Mr. Woodrow's club, for the men of his church, was one of the first such clubs to be formed in local churches. Among the more important offices held by him outside his pastorate are: President of Connecticut Valley Congregational Club; vice-president of the Reality Club; member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society; secretary and treasurer of the Yale Divinity Alumni Association; vice-president of Boston Alumni Association of Bates College; vice-president of the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union; and trustee of the School of Religious Pedagogy at Hartford.

'95.—Mr. Spratt, for several years principal of Bridgton Academy, is taking a graduate course in Biology at Harvard.

'96.—Miss Gracia Prescott of South Portland High School and Miss Bessie C. Hayes, '98, of Deering High School, attended the Louisiana Purchase Exposition this summer.

'97.—Among the many Bates graduates in attendance at the Maine Teachers' Convention at Bangor were Messrs. Palmer, Cunningham, Misses Vickery, Smith, Buzzell, all of '97, also Messrs. Palmer, '99, Nichols, Adams, Misses Thompson, '04, Given '04, North, '04, Blanchard, '01, and Long, '02.

'97.—R. B. Stanley spoke in a forceful and pleasing style before the students in the mass-meeting after society, November 11th. He was also in evidence at the game the following day.

'97.—Carl E. Milliken has begun an interesting work for the young men of his town. He is president of the Christian Endeavor Society and a teacher in the Sunday-school. But he found a class of young men who were not being reached, who lived in boarding houses and had no other place for their evenings. So he has rented a hall, has sub-rented part of it to pay for the entire amount, has secured periodicals, fire, lights, gains boards, and has opened it for young men. It is proving a great success.

'98.—Rev. Thomas S. Bruce is having great success as a teacher and preacher among the masses of colored people in the "Black Belt" of North Carolina. He is principal of Shiloh Institute, a school of secondary learning, run entirely by the colored people. Since he became principal of the school, he has had some tragic experience growing out of the fact that he was educated in the North. Last year all the buildings were oiled one night and set on fire—the girls' dormitory was saved, but the boys' building was completely destroyed. Much prejudice and ignorance and jealousies came to the front. But the life of the school and an opportunity for the negro youth in this section of the country were not ended. This year Shiloh of the South is flourishing with the largest number of students and better surrounding conditions.

'99.—Herbert C. Small, who is a Swedenborgian minister in Bridgewater, Mass., has recently been confirmed in his pastorate there.

'99.—Miss Edith Kelly is assistant in the Chicopee (Mass.) High School.

1900.—Miss Mary B. Ford has a desirable position as teacher of Chemistry in Wheaton Seminary.

1900.—Miss Jane Eliza Emery is assistant in the Upton (Mass.) High School.

'01.—Miss L. L. Parker is assistant in Cherryfield Academy.

'01.—Ivan I. Felker has resigned his position as principal of the academy at East Greenwich, R. I., to accept the tutorship of the science department in Sanborn Seminary, Kingston, N. H.

'02.—J. F. Hamlin is teaching English and athletics in Salem (Mass.) High School. He visited college and spoke at the student mass-meeting November 11th.

'02.—The engagement is announced of Susie F. Watts to Arthur L. Dexter.

'02.—Announcements have been received of the marriage of Miss Francena Day to Mr. Frederick F. Spalding on October twenty-ninth. Mr. and Mrs. Spalding will live at 105 Oxford Street, Portland, Me.

'02.—Sullivan attended the Bates-Bowdoin game.

'02.—Miss Clara F. Allen has been elected to teach English in the Skowhegan High School.

'02.—Miss Ida M. Manuel is assistant in Pittsfield (N. H.) High School.

'02.—A. L. Dexter is teaching in the Nashua (N. H.) High School.

'02.—Miss Florence Kimball is teaching in Woodward's School for Girls, Quincy, Mass.

'02.—Miss Grace Thompson is assistant in Westford Academy, Westford, Mass.

'03.—N. C. Bucknam and C. P. Allen attended the Bates-Bowdoin game.

'03.—Miss Bertha Stratton is at home in Auburn.

'03.—H. C. Kelly is submaster of Natick (Mass.) High School.

'03.—Amy M. Staples is teaching in the Lisbon Falls High School.

'04.—George A. Ross is studying in the New York University Law School.

'04.—Many of the class were about college at the time of the Bates-Bowdoin game,—among these were Misses Given, Thompson, Reynolds, Green, Walker, and Flanders, Swan, M. Weymouth, Briggs, and Robbins.

'04.—J. K. Flanders is teaching in Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Mass. He succeeds to the position vacated by Moody, '02.

'04.—Mae Carrow is teaching in North Yarmouth Academy, Yarmouth, Me.

'04.—P. L. Cole is teaching in Virginia.

'04.—Florence Hodgson is teaching German, English and Mathematics in the High School at Plainville, Mass.

'04.—J. A. Sinclair is teaching in Wilmington, Mass.

'04.—Grace Thompson is teaching Greek and English in Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield.

'04.—Alta C. Walker is teaching at Wells Beach, Me.

'04.—Milton Weymouth is studying law in Rockland, Me.

'04.—Mrs. Margaret Preston Eastman is living in Chicago.

'04.—The following members of '04 were about college at Thanksgiving time: Misses Carrow, Bray and Parkin, Messrs. Case, Smith, and Guy Weymouth.

Around the Editors' Table.

HOW many Seniors are writing on arbitration? How many Senior and Junior girls are thinking of that historical essay? Time is flying! Before we realize it the dates on which they are due will be here. Not only the Seniors, but the under-classmen as well, should be thinking of the essay on arbitration. Freshmen, begin now, and astonish the world by your grasp of the subject when you are Seniors, Sophomores and Juniors. Don't let the chance go by. Were there no other object than the prize, it is worth working for, and the greater object—that of obtaining an intelligent idea of this great factor in the future progress of the world—is such an one as no true student can let pass unheeded.

On you, Senior and Junior girls, rests the task of winning once more for Bates the prize given by the Colonial Dames of Maine. Twice has this honor come to us, and surely we must not fall below the work of our predecessors. Our foot-ball boys have scored victories this fall over the teams of Colby and Maine, and now in this contest, the girls of Bates come up against the girls of Maine and Colby. Girls, keep up your part of the college standard. Don't let the garnet fall into the dust.

DON'T forget the old folks." The sentiment expressed so long ago in this familiar line is pertinent for to-day, when the holiday season is approaching and many of us are looking forward with eagerness to the visit home. Perhaps we think we do not need the admonition. The very fact that we are happy in the prospect of going home tells that we have not forgotten home. We can even now feel the firm clasp of father's hand and see mother's tender smile of joy; and when we really do see them we feel that we love them more than ever before. But when we see the joy which our home-coming brings to them, do we not wish we had sent letters a little oftener? Do we not wish we had remembered mother's birthday with some thoughtful gift? We remembered other people and forgot mother, yet by no one would a remembrance have been more appreciated.

Before we make resolutions for next term, however, let us improve the opportunities which will come to us this vacation. Of course our interests are wide, our pleasures enticing and our joys are in some measure our parents' joys, too; but let us not

make the vacation center wholly in ourselves. Instead of mother planning a party for Mary, why might not Mary plan a party for mother, just once? Because mothers and fathers sacrifice for us they have not lost their own little personal prides and ambitions. We might be surprised at the real youthfulness we could bring back to them. Our attention, our love mean so much to them, why not show them all we really feel? They have planned on our return as much as we have. Let us not give all of our time and attention to outside friends. In the quiet evening at home, talking with mother and father, listening attentively to the things in which they are interested, sympathizing with them in their disappointments, planning with them for the future, confiding to them our own hopes and aspirations, we shall get nearer their hearts than ever before, we shall discover in them new worth, real companionship, and the vacation will mean added happiness not only to the home but also to ourselves.

BEFORE we close our mind finally to the struggle that has been going on for the past ten weeks on the foot-ball field, let us see if we can't get a little lesson. We admire the spirit and courage of the man who crawls along with the ball after the crowd has piled over him. We applaud the man who dashes through the little hole in the line and makes first down every time. We give all honor to the team that is defeated, fighting inch by inch, as they are pushed to their own goal-line. Let's take a lesson for each. There is the study that's hard and it's easy to be neglectful. Strike the line hard, make a desperate attempt, and use the three trials to get your gain. Don't give up the struggle until you have to. Let's have a word, and the one word that expresses all I have to say is, "Push!"

THE problem for the editor is agreed to be that of selecting for his theme the topic of all absorbing interest to his readers. Foot-ball is over. Snow on the athletic field has put an end to outdoor track and tennis. Even Thanksgiving day with its savory turkey and mince-pie has become but a pleasant memory. And yet we are not left without an outlet for our energies, a safety valve for our exuberant spirits, for near us looms up that ghastly grinning spectre, Examinations. When we first returned to college his form was so concealed within the bright

draperies of twelve happy weeks woven together of days of work and fun that we somehow ignored his existence. Then occasionally he thrust out his grim arm and enclosing us in his horrid grip whispered in our ears that he was yet abroad. One after another the filmy stuffs have dropped away till now he stands like the campus trees gray, gaunt and dismal.

And yet, however much we slander the poor old bony frame, we respect him none the less, for it is such as he who give to the whole structure, its staying qualities. We are not studying for the so-called final "exams." We are working so that when the real testing time comes, be it soon or late, we may acquit ourselves honorably before the world as college men and women of whom it has a right to expect much. Viewed from this perspective, our otherwise dread foe assumes a friendly form, teaching us to study with the purpose of retaining, to discriminate between the immaterial and the important, the good and the better. After all, what are in college the "fianls" are in life but the preliminaries.

IS there one among us who has not heard that cleanliness is next to godliness? Hardly; yet cleanliness has a twin relative too often forgotten, too frequently ignored—that relative is *neatness*.

We have all seen girls whose wrinkled clothes are worn with a "hung-on" appearance, whose garments, many times, have rips yawning for that stitch that saves nine; girls whose ribbons are soiled and crushed, whose hair is flying in every direction, girls who are always in a hurry but constantly late. Mark them. If they become housekeepers, we should not care to call upon them but once; if they become business women their desks are sure to be in disorder, their offices in confusion. Their employer's business "grows dull," and they are no longer needed. Why? Too slack. Do we not all know boys whose suits have not been pressed since they left the tailor's, whose shoes long since have ceased to be black, whose collar most likely is soiled and doubtless worn with a crumpled tie twisted into a hard knot? We have in mind now a college graduate, whose life has been a failure. He has lost one fine position after another. There is no fault to be found with his education. His morals are all right. What is the trouble? His personal appearance is against him.

On the other hand, all of us know a man who might have come out of that proverbial bandbox. His suit is as coarse as

our own in quality, but it is well brushed and carefully pressed; his neck scarf is no more expensive than our own but it is tied correctly. This man is no fop either. He is often called "well groomed." He has made a tremendous impression upon us, and we look for the reason. It is very clear. We may think that he has more money to spend. Not so, but he does spend a little more time, a trifle more care in attending to the details of his dress. It pays him well; he is a favorite with his employer; he is ready any time to meet his clients.

To us as college students, the question of neatness must appeal especially. We are at that age when habits of life are being formed. Steadily and firmly, habit is weaving her ever-strengthening net about us. To-morrow may be too late. What shall we do about it? Each shall decide for himself, for herself. It is now or never; choose.

Local Department.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Although there have been no reports of our work since college opened this fall, we have not been idle. The usual receptions that come in the fall have been given; our committees have been carrying out their work; mission and Bible study classes have been organized, and are holding their meetings regularly; and the membership has been increased by the addition of nearly all the girls of the entering class.

We have been helped especially in our plans for work by Miss Matthew, our newly appointed Secretary from the New England Committee.

Miss Matthew is from Berkeley, California, and a graduate of the University of California, and has just taken up this work. She came here on the thirty-first of October, and immediately began work with the separate committees, giving them suggestions and helping them in any way that they needed. On Tuesday afternoon an informal reception was given at Milliken House, when most of the girls met her, and had some chance of becoming acquainted with her.

In the evening of that day we had one of the most helpful meetings that we have had. Miss Matthew addressed the girls

in a very interesting and helpful way on the subject, "What Can Christ Mean to a College Girl?" Although she could not stay with us very long, we were all helped by the good things that she told us and the suggestions that she made.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Mr. W. H. H. Bryant of Boston, the founder of the prize for the best essay on "Arbitration Instead of War," recently spoke to the students at the close of the chapel exercises.

Many of the students are interested in photographs at this time of the year. Our attention has been called to Howard's studio which is said to be especially good.

Bates supporters took Waterville by storm on the occasion of the Colby-Bates game. Over one hundred and thirty went on the special train, a happy and satisfied throng.

Two of the men from the outside world who have conducted chapel exercises recently are Rev. Mr. Clifford of South Paris, and Mr. Harry Myers of Hillsdale, Michigan, general secretary of the Free Baptist Young People's Society.

Discussion as to who should follow out the good work done by Captain Reed, this year, was brought to a close, November 14, by the election of Kendall, '06. Mr. Kendall has played on the team for three seasons, giving full satisfaction, and is by all means a man worthy of the place.

Hallowe'en passed quietly at the college, but noisily where the different classes met. 1905 went to Frost's Park, a short distance below Lisbon; 1906 went to Sabatis; 1907, to East Auburn; and 1908 to one of the houses near the college. All reported excellent attendance and good times.

That Bates has many friends who are deeply interested in her welfare becomes more and more evident with each term. The attention of the students was recently called to the gifts of Amos W. Stetson of Boston, who has made valuable additions to our Library furnishings as well as to the college in other ways.

Bates is being represented, this year, by a musical club among the young ladies. A short time ago they appeared in Westbrook where they were warmly received. Miss Ames, 1905, read several times during the program, with fine success. Before return-

ing to college, the members enjoyed an evening at the home of Miss Quinby, 1907.

It would seem that all complaints about the lack of a Bates song must be swept aside, for only a few weeks ago there appeared a song, the words and music of which were written by Miss M. Alice Bartlett, 1905. The words are full of Bates spirit, the music full of harmony and beauty. The one thing to do is to get copies and learn the song.

Never in the memory of the students, probably never in the history of the institution, has so much enthusiasm been let loose among the students. One good mass-meeting came before the Maine game, two before the Colby game, and two before the Bowdoin game. The team has shown itself worthy of the feeling and there is a general satisfaction over the result of the season.

Monday afternoon, November 14th, a large number of the young men of 1905 and a few other guests gathered at the home of President Chase, at the invitation of Mrs. Chase. The gathering was informal, and very pleasant. Opportunity was given to meet many of the wives of the Faculty and interested friends, after which Professor Anthony of Cobb Divinity School gave a very interesting talk on the universities of Germany, where he spent two years in study. Refreshments were served near the close of the afternoon. Many expressions of pleasure for the afternoon were heard as the party broke up.

The declamations for the Sophomore Class took place as usual during this fall term. These were pronounced excellent by those who heard them. The prize division gave its parts in the college chapel, Tuesday, November 8th, and was attended by an especially large number of people. A pleasing part of the exercises was the music which was furnished by the college orchestra. The program:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

The Boy Who Was Scart o' Dying.—Sclossen.	Miss E. R. Willard.
Leadership of Educated Men.—Curtis.	J. S. Pendleton.
The Island of the Scots.—Aytoun.	Miss G. A. Manson.
Secession.—Hale.	E. P. Freese.

MUSIC.

The Travels of a Soul.—Pyle.	Miss M. A. Clifford.
Heroism and History.—Bateman.	E. S. Foster.

The Little Match Girl.—Anderson.	Miss A. F. Walsh.
Affairs in Cuba.—Thurston.	F. P. Caswell.
	MUSIC.
A Slow Man.	Miss M. E. Files.
Wendell Phillips.—Curtis.	L. B. Farnham.
The Legend of the Vain King.—Van Dyke.	Miss L. L. Latham.
Peace-Makers of Blessed Memory.—Wallace.	J. F. Pierce.
	MUSIC.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

At the close the committee of award, Senator W. P. Frye, J. T. Small, Miss Louisa N. Brown, awarded the prizes to Miss Anna F. Walsh of Lewiston for the young ladies, and to Mr. Louis B. Farnham of Orland for the young men.

Athletics.

The foot-ball season closed with the Bowdoin game of November 12 and Bates ranks second among the Maine colleges. Considering the weakness of the team at the close of last season and the light material with which the coaches had to work this year, the season's general record and outcome is beyond all expectations. Success was due to the hard work not only of Captain Reed, Manager DeMeyer and Coaches Moody and Purinton whose services Bates was particularly fortunate in securing, but to the faithful efforts of every man connected with foot-ball, substitutes, members of the second team and first team, all alike. Manager DeMeyer below gives a few facts of interest in connection with the players and the season's record.

A SCHEDULE OF 1904.

Bates 6, New Hampshire State 0.
Bates 20, Hebron 0.
Bates 0, Holy Cross 0.
Bates 0, Exeter 29.
Bates 0, Harvard 11.
Bates 6, U. of M. 0.
Bates 40, Pine Tree Association 0.
Bates 23, Colby 0.
Bates 6, Bowdoin 12.
Total—Bates 101, opponents 52.

List of all men who have represented the college in any inter-collegiate foot-ball contest this season:

Reed (Capt.), all of N. H., H. C., Harvard, U. of M., Colby, and Bowdoin.

Johnson, all of N. H., H. C., U. of M., Colby, Bowdoin, part of H.

Thurston, all of N. H., H. C., H., U. of M., Colby and Bowdoin.

Turner, all of H. C., H., U. of M., Colby, Bowdoin, part of N. H.

Schumacher, all of N. H., Colby, Bowdoin, U. of M., part of H. C.

Libby, all of N. H., H. C., part of U. of M., Colby and Bowdoin.

Messenger, all of H., U. of M., Bowdoin, part of N. H., H. C., and Colby.

Mahoney, all of N. H., H. C., H., Colby, and Bowdoin, part of U. of M.

Wight, all of N. H., H. C., H., U. of M., Colby and Bowdoin.

Lord, all of H. C., H., part of U. of M., Colby and Bowdoin.

Connor, all of H., Colby, U. of M., part of N. H., H. C., and Bowdoin.

Kendall, all of H., U. of M., Bowdoin, part of N. H., H. C., Colby.

Foster, '07, all of N. H., part of H. C., and H.

French, part of Colby, and U. of M.

Jackson, part of N. H.

Foster, '08, part of Bowdoin.

Fraser, part of H. C., and Colby.

Phillips, part of the Holy Cross game.

Whole number of men out for the year, 41.

Average number out, 28.

Weight of the 'varsity men: Mahoney 145.5, Reed 179, Johnson 188, Thurston 164, Turner 165, Schumacher 179, Messenger 148.5, Wight 144.5, Kendall 156, Lord 159.5, Connor 181.5.

Men who have won B's: Reed, Johnson, Thurston, Turner, Schumacher, Mahoney, Messenger, Wight, Lord, Kendall, Connor, and Libbey.

Men who are entitled to a substitute sweater: Foster, '07, Foster, '08, Jackson, '06, French, '08, Fraser, '08, Phillips, '06.

The Senior Class has been represented on the 'varsity by Reed, Turner and Libbey; Juniors, by Kendall, Thurston, Con-

nor, Johnson and Mahoney; Sophomores, Wight; Freshmen, Schumacher, Messenger and Lord.

Total number of college games played, six.

Bates has scored 41 points in the college series to her opponents 23.

In the Maine college series she has scored 35 points to her opponents 12. Bates has won 2 Maine college games and lost 1, giving her a percentage of 666 2-3.

J. E. DEMEYER, *Manager.*

BATES 23, COLBY 0.

Bates played her second Maine championship game with Colby at Waterville Saturday, Nov. 5. It was thought by many that this game would be the hardest one for Bates to win, as Colby had defeated Maine the week before and showed a marked improvement in her work.

After the first few moments of play, however, it was evident that Bates was far superior to her rival, and the only question was, how many touchdowns can Bates score? Colby was out-played at all points of the game. She could not make her distance nor could she stop the terrible onslaught of Conner and Schumacher nor the hurdling of Kendall and the end runs of Lord. Only once was Bates' goal in danger when Colby had the ball on Bates' two-yard line. Bates, however, held for downs and soon after Lord circled Colby's end for a touchdown, making a spectacular run of over 80 yards and successfully eluding the entire Coby team. Kendall distinguished himself by remarkable hurdling, jumping the line and making gains of five and eight yards. Conner and Schumacher were the strong line gainers for Bates, as they frequently waded into the Colby defense for 8 and 10 yards. The work of Lord and Messenger was also very noticeable and commendable.

BATES.

	COLBY.
Mahoney, l.e.....	l.e., Pugsley.
Reed, l.t.....	l.t., Lyons.
Johnson, l.g.....	l.g., Newman.
Thurston, c.....	c., Cotton.
Turner, r.g.....	r.g., Sherbourne.
Schumacher, r.t.....	r.t., Smith.
Messenger, r.e.....	r.e., Reed.
Libbey, r.e.....	q.b., Craig.
Wight, q.b.....	l.h.b., McVane.

Kendall, l.h.b.....	r.h.b., DeWitt.
Frazer, l.h.b.....	f.b., Oliver.
Lord, r.h.b.	
Messenger, r.h.b.	
Conner, f.b.	

Score—Bates 23, Colby 0. Touchdowns—Lord 2, Kendall, Conner. Goals from touchdowns—Messenger 3. Officials—Dorticos of U. of M., Goodwin of Portland. Time—25- and 20-minute halves.

BOWDOIN 12, BATES 6.

In the final championship game of the year Bates met defeat at the hands of Bowdoin on Whittier Field, Brunswick, Saturday, November 12.

It was a clean, hard struggle for the championship of Maine, and the 3,500 people who surrounded the field saw the greatest game ever played on a Maine gridiron.

Both Bates and Bowdoin had defeated Maine and Colby and the championship awaited the victors of this contest. In justice to the players it cannot be said that Bates was in the pink of condition. Connor, early in the season, received an injury in his sciatic nerve which kept him out of all scrimmages from the Maine games to the Bowdoin game. Kendall was likewise out of practice for over a week.

Bates, however, gives to Bowdoin the full measure of glory which attends such a victory, and concedes that Bowdoin had the better team and therefore earned victory. In the first half each team scored a touchdown. Bates opened the game and started off with a rush. After holding Bowdoin they secured the ball and carried it half the length of the field for a touchdown in less than 10 minutes of play. Bowdoin now turned the tables and getting the ball on the kick-off carried it 75 yards for a touchdown. The half closed with the score 6 to 6.

At the opening of the second half, neither side could break the defense and each had to kick back and forth several times. At about the center of the field Bowdoin began a series of plays that Bates could not stop. In these plays Finn particularly figured. Time after time he shot through the Bates line, generally center, for 3 and 5 yards. Bates fought every inch of ground and it took twenty minutes for Bowdoin to score her second touchdown.

To Bates' ends and secondary defense is due great praise for their defensive work. Not once did Bowdoin circle either end

for a gain, and early in the game discovered the uselessness of attempting it.

For Bowdoin the work of Finn was the most noticeable feature.

The line-up and summary:

BOWDOIN.	BATES.
J. B. Drummond, l.e.....	l.e., Mahoney.
Finn, l.t.....	l.t., Reed.
Sanborn, l.g.....	l.g., Johnson.
Philoon, c.....	c., Thurston.
Hawkesworth, r.g.....	r.g., Turner.
Garcelon, r.t.....	r.t., Schumacher.
W. B. Drummond, r.e.....	r.e., Messenger (Libbey).
McGraw, q.b.....	q.b., Wight.
Chapman, l.h.b.....	l.h.b., Kendall.
Speake, r.h.b.....	r.h.b., Lord (Messenger).
Curtis, f.b.....	f.b., Connor (Foster, '08).

Score—Bowdoin, 12; Bates, 6. Touchdowns—Connor, Curtis, Finn. Goals—McGraw 2, Messenger. Umpire—Brown of Harvard. Referee—Farley of Harvard. Timers—Wing and Gould of Lewiston. Official linesman—Clement of Auburn.

Time—30-minute and 25-minute periods.

THE INTER-CLASS FIELD MEET.

Despite the somewhat conflicting interests of foot-ball, Bates' Annual Interclass Meet was of special interest this fall. October 31, the day selected, was favorable, and about 28 of our students rivalled each other for honors on Garcelon Field.

The meet was won by the Juniors who made 56 points. The struggle for second place between the Sophomore and Freshman Classes was exciting, and resulted in a victory for the Sophs. who totaled $25\frac{1}{2}$ points, while the Freshies came close behind with $34\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The Seniors were represented on the field as officials, and a large part of the success and snap of the meet was due to the very creditable way they acquitted themselves.

The cup that was offered by a member of Bates, '04, was not won, but it is safe to say that Capt. Allan will make a hard try for it in the spring.

French, '08, won the greatest number of points, 16. Redden and Capt. Allan were tied for second position with 15 points each. Hull, '08, was third with 11 points.

One of the many good results of this meet was to show up the quality and amount of athletic material in the Freshman Class,

which must be the backbone of our track team next spring. We find there men such as Higgins and French, who with training and hard work on their part, will enable us next spring to send a Bates College track team to the Intercollegiate Meet that will advance our track interests beyond all previous records.

What we want, and what our student body is demanding, is a better track team, and I take this opportunity to call on you athletes who have taken part in our meet this fall to put forth your best efforts next spring, and those of our students, who would come out for track work if they were not laboring under the delusion that track men have to be born with the winged feet of Mercury. To them I say that any student with sound body can by persistent effort and training win a place not only in our interclass meet, but in our intercollegiate meet as well, and we must place our track interests on a level, at least, with the track interests of the other Maine colleges.

The summaries:

Half-Mile.—Won by Allan, '06, 1st; Ramsdell, '07, 2d; and Blake, '06, 3d. Time—2.16.

Quarter-Mile.—Won by Jackson, '07, 1st; Gauthier, '06, 2d; and Boak, '07. Time—57 seconds.

High Hurdles.—Won by Frazer, '08, 1st; James, '06, 2d; and Jordan, '06. Time—18 seconds.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Hull, '08, 1st; Redden, '06, 2d; and White, '07, 3d. Time—10 3-5 seconds.

Shot-Put—Won by French, '08, 1st; Redden, '06, 2d; and Conner, '06, 3d.

Low Hurdles.—Won by Rogers, '07, 1st; Whittum, '07, 2d; and Wiggin, '06, 3d. Time—29 1-5 seconds.

Mile Race.—Won by Allan, '06, 1st; Ramsdell, '07, 2d; and Higgins, '08, 3d.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Hull, '08, 1st; Redden, '06, 2d; and Gauthier, '06, 3d. Time—24 1-5 seconds.

High Jump.—Won by Kelley, '07, 1st; James, '06, 2d; and White, '07, and Frazer, '08, 3d. Distance—5 feet.

Pole Vault.—Won by Wiggin, '06, 1st; French, '08, 2d; and White, '07.

Hammer.—Won by French, '08, 1st; Conner, '05, 2d; and Redden, '06, 3d.

Discus.—Won by Redden, '06, 1st; French, '08, 2d; and Mahoney, '06, 3d. Distance—92 feet 8 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by Boak, '07, 1st; White, '07, 2d; and Hull, '08, 3d. Distance—18 feet, 4 inches.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Allan, '06, 1st; Farrar, '06, 2d; and Higgins, '08, 3d.

Exchanges.

WE often hear people remark about the amazement our Puritan cousins would experience, if we could suddenly transport them from the past to the present, "call them up" by telephone, for instance, and take them for a spin in an automobile, or on an excursion in a naphtha-launch, or a visit of a few days in California. But would not those homespun maidens and even the few men who aspired to Harvard in those days, be equally as surprised to be transported suddenly into the college world of to-day? Could you have persuaded Washington that within a century of which he saw the beginning, his country would support nearly five hundred colleges? Who could have imagined a century and a half ago the educational ties of to-day, binding together the thousands of men and women who represent the American college world? Yet the very fact that we are college men and women gives us a unity, common hopes and aspirations.

Perhaps in nothing are colleges more unified, in nothing do they exhibit a more friendly feeling for each other than through their journals. Here the rivalry of the athletic field is laid aside and both prejudice and favoritism are forgotten. *The Bowdoin Quill* and *Bates Student* lie quietly together on the same shelf without even turning their backs to each other. Through the "Exchanges" California and Maine have become neighbors. Is not the progress of college journalism in this century as marked an advance as that of steam and electricity over the old methods?

Indeed, at the present writing, when telephones have failed because of a recent storm, we can still shut ourselves in from the cold outside and picking up the *Vassar Miscellany*, can amuse ourselves an hour over its bright storiettes, its carefully written sketches and its scholarly essays. "The Reporter and the Princess" is wholly a work of the imagination, yet its theme is not original. The "Dawn of Morning" is certainly worth reading. It is a sketch of a heart struggle and shows some knowledge of human nature. Its success is due mainly to the suggestiveness of its style.

The Tuftonian contains a story showing strong imaginative power, "The Resurrection of a Mummy." We are led to the heart of an Egyptian pyramid and there, amid a darkness relieved only

by a flickering torch, by a description suggesting the horrors of Edgar Allan Poe, we are made to see the dead come slowly to life and then fall to the decay of six centuries. The figures used are well chosen. The words fit the subject and make a vivid picture. The element chiefly noticeable in the story is its strength.

A new library is being erected on the Mount Holyoke Campus. Half of the fund of \$50,000 was contributed by Mr. Carnegie.

The Mount Holyoke contains an interesting and complete account of the Silver Bay Conference, closing with this significant thought from Dr. Van Dyke:

"What we have lived, we know;
What we know, we owe."

The Georgetown College Journal contains a fine cut of the university building. The paper as a whole, however, does not reach its usual high mark. In vain did we look for the "ex-man's" column, always so interesting and unsparing of friends and foes. We would express our hope that the *Journal* has not given up this department, but that next month the "ex-man" may appear with more originality and more helpful criticism than ever before.

THE COLLEGE WALKS.

My heart has found a secret dell,
Where the nimble sprites of the woodland dwell;
Where the moonbeams dance to the brooklet's lay,
As it sings aloud on its cheerful way.
No darksome clouds o'ershadow the stream,
This dale ne'er quakes 'neath the lightning's gleam;
No howling tempest spends its might,
But peace e'er dwells in this realm of light.
When shadows grim creep o'er my life,
When weary of care and weary of strife,—
My heart finds solace in that dell,
Where the nimble sprites of the woodland dwell.

—*Georgetown College Journal.*

IN DE SPRING.

Dey comes a time when dis heah earf
Seem like it am a chile,
When ev'yting am young an' green
An' de apple orchards smile

Till yo' can't hol' in no longa,
 An' yo' laff so loud an' long
 Dat yo' scares de muvva bluebird
 In de middle o' huh song.

Den's de time yo' feels yo's young once mo'
 Dough yo' haid am white's snow,
 An' yo' mind, it gits a-wand'rin'
 Wha' it's allers sho' to go—
 To dat day when yo' deah Mandy
 'Lowed, as sho' as she wuz black,
 Dat she'd love huh Rastus allers
 Till de spring stopped comin' back.

—*Smith College Monthly.*

WHEREUNTO?

I.

Am I bound for that far off unknown shore
 Of Destiny's unknown sea
 Where lies the wreck of many a bark
 That stranded on the lea?

II.

Dark, desolate shore, I dread it not;
 My Pilot lies anear;
 Though high the sea and black the storm,
 I go forth without fear.

—*The Buff and Blue.*

Books Reviewed.

"That is a good book which is opened with expectation and closed with profit."

A. BRONSON ALCOTT.

FORMS OF ENGLISH POETRY. By Charles F. Johnson, L.H.D., Professor of English Literature in Trinity College, Hartford.

Equally suitable for young people and for general readers this volume contains the essential principles of the construction of English verse, and its main divisions both by forms and by subject matter. The historical development of eight of these divisions is sketched and briefly illustrated by examples, but the true character of poetry as an art and as a social

force is always kept in evidence. The book will cultivate an appreciation and a love of poetic literature, and will arouse in the student a love of poetry that is too often absent from the routine analysis of literary masterpieces undertaken to fulfill the requirements of admission to college.

Price, \$1. American Book Co., New York.

MORATIN'S *EL SI DE LAS NIÑAS*. Edited by J. Geddes, Jr., Ph.D., and F. M. Josselyn, Jr., Docteur de l'Université de Paris, Professors of Romance Languages in Boston University.

A late addition to a growing series of Spanish texts published by the American Book Company. One of the most popular of this dramatist's works, exposing the results of a conventional, misguided education. The situations in the play are humorous and cleverly devised, and the characters ably portrayed.

Price, 50c. American Book Co., New York.

WAGNER'S *DIE MEISTERSINGER VON NURNBERG*. Edited by W. W. Bigelow, Associate Professor of German, Amherst College.

This representative German drama is here presented for class reading, with a scholarly and helpful introduction, treating fully of the meistersingers and their guild. It is an accurate, genuine, sympathetic picture of German life, showing its striking mixture of idealism and realism. This period of the nation's history is here painted in attractive colors, and surrounded with genial humor and poetic beauty. The leading authorities have been consulted in its preparation.

Price, 70c. American Book Co., New York.

OUTLINES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY. By George P. Fisher, D.D., LL.D., Professor in Yale University.

This standard work now issued in a new and thoroughly revised edition, comprises within a moderate compass a narrative of the most important events in the world's history, with their causes and consequences. The specially significant and interesting details have been singled out for treatment. Tables of bibliography direct the inquirer to additional writers on various topics. There are also numerous maps and genealogical tables. This book is equally suitable for students, and general readers. It is convenient in form, and presents the results of thorough research and investigation. It is admirably adapted either for continuous study or as a reference manual for consultation.

Price, \$2.40. American Book Co., New York.

SHAKESPEARE: PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS. By Col. John A. Joyce.

If read in the right spirit much enjoyment may be gained from this book. The author, who says he is one of the Strulbugs who live forever, and so has lived with Shakespeare "in soul-lit love for three hundred and forty years," relates the joint life of himself and William. As his companion he is with Shakespeare when that one played before Elizabeth at Kenilworth, and when he became assistant prompter to Burbage at the Blackfriars. Large portions of several of the plays are quoted, and many startling opinions on various subjects are brought forward. After bury-

ing Shakespeare, he comes down through the long years, to quote other famous men whom he has known, such as Washington, Napoleon, Lincoln and Grant. The book contains portraits of Shakespeare and Col. Joyce.

Price, \$1. Broadway Publishing Co., New York.

ELOCUTION FOR BUSY PEOPLE. By Frances R. Haywood, Principal of the Haywood School of Elocution and Dramatic Art.

The object of this little manual is to present in as concise a form as possible the main principles of elocution. It is written in a simple and condensed form, avoiding all long rules and technique, and comes heartily recommended by elocution teachers. Its popularity is shown by the fact that it has gone through eleven editions. The first part of the book contains many exercises for voice culture. These are followed by selections for delivery.

Price, 50c. The Robert Clark Company, Cincinnati.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS IN ENGLISH—1906—1908.

The works included in this volume are Burke's "Conciliation with the American Colonies," Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," Milton's "Minor Poems," Macaulay's "Life and Writings of Addison" and Macaulay's "Life of Samuel Johnson." These have been gathered from the Eclectic Series of English Classics, and are well edited.

Price, 80c. American Book Co., New York.

FIRST LATIN WRITER. By Mather W. Abbott, master in Groton School.

The book contains a set of thirty-seven lessons, founded on the second book of Cæsar's Gallic War. The exercises are particularly suited for second year students of Latin.

Price, 60c. American Book Co., New York.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. By Edward H. Spiker, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Greek, Johns Hopkins University.

The exercises in this book are intended for the use of college classes. Some of the lessons are founded on the works of Demosthenes and Plato. The introduction and notes are especially helpful. The book is also supplied with an excellent vocabulary.

Price, \$1.30. American Book Co., New York.

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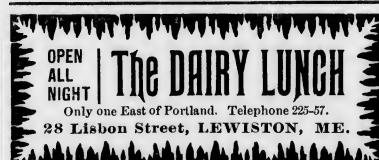
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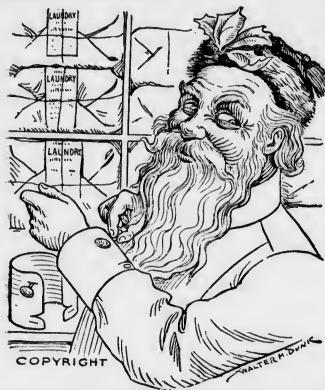
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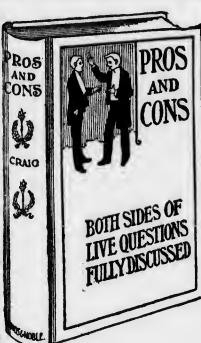
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VOLUME XXXII.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

Published by the Class of 1905,

BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

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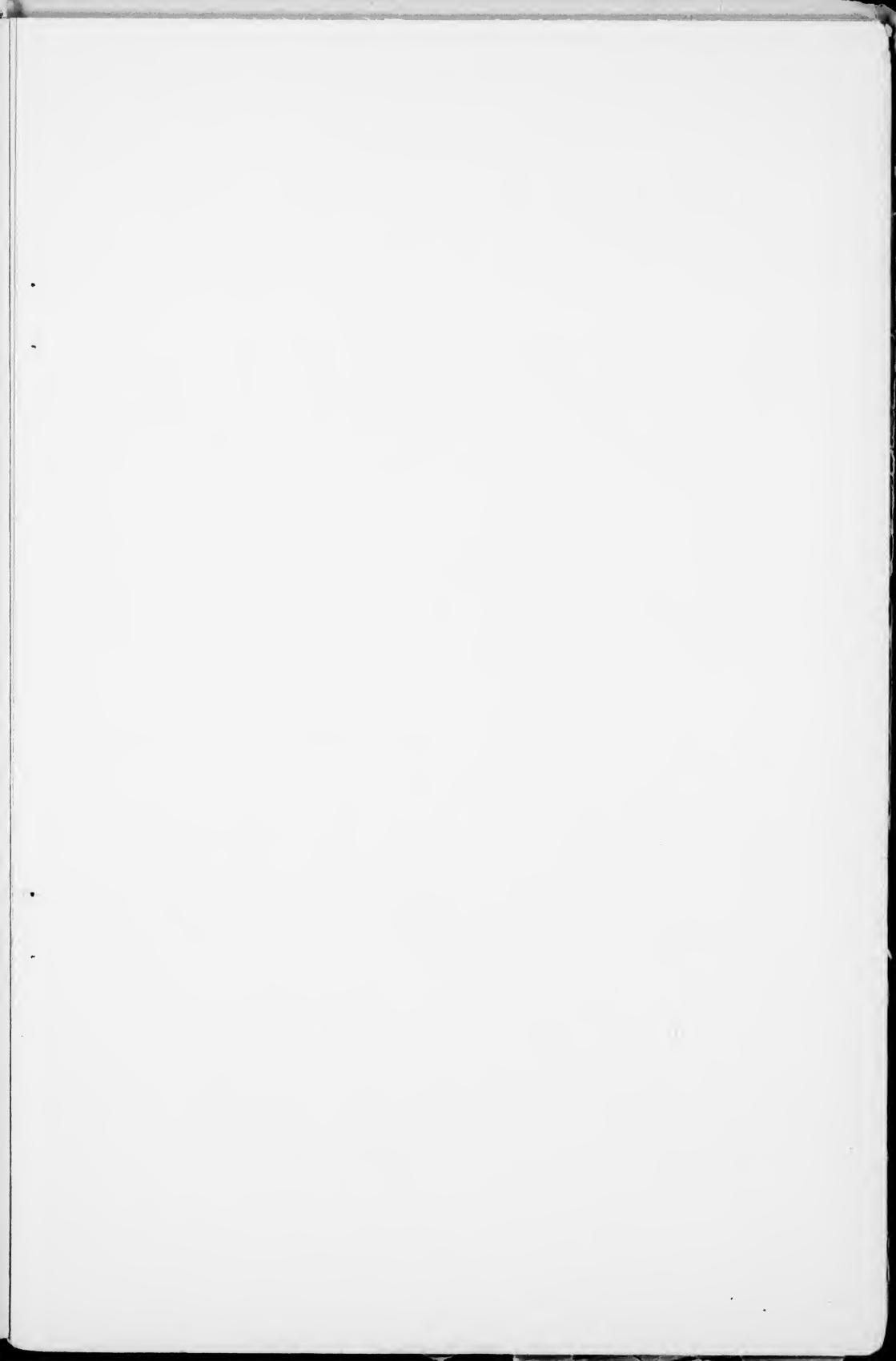
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December, 1904.

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The STUDENT is for sale at Smith's Drug Store, cor. Main and Bates Streets, Lewiston.

Entered at Lewiston Post-Office as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Literary.

TRUST IN GOD.

Trust not in systems or in laws,
Or aught of man's device.
Trust thou in God and Love divine;
Thus only art thou wise.

Through all the ages that have passed
Since man was in his prime,
Through these he's ever yearned for Truth.
For Truth with Thee to rhyme.

But Truth, O God, resides in Thee,
In Thee and Thee alone;
And struggle with what zeal we may,
Truth finite only's known.

Trust thou in God, fret not; doubt not
His everlasting Love.
That Love in all, transcending all,
Will lead to Heaven above.

C. EDSON JUNKINS, 1905.

A MEMORY OF AULD LANG SYNE.

FROM the fragrant pine-wood behind John Craig's modest home came the faint sound of music. An unusual and unseemly sound, indeed, for the quiet Puritan town—and John Craig's black brows contracted to a deeper frown than was habitual with him. Some impious creature was profaning the Sabbath stillness with that invention of the evil one—a violin.

Hastening through the little grove he suddenly stopped, struck with pious amazement, for there, his pale hair pushed back from his dreamy gray eyes, his posture one of utter absorption in his music, stood his only son.

The crackling of the pine twigs did not rouse the boy, until his father had nearly reached him—then a sudden flush overspread his pale face—the bow dropped, and a shame-faced, yet half-defiant look crept into the gray eyes.

“Paul,” began the father solemnly, “it canna be that I see my own son, engaged in a work like this? Have you forgotten what our gude minister said last Sunday?”

No, Paul had not forgotten. Only too well he remembered the clear, cutting phrases, “My brethren, be not deceived by these

latter-day inventions of the evil one. Satan has set many traps for the unwary, and not the least of them is that stringed instrument, called the fiddle—Brethren, beware." And Paul had inwardly resolved upon greater secrecy than ever, for, to his musical nature, his violin was all in all. Now, the beautiful dream was over. The visions which had come through his playing, making sunshine for him in the midst of his sombre Puritan surroundings—had faded—and as he stood there, the sunbeams, smiling at him through the branches, brought no answering smile to his lips.

A few sharp questions from his father obtained the confession that the instrument had been given him by his Aunt Dorothy, his father's worldly-minded elder sister, who owned the most pretentious house in Dorchester, and who scrupled not to sing and make merry whenever she chose.

John Craig seized the beloved instrument with a sharp command to the boy to follow him.

"My son," he said, "I shall put this fiddle where it will be continually before your eyes, to remind you of your sin—and let this, once for all, be a warning to ye to shun worldly pleasures."

Paul's mother said not a word, but the boy, looking through his own tears, saw that her eyes were dim,—for she knew well his passion for music.

Craig's severity had come to him only through years of steeling himself against what he was pleased to consider the snares of the world. In his younger days he had been a gay Scotchman—honest and upright, but caring little for serious things. But Puritan influences were strong in Scotland even at that late day—and he with his wife, Jean, had joined company with a little band of faithful ones who left the old world to seek greater freedom in the new. But that was now years ago, and amid the struggles to gain a foothold in America he had lost, not, to be sure, the memories of his old home, but many of his former customs. Even his Scotch dialect had in great part fallen into disuse with him.

Paul was a slender boy of eleven, a strange contrast to his broad-shouldered father—a dreamy child, who inherited from some forgotten ancestor an intense love of music.

In the shortening October days which followed the loss of his violin the boy often stood with longing gaze fixed upon it. No word of complaint escaped him, but in his dreamy eyes was a look of patient sadness which touched even his father, though he would not have acknowledged it.

The glorious autumn foliage faded, the snows which foretold a long winter already covered the ground. Through snow and sleet, early and late, the hardy Scotchman toiled to maintain his little home. But, though John Craig prided himself on his vigorous frame, the unusual rigor of that winter told on many strong men in that little town, and one day Jean, looking up from her sewing, saw her husband coming home unexpectedly, from the midst of his work.

"It's nothing, Jean—this sickness," he answered to her questioning look—"It'll be past in a day or two."

But for once he was mistaken.

The day or two went by—and then a week—and still he did not recover. Overwork and exposure, together with anxiety, had brought on a fever, from which—the Doctor gravely said—he would not soon rally.

Paul went bravely about his tasks, these dreary days—patient, and quiet—yet still the wistful longing did not leave his eyes—and the heart of his mother was sad for him.

But the sick man was growing worse, and one night for the first time in his vigorous life, his mind wandered.

"Jean," he called impatiently, and his wife hastened to him—"what are they singing?" He lapsed unconsciously into the old, familiar Scotch dialect of his boyhood.

"Canna ye hear it, Jeanie?" he cried, "I ken it weel," and in his weak voice he tried to sing, but the notes died away in broken murmurs. "Play me aye o' the auld songs, Sandy." Dinna ye ken the aye I aye lo'ed sa weel?"

Jean, tearful, motioned with eager hand to Paul.

"It's the turn o' the fever," she whispered. "Quick, laddie, the violin—your father thinks he hears Sandy playin', and who knows, perhaps the sound will quiet him."

With glowing eyes the boy sprang toward his violin. Trembling he touched the strings and the sweet notes of "Auld Robin Gray" filled the room. The sick man grew quiet. "Aye, Sandy, ye ken it, now gie us 'Ye Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon.'" And Paul played on and on, until his father dozed off into a heavy slumber.

The next morning Jean, watching anxiously, saw with joy that the crisis was past. The man's mind was clear now, but he realized that it had wandered, and Jean, sitting by him in the gray morning light, told him the story of the night before. No word of his betrayed any emotion, but his wife, glancing at him now

and then as she went about the room, noticed that his glance turned often toward the violin, lying where he had placed it so long ago.

But in the twilight, when Paul and his mother were sitting by the open fire, a feeling of silent thankfulness filling their hearts, he call'd Paul to his side.

"Laddie," he said,—and his voice was very gentle,—"Laddie, will ye no' gie us a tune on yon fiddle?"

1905.

THE LEGACY OF OUR FATHERS.

CHILDREN of the twentieth century, how great is the legacy at your command. When the curtain of time fell and the nineteenth century was no more, a legacy was transmitted to you whose magnitude can be measured only as we bound the value of civilization. Time has bestowed its gifts on peoples and nations, new centuries by their splendor have eclipsed preceding cycles. Yet never before have the fathers of one century bequeathed to the children of the next a gift equal to that which is yours.

Within the recollection of our fathers, who are here to-day, the sacred entirety of our home was challenged, and like sons springing to the protection of a mother 2,750,000 heroes rushed to the defense of that country which stands supreme, the envy of the Old World, the glory of the New. During the long, dark night, like Him who gave his life a ransom for many, a million human sacrifices were consecrated to the cause of humanity. But the morning sun, heralded by glad songs of rejoicing from unfettered souls, arose on the majestic grandeur of a new republic—our fathers' gift to you. For that Hand, whose guiding power has been recognized since the dawn of history, still prevailed, when our fathers with one hand forever severed the chains of human bondage, and with the other perpetuated the noblest government in the history of man.

But war has not been the sole avenue of growth in your legacy. The contributions of peace, secured without economic disturbance or the sacrifice of a human life, are bloodless but immortal monuments of the trust committed to you.

We hear the term "freedom of the press;" can we analyze its significance? It means that 18,200 daily and weekly newspapers have educated the American farmer to a standard of intelligence higher than that of the twenty-six English barons who signed Magna Charta. One thousand libraries convey the loftiest senti-

ments of man to every fireside. And these beacons of the night shine forth from a thousand hilltops that you, children of the twentieth century, may walk in the light.

But the significance of the free press, thus far, I have narrowly confined. Well has it been said, "He who uses the power of the press, has a responsibility which sweeps in the lines of his active influence beyond the stars, and upward to the bar of final accountability." The academies, professional schools, colleges and universities, which are the pride of this generation, all of these have found their ablest ally in the resistless power of the press.

And what have the opportunities thus sustained made possible? The son of a humble Maine fisherman became the first legislator of the American republic, and petty schemers tremble at the name of Reed. A lad trudged back and forth carrying bricks for a mere pittance in a Pennsylvania brickyard. To-day a hundred charitable institutions combine with ten thousand employees to praise the great-heartedness of that prince of American merchants, John R. Wanamaker. Centuries may come and go, but the world will never forget the obscure western pioneer, who commands the love of all ages as the great Emancipator.

Furthermore, we cannot ignore the moral uplift of this mighty power.

We may well be reminded that Congress performed the duty of a Bible Society long before such a body was established. To-day the American Bible Society is sending the Bible not only to every home of our own land, but also to homes in the darkest realms of paganism. And the eager recognition of Calvary's Redeemer is coming back to us in the eternal advantages of a Christian civilization. Hear the glad song of its triumphal sweep. It rolls back from India, China, Africa, and its melody, sweeter, more majestic, chords with the response of the islands of the sea.

The past decade has also been bounteously fruitful. Within less than one hundred miles from our country a second inquisition of fire and sword and murder had blighted for four centuries one of the fairest islands of the globe. Property was destroyed, homes were desecrated, and four hundred thousand helpless women and children were starved. But the voice of His wounded children ascended to the tribunal of an eternal Judge, and in the fitness of time his voice came to a chosen people. We remember the response of our fathers, ay, and our brothers. The next day,

as it were, Manila, Santiago and San Juan were telling the world that a just God rules the universe, and the dawn of Cuba's redemption was at hand.

Thus suddenly and unforeseen a new responsibility was thrust upon the children of this generation. But yesterday, and the obligations of your inheritance were enclosed in one country. To-day how changed. The wise stewardship of territory extending from Orient to Occident, together with the future history of 10,000,000 human lives, depends on you.

Children of the twentieth century, as you have received the fairest gift of time, so can she justly demand the greatest return. Fields of knowledge are unexplored, worlds of social problems are unconquered, and the heart of a restless world is pleading for human sympathy. Can you not find a place for your action and your talent? Your generation, like other generations, will be active to-day but quiet to-morrow. The Supreme Ruler of time extends to you in the legacy of our fathers these gifts,—liberty, enlightenment, humanity. Can you face the responsibility of your inheritance, and at the evening of life, hear from the Master of the vineyard the welcome hail, "Well done!"

ORIN M. HOLMAN, 1905.

UNEXPECTED HAPPINESS.

A YOUNG mother sat one evening, rocking a tiny babe. A halo of fair hair surrounded her still fairer face. Her brown eyes, though sweet, were grave and thoughtful. As the baby showed no intentions of making immediately the journey to Dreamland, his mother lay him gently on her knee and began to tell him her thoughts:

"Darling, you are not pretty; no, not even good-looking. Don't think that I care. I shall love you just the same and care for you just as much; only, dear, I'm so afraid your papa will be disappointed!"

"Ah! you open your eyes wide! What at, I wonder? Is that big word, 'disappointed' too hard for the little one to understand? Never mind. The head even though it is so little now, will know lots some day. Or didn't you know you had a papa? Oh, yes, and no one ever lived, nobler and handsomer—in my eyes—than he. Ah, darling! Would you were like him! But you're not, dear heart.

"And where is your papa, you ask? Ah, darling! a month before the angels brought you to me, he went far across the seas, yes, way over to Italy. But you don't know where that is, so don't puzzle about it, little one. Don't blame him! I told him to go. His mamma was very sick (aren't you glad yours isn't? Then, perhaps, you would have no one in this whole, wide world to care for you!) and I told him, yes, I even urged him to go to her. He went. How long ago that seems! Fully a year! He reached his mamma, and, the last I heard, her fever had turned for the better.

"How thankful I was in my heart! For your papa loved her. Do I? Ah, child, I have never met her. She has been in the land across the ocean several years for her health. She must be noble to have such a noble son as your papa, but, I have an idea she is a little bit proud and—well, fastidious. (Another long word. Excuse me, dear!) Perhaps she won't love me and perhaps she won't even *like* you, my little ugly duckling! I care not, so long as your papa loves you and loves me just the same. Ah! will he? Would that I could see him!

"Babies always look beautiful in their mothers' eyes, and so do you in mine, but—you are not. Is it because I keep trying the day long to look at you through your father's eyes? Is it because you are yet so young? I know not. I have never before seen a babe so young as you, but oh! your hands are so tiny! You'll never be a pugilist, love, that's one comfort. And your eyes! They were as blue as the skies when first you opened them, and now they have changed their color, are changing every day. I have heard that kittens' eyes are blue at first, and then change; but oh! how dreadful if yours should change like theirs. Why, really, I fear I am growing even morbid about your looks, but not for my sake, you understand.

"Darling, I love you, and so does God! You have a soul which is just as beautiful as though your face were. God loves it and cherishes it! The very hairs of your head—not many now, to be sure—are numbered! And, my dear one, may you always be as innocent and pure as you are now. And may your life be full of sweetness and a blessing to God. Then it won't—"

A stamp is heard on the front door-steps; the door is opened hurriedly; and into the house enter a fine looking man and a middle-aged lady of fine, portly appearance. The man goes into the room first, and sees his wife leaning tenderly over a cradle. A heavenly sight!

A moment after, the mother advanced into the room, and received her new daughter at once to her warm heart.

Then all three softly stepped to the cradle.

"A beautiful baby!" exclaimed its papa.

"The very image of his father!" asserted its grandma.

ALICE ROSE QUIMBY, 1907.

ROME.

ROME, Rome! What a thrill the very name sends through us. About the very word clusters all that is good and noble in republican government, all that is illustrious in wealth and power, all that is captivating in human greatness, all that is dishonorable and degrading in cruel persecutions, treachery, and usurpation, whatever is base in duplicity and crime, whatever is pitiable and contemptible in ignorance and poverty, the wretchedness of pagan idolatry and papal superstition, the efforts of pure Christians, the magnificence of military greatness, the curse of imperial despotism, and papish absurdity mingled with the noblest works of art, the enthusiasm of patriotic speeches, in short, there hovers about the name everything which has tended since the death of its founder Romulus, to make these seven hills everlasting in fame, and this city an "Eternal City."

We arrived in Rome about midnight, after a long but cool ride from the "Flower of Italy" or Florence. We had, of course, been unable, owing to the darkness, to see much of the surrounding country, but when the train at last puffed its way into the station and we landed in Rome,—Modern, Mediæval, and Ancient Rome,—all our enthusiasm was again aroused. The streets were as brilliant as day, and in the square where we took our carriage we could hear and see an immense fountain playing. This fountain is a relic of the baths of Diocletian, and pours forth daily, gallons of pure, sparkling water. We were driven along the brilliantly lighted streets where now and then might be seen a group of Italian soldiers gesticulating and talking, or an old woman hurrying across the street with a basket of cut and uncut watermelons on her arm, and again, two children disputing or hooting at some thin, stray cat; farther on, a café aglow with lights and jingling with the clash of glasses and music from a queerly dressed orchestra. You may say that I am describing scenes in my own city. 'Tis true, for the same can be found in as old and as new a city as Rome.

Such were some of the scenes at midnight, but these, I found, differ greatly from those seen at mid-day, or rather, during early morning or late afternoon. No Roman, one might safely say, is ever seen outside of his darkened house after twelve o'clock, mid-day, if he can avoid it. "When one is in Rome, one must do as the Romans do," which means retire at mid-day, sleep for two or three hours, enjoy a late afternoon walk, stay up late at night and rise early the next morning.

The Rome of to-day is not unlike, in many respects, our own cities of the West where many of the foreign population have come to live. It is not, however, our purpose to criticise new Rome, but we cannot fail to notice the new life and conditions in sharp contrast to those about which we have read and heard, so warped are our ideas of these cities across the sea. To be sure, many of them do present strange customs and conditions, yet I cannot say that I think modern Rome, a Rome of that nature. Modern Rome is delightful. When I first suggested visiting Rome, every friend said, "What, visit Rome in the summer! Why, you will surely have the fever! Now take plenty of quinine." I took plenty of quinine, and have plenty left. Modern Rome, to me, is far more agreeable than Paris. Paris was stuffy, hot, crowded, noisy and parched; Rome, cool, fresh and breezy with its cooling winds sweeping down from the Sabine and Alban hills across the Campagne to the seven old hills and their surroundings. Its easy means of travel and the courtesy of the citizens made me feel very much at home when walking about its streets, even in the old portions. To call Rome a dirty city would seem to me to be calling nine-tenths of our American cities filthy, for Rome is far cleaner than many of our Puritanical New England cities whose streets would in my mind shock even a Neapolitan, to say nothing of a Roman citizen. Of course, I wish to eliminate many of the roads outside the Roman city gates, and wish to include, as I wish to include in the others, those streets which are most frequented by the public.

Nearly all the mediæval brick buildings in Rome are being replaced by tufa, granite, or marble buildings of the present day. The beautiful gardens, villas and mansions which adorn the city cannot fail to make a lasting and pleasing impression of the Romans. To be sure, there still exists much of the old Catholicism, and it seems that almost half of the population are either soldiers or monks, but, notwithstanding this, the other half seem very active and a large part working with an idea of making

Rome, as it formerly was, the mistress of the world in art, architecture and general advancement of civilization. I do not wish to paint Rome in too-glowing colors, but wish merely to express my idea that she is not the filthy, unhealthy, depressive, overbearing city that too many good people believe, but, on the contrary, one of the most active, wide-awake cities at the present day.

Let us now, however, turn our attention to Mediæval and Ancient Rome. Mediæval Rome is fast disappearing as regards its external architecture, but its painting and internal art still exist, and as such, are unsurpassed by either the Modern or Ancient. The greatest monuments of this magnificence are its churches. The greatest and most illustrious of these is, of course, St. Peter's. What an epitome of art this grand old cathedral is, with its vari-colored marbles, amalekites and stones of every description which make up its whole structure and give it an individuality superior, to my mind, to any similar cathedral in Europe, exclusive of Cologne. The entrance of St. Peter's is unparalleled,—those glistening fountains, the green little court, the columns surmounted by a crown,—and the old dome which, sad to relate, disappears as we near the entrance. It required more than three centuries to complete this structure and more than fifty-five popes gave their attention and millions for its completion. Passing between the marble figures of Peter and Paul we enter the cathedral and pause almost overpowered by the vastness. The colossal staties, the vaulted roof, the spacious aisles, the chanting priests, and the wonderful dome, all producing an awful feeling of solemnity. Beneath the dome could be placed our Bunker Hill Monument and several ordinary church steeples without attaining the dizzying height. The hosts of Rome cannot fill the church and do not even at Easter and Christmas tide when every Catholic church is overflowing. There are in the church many grand statues, but of course that which draws our attention most is the famous bronze one of St. Peter. It seems that the minds of some people always run in the same channel, for scarcely ever does an American pass by and notice the well-worn toe, without remarking, "I wonder if St. Peter had corns."

Perhaps one of the best churches of the day is the one known as "St. Paul's Outside of the Walls;" then there is that which bids fair to far eclipse any church in Rome, for beauty—Santa Maria Maggiore,—which is said to contain the gold which Columbus first brought from America and gave to the King and Queen

of Spain, who in turn presented it to the Pope for the gilding of the marvellous ceiling in the church.

We must not, however, leave Rome without mentioning the greatest and finest collection of art in the world, which is contained in the Papal residence,—“The Vatican.” In sculpture, we find here the famous “Apollo Bevidere,” “The Laocoön,” “The Belvidere Torso,” and busts of Pompey, Julius Cæsar, Cicero, and Demosthenes, and “Diana Approaching Endymion.” Among the hundreds of pictures we see the wonderful painting on the walls of the Sistine Chapel known as Michelangelo’s “Last Judgment,” and “The Creation.” Going farther upstairs we come to the work of Raphael. Among the best are “Theology,” “Philosophy,” “Justice and Prudence” and “Poetry,” and the great “Transfiguration.”

But we must leave the grand Vatican and hasten to the Capitoline, cast a glance at the “Marble Faun” made famous by Hawthorne, and laugh as heartily as Dickens did at the statue of Hercules, in the adjoining room. Near by is the “Dying Gaul,” and in a niche not far distant is the famous Capitoline “Venus,” found on the Virinal in the sixteenth century. We next hasten to the Barberini Palace and look into the pathetic eyes of Guido Reni’s “Beatrice Cenci.” Here also we see the beautiful sweetheart of Raphael and feel glad to know the idea of this master’s heart. We journey along the Quirinal and enter the Palazzo Rospiglio to visit its halls and see the immortal fresco by Reni.

Passing back now to the remnant of ancient Roman glory, we behold that vast pile of decayed and ruined gardens which lies before us in the Roman Forum. Shall I begin with the Coliseum,—the grandest monument of ancient Rome. As I stood in the centre of the arena and looked at the crumbling stalls and boxes, I could seem to see the flitting shadows of the gladiators, of the wonderful boat and chariot races held within its bounds. It seemed like the skeleton of the past, from whose crumbling walls might be gleaned the form, beauty and grandeur, mingled with the horrible scenes and tales of assassination, cruelty and martyrdom. Now we pass beneath that wonderful piece of art, Constantine’s Arch, and feel the very strength and courage of the old Roman thrilling our veins.

On the Palatine is the Palace of the Cæsars, a monstrous mass of ruin, where the lizards run and skip and bats beat their wings. The Golden Home of Nero still lingers to tell the tale of ambition and extravagance and its emptiness. Now we enter the old city

itself, or the Forum. Our attention is quickly arrested by the eight splendid columns, the everlasting monuments of the magnificent Temple of Saturn. Close by it are the three pillars of the Temple of Vespasian, and not far distant are the ruins of the Temple of Concord. A little way from the Temple of Saturn is the "Basilica Julia," or the temple built by Julius Cæsar in 54 B. C., and opposite the Temple of Saturn is the arch of Septimus Severus. Between these two are the remains of the Rostra which have recently been restored. What reader of Cicero or of Mark Antony's orations can fail to recall the lines of these mighty orators whose words spoken on this spot, have been heard around the world!

Leaving the Forum by Titus' Arch, we enter, by a turning road, the Appian Way. We pass the tomb of the Scipio and drive beneath the Arch of Drusos, and look back upon the mighty walls of Aurelian, built in 272 and extending now, thirteen miles in circumference, about the city. Returning some distance and then turning into a road at the right we pass through the section of Rome known as the "Ghetto," a miserable quarter and pitiable to the utmost degree. Driving along the Cloaca Maxima, and, turning to the left, we come close to the tombs of the Cæsars, and the English Cemetery where are the graves of Keats and Shelley, and we go away bewildered as any mortal could be, after reading the latter's epitaph:

"Nothing of him doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something rich and strange."

Hastening on we drive to the Janisulum where a splendid view of Ancient, Mediæval and Modern Rome may be had and at whose base stands the "Tasso Oak." On our return we pass over the Quirinal to that fountain into which according to the ancient belief, we cast a penny for the hope of future return to this mighty store of knowledge where dead marble speaks with a living voice and every canvas teaches eloquent lessons.

MARY E. BARTLETT, 1905.

VIA EQUORUM.

THE shade of the electric threw its shadows across the face of the old man, but the younger was sitting beside the table in the full glare of the light. He was listening intently and now and then, unnoticed by the other, scribbled in the handbook

he held. The other was sitting upright in his armchair, his hands clasped before him, his eyes, with their troubled expression, aided and abetted by the little pucker in his forehead.

Trouble? O yes, the president had spoken of it in chapel that very morning. The energy for exercise, always characteristic of the English, had attacked this American college. It might be inherent, so said the president, for we New Englanders are not yet so many years away from our ancestors but what trace of the old tendencies may appear; it might be, but he hoped not, that insane desire to follow the lead, at any cost, of other larger colleges; or it might be just a hobby. This seemed most likely, for the students had taken to *riding* horses of every description.

How and when it started no one knew, but it had become very evident now even to the visitor of a day. There was no limit, boys and girls alike indulged in the pleasure; it made no difference, even, that some had not the means to procure steeds of their own, they hired or borrowed and rode with the crowd.

The faculty had smiled at first as at other similar whims; but when that morning a committee had waited on the president with a petition that a stable be furnished for the accommodation of the boys in the main dormitory, and when he had been informed that the unused rooms which, until now, had answered that purpose had become overcrowded, and that two Freshmen were even now occupying the corridor because their room had been appropriated, he had decided that something must be done, that this thing would not die out of itself. What he will do remains to be seen.

To-night these two were quietly discussing the question. "It's too bad, too bad!" said the old man, "I know something of this riding business, had a great craze for it myself once. It's all very well for awhile, gives you a great feeling of independence and confidence, but accidents will happen, let the animal be ever so faithful."

"Take the Greek horse now, been in use for years. Steady, reliable, a trifle slow, but easy on the bit and sure-footed. Just because it is so trustworthy the rider gets careless, doesn't keep his hold on the reins, lets them hang loose usually, thinking the beast will take him safe whatever happens, and—a stumble and there he is."

"You object to the Greek breed then because it is so faithful that it inspires carelessness," and the young man scribbled busily for a moment, "I see. But, Professor, what about the German

horse? It's much slower than the Greek; would it have the same effect?"

"Altogether different. We don't see many of 'em and I don't wonder at it. Anybody could walk twice as fast as that old mule could carry him. Has a scholastic look, like an owl with spectacles on, so a few are attracted by him. He's unruly like all these old wise-heads, won't keep in the main road in spite of all coaxing or urging. Takes you on some roundabout way through the forest, flounders over stoneheaps, through mud-puddles and bogs with the idea of showing you the beauties of nature till, if you even do get anywhere, you're always a little behind the others and not in a condition to make a good showing."

He paused and gazed absently at the opposite wall. "I suppose," suggested the writer, "it's just as bad to be too fast as too slow. Now there's the French hack, a regular racer!"

"That's it, that's it, great speed, takes you there before you know it. That's the one the young ladies like. They think it's fine to go galloping past their more sedate classmates who happen to be taking a quiet stroll. They make a great clatter and raise quite a dust, but that's all. They go so fast they don't have time to notice anything, not the least bit acquainted with the country they pass through, neither its beauties or its defects impress them. Not one of them could tell you a thing about it the next day. They don't get any good from a ride like that. Just leaves them tired out, in no mood for work, and there are times when good hard work is necessary, especially test week."

The younger man laid down his pencil and leaned back in his chair. "I see," he said casually, "that a great many of the Latin horses have become too decrepit for use. Overwork, I suppose."

"Partly that, but not wholly. It's a vicious animal, hard-bitted, given to shying, kicks and bites, too. Nobody except an experienced horseman can use one with any degree of success. Still the young fools will keep at it and the best rider of the lot gets over the ground about as gracefully as a calf would dance the Tarantella. When the beast balks in the midst of the trip, why you don't get there, that's all. You get mad and smash the horse around some and when you get home you don't half take care of it. So it doesn't last long. There's been more than one student arrested for cruelty to animals, but it doesn't do any good."

"Through test week you might think they would slow up a little, but it's worse than ever. Horses of all kinds, riders of all

classes; some at full speed, some jogging along as usual. It's too bad! Something has got to be done."

He rose and stood facing the light, his hands locked behind him. "They may ride through college," he said, "even through tests, but the greater part of them can't ride through life. It will come hard for some of 'em to get off and walk."

The clock struck ten. The younger man closed his hand-book and rose to go. His way home lay past the hall where the young men were supposed to be diligently preparing for next day's tests. Just as he reached the building there was a clatter, the noise of resounding blows and cries of "Whoa! whoa!" rang out. He hesitated, shook his head and went on through the quiet streets.

1906.

Alumni Round-Table.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Some of the alumni of late classes living in Boston and vicinity, met December 3d for a reunion and banquet at the Quincy House. College songs were sung and reminiscences of student days recalled. The following graduates were present: Frank P. Ayer, 1900; Guy E. Healey, 1900; Miss Anna H. Fisher, '01; Earle A. Childs, '02; Mrs. Julia (Babcock) Childs, '02; Miss Annie Merrill, '02; V. D. Harrington, '02; John A. Hunnewell, '02; Ernest L. McLean, '02; Alfred E. McCleary, '02; Howard C. Kelly, '03; Herbert R. Jennings, '03; and W. W. Keyes, '03.

Plans were made for another gathering later this winter, after the regular Boston alumni banquet. Messrs. Ayer, Healey, McLean and Jennings are all attending Boston University Law School, while most of the others are teaching in the vicinity of Boston.

'75.—Coram Library has recently received a copy of "The Tendencies of the Practise of Medicine as a Profession and an Art," by Lewis M. Palmer, M.D., South Framingham, Mass. It was first published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal and was reprinted from that paper.

'86.—Professor W. H. Hartshorn on December 9 delivered the second of a series of lectures before the Literary Union in Lewiston. The subject of the address was "The Elements of

Fiction and Principles of Criticism." At the next lecture in Lisbon, January 5, he will take up "Recent Schools of Fiction and Their Representatives."

'87.—J. R. Dunton is living in Belfast and not in Augusta as was stated in our last issue. That article should have referred to M. P. Dutton, '99.

'93.—L. E. Pennell, M.D., one of the former managers of the STUDENT and an ex-base-ball star, is located in Kingfield, where he has secured an extensive practice and is winning his way to the top in medicine and surgery.

'98.—W. S. Parsons has spent the entire fall in the Maine woods at Spring Lake and other resorts in the Dead River region. He reports fine hunting and deer in abundance.

'99.—Oscar A. Fuller who for five years has been at the head of the department of Greek and Latin in Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, is making Bates known throughout that state. Through his efforts Texas has recognized Bates as a "first-class college" and will grant to any Bates graduate without examination a permanent certificate to teach in the State. Mr. Fuller reports that the Class of '99 has another honorary member,—Oscar A., Jr., who has just arrived at the Fuller house in Marshall.

'99.—Mr. Stanley C. Lary is principal of the Osgood School in Cohasset. This is a very fine position, and Mr. Lary is successful in the highest degree. Mr. and Mrs. Lary (Blanche Noyes, 1901,) have two fine children, a son and a daughter, the latter being but a few months old.

1900.—F. Harold Stinchfield is a Senior in Harvard Law School.

1900.—Guy E. Healey entered Boston University Law School last fall.

1901.—W. M. Marr is teaching in Holbrook, Mass.

Ex-'01.—To Mr. and Mrs. Irving Foss was born, October 30, a son, Norris Felker.

1902.—Annie E. Merrill is beginning her second year as teacher of Mathematics in the Natick, Mass., High School.

1902.—Mr. and Mrs. Earle Childs (Julia Babcock, '02) are pleasantly situated in Hingham, where Mr. Childs is sub-master of the High School.

1903.—Howard Kelly is teaching Physics and Chemistry in the Natick, Mass., High School.

'03.—William Keyes is teaching in Reading, Mass.

'03.—Guy Cumner is in the employment of the Swift Company in Boston.

'03.—Miss Clara Pingree is attending Miss Wheelock's Training School for Kindergartners, Boston.

'03.—Harold W. Thayer is attending Bowdoin Medical School.

'03.—Miss Grace A. Fisher who, since her graduation, has been teaching sciences and mathematics in Freeport High School, has been granted a leave of absence for one term. Miss Perkins, '05, is substituting in the position.

'03.—C. L. Beedy is for a second time a member of Yale's debating team. Without any preliminary competition for the position Mr. Beedy was urged to accept the appointment as final speaker in the debate with Princeton.

'04.—A. Louise Barker has a desirable position as instructor in the Osgood School, Cohasset, Mass.

'04.—Miss Grace Thompson visited college during her Thanksgiving vacation.

'04.—Miss Edith Thompson visited New York City with friends during the holidays.

Around the Editors' Table.

THE 1905 board of editors have compiled their last STUDENT and it is with regret that they leave their duties to others. To us the STUDENT has been a source of pleasure and we believe practical education, and we count as gain the hours spent during the year in its behalf. With the good of dear old Bates at heart, as has every loyal student, we assumed the responsibility of conducting this magazine, determined to make it *of* our college and *for* our college. This has been our aim, and during the few short months the STUDENT has been under our control we have done our best that it should be truly representative of Bates, the college of recognized democratic spirit, earnestness of purpose and high ideals. We do not deny that we may have fallen short of the mark. If so, let others profit by our mistakes and bring the STUDENT to a higher standard of excellence.

Many commendations are due the students for the willingness they have invariably shown in co-operating with us. We are particularly indebted to the class of whom we have acted as representatives and we wish to thank them for their cordial help and support. As time goes on the fact grows more clearly demonstrated that six men and women alone cannot produce a magazine of actual worth as a college publication. This cannot be too strongly emphasized.

As Bates grows the STUDENT should reflect this growth in betterment of quality. As the years go by it should require a better story to win a p'ace in the literary department. Athletic, local and every page should grow more and more valuable. We believe added success is in store for the STUDENT. May the incoming board realize the responsibility they assume. We wish them Godspeed.

IT has been a foregone conclusion that foot-ball enthusiasm should flourish in college during the fall term and then should roll up like the caterpillar for its winter sleep, to come out in the warm spring days transformed into base-ball zeal. In like fashion with our society work. Each echoes the same complaint that during the winter there is not the same spirit, the same vein

which is apparent throughout the fall. While this is in part due to natural causes, namely, that rivalry for members is no longer a motive, and that many of the society members who contribute to the programs are absent from college, it cannot be thus justified. At Bates too much is done by the few, too little by the many. More than once we have had a man at the same time a member of the 'varsity foot-ball, an intercollegiate debater, a society president, a STUDENT editor, besides officer in the Christian Association, Athletic Association and class. You may say that it is because of the marked ability of these men. Be that as it may, we have developed among us a large class of social parasites.

These people come to college with perhaps as much ability as the others, perhaps less. They receive the same invitations as others do and many join the various organizations. Are they not, then, free from the odious cognomen? No. They pay their money—and we would not scorn this essential of existence, but as for sharing the work of organization and execution, they stand aside and allow the few who will to carry it on; reserving for themselves the single task of criticism.

These social parasites, like the poor, we have always with us, and like the poor they are not entirely responsible for their condition. We cannot annihilate them. How shall we change the state of affairs? The very students who are farthest removed from being parasites are themselves the ones on whom a part of the censure should fall. Leader, as applied to a college man or woman, has come to have a perverted meaning. A leader is not the man who as an individual stars, but the one who through his example, his personality, incites others to similar activities. In college the man who holds several offices, though love of notoriety leads him to accept them when offered, cannot do the work in justice to himself or to his position. He cannot give himself to any one thing. There is a continual conflict between his selves. As chairman of a committee it is easier to do the work than to get the committee to do it. So the committee are idle.

From every standpoint it is then but just that responsibilities be more widely distributed among our student body, to relieve the overtaxed few, to include the would-be active, and finally to obtain more satisfactory results from a union and interrelation of interests.

THE ATHLETIC B.

AT a recent meeting of the Athletic Association an amendment to the constitution was adopted which confers upon football managers the right to wear the Bates athletic sweater with the foot-ball B and "Mgr." No doubt it was a just action. The duties of the foot-ball manager are many. His position is one of trust and hard work which heretofore have gone absolutely unrewarded unless scanty praise, mingled with an abundance of fault-finding, be considered reward. In years gone by there was ample excuse for not allowing the foot-ball manager to wear the B, but now foot-ball has attained great comparative importance as a college sport and the responsibilities devolving upon the office of its manager far outweigh those of any other management in college.

A good thing may be overdone. Awarding the B to the football manager is a step toward making the college letter more common. A step taken in one direction frequently is the beginning of several along that line. We firmly believe that another step should not be taken, and that the B should be made no *more* common. It was the idea of the founders of athletics at Bates that college men should have every incentive possible to win a place on one of the athletic teams, realizing that keenness of competition and intensity of rivalry meant strength to the final team. They decided after the custom in some other colleges that the best way to bring this about was to award to those who won a place on the team and to no others the right to wear the college letter. Thus the B has come to stand for something. It stamps the owner as a man who has done something for his college in athletics. It stamps him as a man of some sort of superior physical qualifications and is an ornament of no mean significance. Should, in time to come, the college letter be inconsiderately allotted here and there, its presence would cease to carry the meaning for which it was intended and which it now conveys. Then no great honor would attend its winning in any direction; the incentive to work for it would necessarily decrease and athletics must suffer.

It has been suggested that the B should be conferred upon intercollegiate debaters and that the right to wear it should extend to all the managers of the Association. The folly of such a move must be apparent. With the college letter and sweater because of their very nature, is associated the idea alone of athletics, which is distinctly separate from forensic ability. We by no means would belittle the importance of what has well been

called "The brightest jewel in our crown." No man, whether in athletic contests or other fields of collegiate activity, surpasses the debater in the amount of earnest, faithful work he does for Bates. We do not question but that he as well as the athlete should receive some recognition for his effort, but it should not be an athletic B. A medal from the debating league would be far more appropriate, and would not infringe upon the right that should belong solely to the athlete. Again should the B and the sweater be awarded to the base-ball, track, tennis and exhibition managers, where should we stop? What was once the privilege of the athlete has become everybody's. What once could be won only by the hardest kind of hard work is had by a comparative slight exertion mingled with a bit of good luck. What once meant successful athletics has lost its force, and serious consequences must ensue.

No *Bates* man can afford without careful deliberation to raise his hand in support of any measure which he knows will operate to the detriment of Bates athletics of which now we are justly proud. We can do no better than leave unchanged the rules laid down in our athletic association constitution and demand their rigid enforcement.

IT is not without some regret that the present STUDENT Board end their work with this number. The year has been a pleasant one to us and we have tried hard to maintain the high standard of the magazine.

In all things the editors have not reached their hopes and expectations. The fault lies not altogether with the editors but partly with the student body. Every student in college should take an active interest in the paper. Each one should be willing to write something for it, and write again and again until an article worthy of being printed is produced and accepted. It should be considered the honor that it is to have some of his articles printed in the STUDENT. With such an idea in mind let each one ask himself if it is not worth while to try.

Let no student think that, because he cannot write a story, his work is necessarily debarred from the college monthly. The STUDENT needs essays and biographies. One of each would be an addition to any issue, and every reader knows that there is a dearth of good poetry.

Some of the students have faithfully written and cheerfully

given their work to the editors. Would that their example would inspire others!

Now is the time to make New Year's resolutions. Will you not resolve to help this far-reaching messenger of your college?

DO we want to get the most out of our college course? Then let us be regular in attending recitations. It is a lamentable fact that many of our students are obliged to be absent to work several weeks of the college year; but there are students who think it profitable to stay out to work when they do not actually need the money, and there are students who "cut" recitations almost as regularly as they attend. They "make up" their work and pass their examinations, yet they lose more than they realize. It is class-work more than anything else which counts for real education. It is the sifting of the gold from the sand which our instructors do for us. They emphasize points over which we have passed thoughtlessly. They explain passages which to us alone were unintelligible. We cannot do the work by ourselves which we can do under their guidance. Besides, even their chance remarks, digressions from the subject, perhaps, may be more valuable than anything in the lesson. The instructor may mention a book we should read or a place we should visit, and what we should observe there; he may give us a valuable bit of information from his own experience or explain a subject which has been puzzling us. We "never know what we miss" when absent even from a single recitation. Is it not reasonable to believe that scholarly men who devote their time to our instruction have something each day to which we should listen and feel repaid? Can we get the most out of our college course if we do not get the advantages to be derived from our professors in the class-rooms? Then let us think of this admonition: Do not "go out teaching" unless you are obliged to go, and when you are in college do not for any slight excuse "cut" recitations.

AS the close of the year brings the close of editorial duties, it makes me cast a glance over the past months, and gives me a view of pleasure, disappointment, joy and discouragement. It is all gone now. I can join the ranks of those who criticise, applaud, and find fault; and now I can see how others do what I have left undone. I have been glad to see the eagerness with

which each new student has been received, and have thankfully received criticisms and suggestions for betterment of my department. There have been times when it has been impossible to get assistance on things that I could not do, yet the work is one that is supported by Bates students and like the athletics and debates it is bound to succeed. The reason lies in the fact that we, as a student-body, are unwilling that anything should be poorly done.

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

It has been decided to allow the manager of the foot-ball team the privilege of wearing the B, with the restriction, however, that the letters Mgr. be used also to show how the letter is won.

A fine opportunity for special work is offered in some of the courses for the winter term. Professor Hartshorn in English and Professor Leonard in German, have outlined work that must be beneficial to those who take it.

It would seem that an exceptional large number of students are teaching this fall. As the term draws to an end the number increases fast. A great lack of schools is reported, so that many who wish to go out, are obliged to stay from inability to find a place.

Several items of interest have taken place in the Athletic Association lately. At a regular meeting Giles, 1906, was elected manager of the foot-ball for the season of 1905. Sullivan, 1907, was elected assistant-manager. For manager of the indoor athletic meet, Mahoney, 1906, was elected.

The board of editors for the coming year has been announced as follows: Harold Neff Cummings, Auburn; Ross Mortimer Bradley, Roxbury, Mass.; Luther Isaac Bonney, Turner Center; Alice Pray Rand, Lewiston; Grace Whitman Pratt, Lewiston; and Clara Mae Davis, Hancock, Mass.

The college catalogue came out the last week of the fall term. These differ very little from last year. The same scheme of bulletins is used as was inaugurated last year. In the schedule the most noticeable change is that of chemistry from the Junior to the Sophomore year. Botany is changed from required work in the

Sophomore year to elective in the Junior. Spanish and Italian alternate for Seniors and Juniors.

Thanksgiving evening was colonial evening in the Bates Gymnasium. It was the occasion of the annual reception by the Faculty and was a very enjoyable affair. Old costumes, games with historical subjects, and old-fashioned refreshments of apples, candy, and hulled corn kept the people merry. As an entertaining evening, it can certainly be called a success and the committee may well be congratulated for its ingenious novelty.

Interest in debate has again taken a lead at Bates, this year, in an enthusiastic mass-meeting. New officers were elected: Cooper, '05, President; Connor, '06, Vice-President; Jordan, '06, Secretary. A committee, DeMeyer, '05, Paine, '06, and Pendleton, '07, was selected to choose a list of debaters to submit to the Faculty. From this list have been chosen as intercollegiate debaters, Parsons, Holman, '05; Jordan, Merrill, Austin, Redden, '06. The team to meet the University of Vermont at Burlington consists of Parsons, Holman and Merrill.

The students will be glad to learn that Mr. T. A. Roberts, Lebanon, N. H., and P. E. Graffam, both '99, have made arrangements to have published the Bates song composed by them last June. The song will be remembered as beginning:

"Dear Bates! Our Bates! Our dear old Bates." The words are appropriate and lively and the music full of typical college rhyme. It is understood that the college students very soon will be given an opportunity to secure copies of the song.

Athletics.

GYMNASIUM work for the winter is on in earnest and the three squads from the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes are hard at work with their drills which they hope to make surpass all previous attempts. This year the number of men in the gymnasium is the largest it has ever been and if the large representation is kept up throughout the term unusually good work is assured.

The importance of gymnasium training cannot be overestimated and the man who goes through the term without a "cut" against him pursues a wise course. The advantage of regular

attendance may be almost insensible at the time, yet it always exists, for no man for long can neglect the physical for the sake of the mental without suffering evil effects. Keep in mind this fact and remember that if you wait to learn it by costly experience it will be too late.

Some of the strongest men who ever entered Bates are to be found in this year's entering class. The following list of twenty speaks for itself:

Name.	Plus Condition.	Total Strength.
Charles W. Messenger.....	594	1136
W. P. Holman.....	461	1002
G. W. French.....	371	924
H. D. Lord.....	307	861
Judson Douglas.....	270	770
J. L. McCullach.....	269	772
Scott F. Cooley.....	263	783
G. W. Schumacher.....	262	820
R. A. Wilder.....	257	790
Harold Pingree.....	255	772
A. E. Pinkham.....	247	753
W. K. Hepburn.....	246	763
R. F. Stevens.....	222	750
C. W. Dolloff.....	219	725
C. H. Pratt.....	215	765
L. A. Marson.....	206	727
F. N. Burnell.....	204	728
Ira Hull.....	201	726
H. M. Goodwin.....	180	689
A. N. Peasley.....	178	699

Exchanges.

WITH this number the exchange editor of 1905 must bid farewell to her "column" and the friends she has made by its means during the past year. It has been a pleasant task to read the college magazines and she will always retain the interest in them and for them which she has gained this year, urging other students who are not members of the editorial staff, to go into the reading-room at least once a month, to become acquainted with the various colleges through their journals. The editor wishes to thank all who have so kindly "exchanged," not forgetting the preparatory schools whose work has, in many instances, been

worthy of mention in this department, and to wish to each and all a "Happy New Year" in amateur journalism.

"The Bride of the Nile" in *The Mount Holyoke* is a touching little tragedy. It is original and well written. The story is the sacrifice of a maiden to the angry god of the waters. The scene is described in a few sentences, but their suggestiveness and the excellent choice of words add vividness and force. "The Originality of Priscilla" in the same paper impresses us as rather too modern to be called a "story of 1850." Those girls are girls of to-day. Their language and tricks would have been considered exceedingly unbecoming, by a girl of 1850.

ERE THE NIGHT.

Mother-of-pearl and amber,
Splendor of color untold,
Light as from gates of jasper,
Gleams as from streets of gold—
Lie on the nearer hilltops;
While the mountain-rim,
Wrapped in purple shadows.
Looms in the distance dim.

On far-off sunlit spaces,
On beautiful hills between,
Rests a glory like unto faces
Seen but once, in a dream;
Bright with a wondrous beauty
Which softly fades away,
And, wrapped in purple shadows,
Dies in the twilight gray.

—Madelaine A. White in *The Mount Holyoke*.

"The Thoughtful Murderer" in *The Bowdoin Quill* is a mysterious though not wholly improbable tale. "Grandfather's Story" is amusing and well told. "Grandfather" on hearing, as he thinks, a burglar, gets up in the dark and uses a club on his own reflection in the mirror. The following is one of the best poems in the November *Quill*:

THE COMING OF THE STORM.

Dark clouds are brooding o'er the deep,
While sea-gulls fly above the land;
The glassy sea is stirred from sleep,
To dash against the rock-walled strand.

The air assumes a murky haze,
The breaking waves are foamy white,
The sun withdraws his brilliant rays,
And day is changing into night.

The vessels haste across the bar,
And anchor safely from the gale,
But still is heard adown the spar,
The moaning wind through shroud and sail.

Old ocean robbed of half her fleet,
More angry grows and louder roars,
Essays to sink, beneath her sheet
The little isles and level shores.

The trees rock madly to and fro,
The wind and waves their powers form,
And all this wild, tumultuous show
Foretells the coming of the storm.

—C. W. Snow in *The Bowdoin Quill*.

The Georgetown College Journal contains an appreciative essay on "The Poems of Heine," closing with a poetical translation of "The Lorelei." We always look for fine German translations in this magazine. "Count Avogadro, Phisicist," is a strong, well-written piece of work, yet in reading it we feel an oppressive sense of being instructed.

The Tuftonian for November is one of the best numbers we have received. The short sketches are particularly good. They are simple and right to the point.

SONNET.

"My life sounds but a single feeble tone
In the grand symphony of Life and Death;
I will not sound it; 'tis a waste of breath;
No ear will ever hear it save my own."
Weakling, what words are these? To you alone
That single note was given which you must play.
No other soul in Time's great orchestra
Can sound it rightly. On Life's trumpet blown,
Better one feeble note blown at your best
Than silence. God will answer for the rest,
So you shall play your part from day to day;
Else the world-music given men to play
Shall lose,—that tone with other tones unblent,—
Something of the deep fullness God hath meant,

—Charles Henry Stone, in *The Tuftonian*.

The Maine Campus presents a much more attractive appearance in its new covers and from the enthusiasm now evinced by its editors, gives promise of raising its standard.

Williams College has suffered a loss from fire of twenty thousand dollars. The interior of Morgan Hall, the largest dormitory,

was nearly destroyed on the afternoon of November twenty-fourth. The students congratulated themselves, however, that the insurance would make needed repairs.

The following poem from the *Vassar Miscellany* reminds us of Stevenson:

DAWN.

Sometimes, at night, I wake up
When it's dark.
Down in the yard my pup
Begins to bark.
I hear the chickens crow;
One time I heard
A big train-whistle blow,
And once a bird
—Way off in the trees
There are some nests—
Began to tease
For dawn to come,
And through a crack
The clear, new light
Came in and patted back
My wall to sight.
—Emily Van Duzer Ford, in *The Vassar Miscellany*.

BEFORE THE BUDDHA.

It was only a bit of minor in the song, an odd haunting turn that brought it back—the solemn Japanese service in the Kioto temple.

The priests were chanting before the great bronze Buddha high up in the shadows, that gleamed dully through the mist of incense smoke, and the weary minor of their voices echoed hauntingly through the dim temple. The light from bronze lanterns filtered through the dusk, lighting the gilt in the heavy tapestries, and the idols dreaming on the lacquered dais. Now and then the velvet tones of a gong chimed and fell, and lingered, and waves of incense rolled up from the altar. Then the chant beginning again rose to a wail that filled the dimness with echos; but the great Buddha stared down and beyond with calm, unseeing eyes.

—*The Vassar Miscellany.*

Books Reviewed.

“Old wood to burn! Old wine to drink!
Old friends to trust! Old books to read!

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facts on which the science of physics is based, and presents with these statements the accepted theories which correlate or explain them. Every experiment and observation which has an important bearing on our knowledge or theories of Physics is mentioned and explained; and the few great Principles of Nature are given the prominence that they deserve. The book is illustrated. It ranks as a standard treatise on physics.

Price, \$3.50 American Book Co., New York.

PRACTICAL MEASUREMENTS IN MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY. By G. A. Hoadley, A.M., C.E., Professor of Physics, Swarthmore College.

This book supplies a satisfactory introduction to a course in electrical engineering, and makes the student familiar with the fundamental measurements in electricity as applied to the requirements of modern life. Because of the intimate relation between magnetism and electricity, it contains also a preliminary study of the phenomena of magnetism. The method of the book is to make use of a series of nearly one hundred experiments arranged in logical sequence and each accompanied by suggestive directions and by a simple discussion of the principles involved. The volume includes also many practical problems.

Price, 75c. American Book Co., New York.

EASY LESSONS; OR THE STEPPING STONE TO ARCHITECTURE. By Thomas Mitchell.

The object of this little book is to create a taste in the mind of the young for the noblest of the Arts. It is now conceded that architecture is not only a profession and an art, but an important branch of any liberal education. The work is probably the best educational text-book for the beginner ever published. It tells about the different styles, their peculiar features, their origin and the principles which underlie their construction in simple and easy questions and answer. Many illustrations and diagrams aid to an intelligent understanding.

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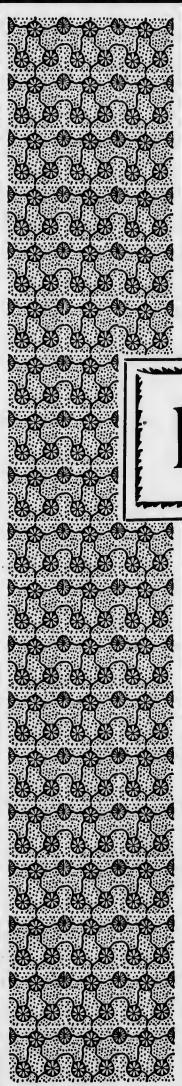
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